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11

PUBLICATIONS OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

NORTH CAROLINA MANUAL

1923

COMPILED AND EDITED
BY
R. B. HOUSE
ARCHIVIST OF THE NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL
COMMISSION

RALEIGH
EDWARDS & BROUGHTON PRINTING COMPANY
STATE PRINTERS
1923

1923

JANUARY	APRIL	JULY	OCTOBER
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1924

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PREFACE.

This volume is issued by the North Carolina Historical Commission in order to furnish in succinct form information about the State, its government and institutions, which otherwise would require much investigation in many different sources. Unless otherwise stated, the data in each case is the latest available.

Similar manuals were issued by the Secretary of State in 1903, 1905, and 1907, and by the North Carolina Historical Commission in 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, and 1921. The demands for these volumes has been so great that all editions have been exhausted.

ERRATUM

The footnote to the sketch of Hon. R. L. Doughton on page 450 should apply to Hon. R. A. Doughton on page 482.

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

T. M. PITTMAN, *Chairman*, HENDERSON.

M. C. S. NOBLE.....Chapel Hill

FRANK WOOD.....Edenton

HERIOT CLARKSON.....Charlotte

D. H. HILL, *Secretary*, RALEIGH.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Official Register for 1923	9

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT:

Officers and Members of the Senate	13
Senatorial Districts	16
Rules of the Senate	17
Standing Committees of the Senate	27
Officers and Members of the House of Representatives	33
Rules of the House of Representatives	38
Standing Committees of the House of Representatives	50

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS:

Department of the Governor	59
Department of the Secretary of State	61
Treasury Department	63
Auditor's Department	64
Department of Education	96
Attorney-General's Department	75

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT:

Court of Impeachment	79
The Supreme Court	80
Superior Courts	81
Other Courts	81
The Corporation Commission	82

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS:

Department of Agriculture	87
Department of Labor and Printing	100
Department of Insurance	104
North Carolina Historical Commission	107
State Library of North Carolina	112
Library Commission of North Carolina	113
State Board of Health	117
Board of Public Charities	120
North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey	130
State Highway Commission	144
Fisheries Commission Board	151
State Board of Elections	152
State Standard Keeper	152

	PAGE
Firemen's Relief Fund.....	153
Audubon Society of North Carolina.....	153
Board of Internal Improvements.....	157
North Carolina National Guard and Reserve Militia.....	159
State Prison.....	162
State Department of Revenue.....	163
The State Board of Equalization.....	164
The New State Tax System.....	165
Commission of Child Welfare.....	166

STATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS:

University of North Carolina.....	177
North Carolina A. and E. College.....	180
North Carolina College For Women.....	183
Cullowhee Normal and Industrial College.....	187
Appalachian Training School.....	188
East Carolina Teachers College.....	189
State School for (White) Blind and for (Colored) Blind and Deaf.....	190
State School for the (White) Deaf.....	193
Stonewall Jackson Training School.....	195
State Normal School for the Colored and Indian Races.....	197
State A. and T. College for the Colored Race.....	202
Caswell Training School.....	204

STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS:

State Hospital at Raleigh.....	209
State Hospital at Morganton.....	213
State Hospital at Goldsboro.....	214
North Carolina Sanatorium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis.....	214
North Carolina State Orthopaedic Hospital School.....	215
Oxford Orphan Asylum.....	216
North Carolina Orphanage for the Colored Race.....	218
The Soldiers' Home.....	219
The Confederate Woman's Home.....	221

MISCELLANEOUS:

The North Carolina Railroad Company.....	225
The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company.....	229
The North Carolina Agricultural Society.....	231
State Capitol.....	235
State Administration Building.....	240
North Carolina Day.....	242
Legal Holidays.....	243
The State Flag.....	246
The Great Seal.....	247
State Motto and its Origin.....	252
Confederate Museum at Richmond.....	254

PLATFORMS OF POLITICAL PARTIES, 1923:

PAGE

National Democratic Platform.....	307
National Republican Platform.....	307
National Socialist Platform.....	310
National Prohibition Platform.....	302
State Democratic Platform.....	307
State Republican Platform.....	310
State Socialist Platform.....	310

ELECTION RETURNS:

Vote for President.....	320
Vote for Governor and Other State Officers.....	326
Vote for United States Senator.....	331
Vote for Congressmen, 1920.....	333
Vote on Constitutional Amendments, 1920.....	341
Vote on Amendment to Section 28:II.....	343

THE HALIFAX RESOLUTION..... 347

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE..... 348

CONSTITUTIONS:

Constitution of the United States.....	355
Constitution of North Carolina.....	372
Index to the Constitution of North Carolina.....	404

CENSUS:

Population, area, etc., of the United States and Territories, 1910 and 1920.....	415
Estimated Population of North Carolina from 1675 to 1786.....	417
Census of North Carolina 1790-1840, 1850-1920.....	418
Population of North Carolina towns and cities.....	422
Counties and County Seats.....	431

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES:

Executive Officials.....	435
Justices of the Supreme Court.....	442
Senators and Representatives in Congress.....	445
Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly, 1921.....	452

OFFICIAL REGISTER FOR 1923-1924.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

W. B. COOPER	President of the Senate	Wilmington.
S. G. DAWSON	Speaker of the House of Representatives	Kinston.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

CAMERON MORRISON	Governor	Mecklenburg.
W. B. COOPER	Lieutenant-Governor	New Hanover.
W. N. EVERETT	Secretary of State	Richmond
BAXTER DURHAM	Auditor	Wake.
B. R. LACY	Treasurer	Wake.
E. C. BROOKS	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Durham.
JAMES S. MANNING	Attorney-General	Wake.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

WALTER CLARK	Chief Justice	Wake
PLATT D. WALKER	Associate Justice	Mecklenburg
WILLIAM A. HOKE	Associate Justice	Lincoln
WALTER P. STACY	Associate Justice	New Hanover
W. J. ADAMS	Associate Justice	Carthage

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

W. M. BOND	First District	Chowan—Edenton.
GEORGE W. CONNOR	Second District	Wilson—Wilson.
JOHN H. KERR	Third District	Warren—Warrenton.
FRANK A. DANIELS	Fourth District	Wayne—Goldsboro.
J. LLOYD HORTON	Fifth District	Pitt—Farmville.
H. A. GRADY	Sixth District	Clinton.
THOMAS H. CALVERT	Seventh District	Wake—Raleigh.
E. H. CRANMER	Eighth District	Brunswick—Southport.
N. A. SINCLAIR	Ninth District	Fayetteville.
WILLIAM A. DEVIN	Tenth District	Granville—Oxford.
HENRY P. LANE	Eleventh District	Rockingham—Reidsville.
THOMAS J. SHAW	Twelfth District	Guilford—Greensboro.
A. M. STACK	Thirteenth District	Monroe.
W. F. HARDING	Fourteenth District	Mecklenburg—Charlotte.
B. F. LONG	Fifteenth District	Iredell—Statesville.
J. L. WEBB	Sixteenth District	Cleveland—Shelby.
T. B. FINLEY	Seventeenth District	Wilkes—Wilkesboro.
J. BIS RAY	Eighteenth District	Yancey—Burnsville.
P. A. McELROY	Nineteenth District	Madison—Marshall.
T. D. BRYSON	Twentieth District	Swain—Bryson City.

SOLICITORS

W. L. SMALL	First District	Pasquotank—Elizabeth City
R. G. ALLSBROOK	Second District	Edgecombe—Tarboro
G. E. MIDYETTE	Third District	Northampton—Jackson
C. S. WILLIAMS	Fourth District	Sanford
JESSE H. DAVIS	Fifth District	Craven—New Bern
J. A. POWERS	Sixth District	Lenoir—Kinston
W. F. EVANS	Seventh District	Raleigh
WOODUS KELLUM	Eighth District	New Hanover—Wilmington
S. B. McLEAN	Ninth District	Robeson—Maxton
L. P. McLENDON	Tenth District	Durham
S. PORTER GRAVES	Eleventh District	Surry—Mount Airy

J. F. SPRULL.....	Twelfth District.....	Davidson—Lexington
W. D. PHILLIPS.....	Thirteenth District.....	Rockingham
J. C. CARPENTER.....	Fourteenth District.....	Gaston—Gastonia
Z. V. LONG.....	Fifteenth District.....	Statesville
R. L. HUFFMAN.....	Sixteenth District.....	Burke—Morriston
J. J. HAYES.....	Seventeenth District.....	Wilkes—North Wilkesboro
J. M. CARSON.....	Eighteenth District.....	Rutherfordton
J. E. SWAIN.....	Nineteenth District.....	Asheville
G. C. DAVIS.....	Twentieth District.....	Waynesville

CORPORATION COMMISSION.

W. T. LAMB.....	Chairman.....	Haywood
GEORGE P. PELL.....	Commissioner.....	Forsyth
A. J. MAXWELL.....	Commissioner.....	Craven
R. OTIS SELF.....	Chief Clerk.....	Jackson

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS, AND COMMISSIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

W. A. GRAHAM.....	Commissioner.....	Lincoln
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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND PRINTING.

M. L. SHIPMAN.....	Commissioner.....	Henderson
LAWRENCE E. NICHOLS.....	Assistant Commissioner.....	Wake

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

STACEY W. WADE.....	Commissioner.....	Carteret
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DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE.

A. D. WATTS.....	Commissioner.....	Iredell
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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

MRS. KATE BURR JOHNSON.....	Commissioner.....	Raleigh
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HIGHWAY COMMISSION.

FRANK PAGE.....	Commissioner.....	Raleigh
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ADJUTANT GENERAL

JOHN VAN B. METTS.....	Raleigh
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SUPERIOR COURT CALENDAR, 1923-1924

DISTRICT	SPRING, 1923.	FALL, 1923.	SPRING, 1924.	FALL, 1924.
1.....	Judge Connor.....	Judge Bond.....	Judge Devin.....	Judge Sinclair.
2.....	Judge Kerr.....	Judge Connor.....	Judge Bond.....	Judge Devin.
3.....	Judge Daniels.....	Judge Kerr.....	Judge Connor.....	Judge Bond.
4.....	Judge Horton.....	Judge Daniels.....	Judge Kerr.....	Judge Connor.
5.....	Judge Grady.....	Judge Horton.....	Judge Daniels.....	Judge Kerr.
6.....	Judge Calvert.....	Judge Grady.....	Judge Horton.....	Judge Daniels.
7.....	Judge Cranmer.....	Judge Calvert.....	Judge Grady.....	Judge Horton.
8.....	Judge Sinclair.....	Judge Cranmer.....	Judge Calvert.....	Judge Grady.
9.....	Judge Devin.....	Judge Sinclair.....	Judge Cranmer.....	Judge Calvert.
10.....	Judge Bond.....	Judge Devin.....	Judge Sinclair.....	Judge Cranmer.
11.....	Judge Shaw.....	Judge Lane.....	Judge Bryson.....	Judge McElroy.
12.....	Judge Stack.....	Judge Shaw.....	Judge Lane.....	Judge Bryson.
13.....	Judge Harding.....	Judge Stack.....	Judge Shaw.....	Judge Lane.
14.....	Judge Long.....	Judge Harding.....	Judge Stack.....	Judge Shaw.
15.....	Judge Webb.....	Judge Long.....	Judge Harding.....	Judge Stack.
16.....	Judge Finley.....	Judge Webb.....	Judge Long.....	Judge Harding.
17.....	Judge Ray.....	Judge Finley.....	Judge Webb.....	Judge Long.
18.....	Judge McElroy.....	Judge Ray.....	Judge Finley.....	Judge Webb.
19.....	Judge Bryson.....	Judge McElroy.....	Judge Ray.....	Judge Finley.
20.....	Judge Lane.....	Judge Bryson.....	Judge McElroy.....	Judge Ray.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PART I.

1. OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.
2. MEMBERS OF THE SENATE (Arranged alphabetically).
3. MEMBERS OF THE SENATE (Arranged by districts).
4. SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.
5. RULES OF THE SENATE.
6. STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.
7. OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
8. MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
(Arranged alphabetically).
9. MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
(Arranged by counties).
10. RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
11. STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

OFFICERS

W. B. COOPER.....	President.....	New Hanover.
W. L. LONG.....	President, <i>pro tem</i>	Halifax.
F. D. HACKETT.....	Principal Clerk.....	Wilkes.
DAVID GASTER.....	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Cumberland.
PHIL. C. COCKE.....	Reading Clerk.....	Buncombe.
JOSEPH J. MACKAY, JR.....	Engrossing Clerk.....	Wake.

SENATORS

Alphabetically Arranged

Name	District	Party	Postoffice
Armfield, Frank.....	Twentieth.....	Democrat...	Concord, N. C.
Baggett, J. R.	Twelfth.....	Democrat...	Lillington, N. C.
Bellamy, Emmett.....	Ninth.....	Democrat...	Wilmington, N. C.
Bennett, C. C.	Eighteenth.....	Democrat...	Samarcant, N. C.
Boyette, J. M.	Nineteenth.....	Democrat...	Albemarle, N. C.
Brown, J. A.	Tenth.....	Democrat...	Chadbourn, N. C.
Brown, J. C.	Seventeenth.....	Democrat...	Madison, N. C.
Castello, A. T.	Third.....	Democrat...	Aulander, N. C.
Costen, T. W.	First.....	Democrat...	Gatesville, N. C.
DeLaney, J. L.	Twentieth.....	Democrat...	Charlotte, N. C.
Ebbs, Plato D.	Thirty-first.....	Democrat...	Asheville, N. C.
Everett, S. J.	Fifth.....	Democrat...	Greenville, N. C.
Graham, W. A., Jr.	Twenty-fifth.....	Democrat...	Lincolnton, N. C.
Giles, D. F.	Twenty-seventh.....	Democrat...	Marion, N. C.
Grady, Paul D.	Eighth.....	Democrat...	Kenly, N. C.
Griffin, James L.	Thirteenth.....	Democrat...	Pittsboro, N. C.
Hargett, John S.	Seventh.....	Democrat...	Trenton, N. C.
Harris, Charles U.	Thirteenth.....	Democrat...	Raleigh, N. C.
Harris, C. P.	Sixth.....	Democrat...	Mapleville, N. C.
Harrison, W. E.	Eighteenth.....	Democrat...	Rockingham, N. C.
Haymore, Rufus L.	Twenty-third.....	Republican.	Mount Airy, N. C.
Heath, W. C.	Nineteenth.....	Democrat...	Monroe, N. C.
Hicks, A. A.	Fifteenth.....	Democrat...	Oxford, N. C.
Hodges, Dr. J. M.	Thirtieth.....	Republican.	Newland, N. C.
Jones, Paul.....	Fourth.....	Democrat...	Tarboro, N. C.
Johnson, P. H.	Second.....	Democrat...	Pantego, N. C.
Johnson, R. D.	Ninth.....	Democrat...	Warsaw, N. C.
Jones, Allen.....	Twenty-ninth.....	Democrat...	Furches, N. C.
Jones, Howard F.	Fourteenth.....	Democrat...	Warrenton, N. C.
Jurney, Buren.....	Twenty-fifth.....	Democrat...	Statesville, N. C.
Lattimore, S. C.	Twenty-seventh.....	Democrat...	Shelby, N. C.
Long, W. L.	Fourth.....	Democrat...	Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

SENATORS—*Continued.*

Name	District	Party	Postoffice
McDonald, D. A.....	Twelfth.....	Democrat...	Carthage, N. C.
Mendenhall, O. E.....	Seventeenth.....	Democrat...	High Point, N. C.
Moss, O. B.....	Sixth.....	Democrat...	Spring Hope, N. C.
Parker, H. B.....	Eighth.....	Democrat...	Goldsboro, N. C.
Ray, J. Clyde.....	Sixteenth.....	Democrat...	Hillsboro, N. C.
Ruark, J. W.....	Tenth.....	Democrat...	Southport, N. C.
Sams, A. F.....	Twenty-second...	Democrat...	Winston-Salem, N. C.
Squires, Mark.....	Twenty-eighth...	Democrat...	Lenoir, N. C.
Stubbs, Harry W.....	Second.....	Democrat...	Williamston, N. C.
Tapp, L. P.....	Seventh.....	Democrat...	Kinston, N. C.
Varser, L. R.....	Eleventh.....	Democrat...	Lumberton, N. C.
Walker, G. B.....	Thirty third.....	Democrat...	Andrews, N. C.
White, G. T.....	Twenty-fourth...	Republican...	Hamptonville, N. C.
Williams, P. H.....	First.....	Democrat...	Elizabeth City, N. C.
Wilson, R. T.....	Sixteenth.....	Democrat...	Yanceyville, N. C.
Woltz, A. E.....	Twenty-sixth...	Democrat...	Gastonia, N. C.
Woodson, Walter H.....	Twenty-first.....	Democrat...	Salisbury, N. C.
Zachary, J. M.....	Thirty-second...	Democrat...	Calvert, N. C.

SENATORS.

(Arranged by Districts)

First District—T. W. Costen, Gatesville (D); P. H. Williams, Elizabeth City (D).

Second District—Harry W. Stubbs, Williamston (D); P. H. Johnson, Pantego (D).

Third District—A. T. Castelloe, Aulander (D).

Fourth District—Paul Jones, Tarboro (D); W. L. Long, Roanoke Rapids (D).

Fifth District—S. J. Everett, Greenville (D)

Sixth District—O. B. Moss, Spring Hope (D); C. P. Harris, Mapleville (D).

Seventh District—L. P. Tapp, Kinston (D); Jno. S. Hargett, Trenton (D).

Eighth District—H. B. Parker, Goldsboro (D); Paul D. Grady, Kenly, (D).

Ninth District—R. D. Johnson, Warsaw (D); Emmett Bellamy, Wilmington (D).

Tenth District—J. A. Brown, Chadbourn (D); J. W. Ruark, Southport (D).

Eleventh District—L. R. Varser, Lumberton (D).

Twelfth District—D. A. McDonald, Carthage (D); J. R. Baggett, Lillington (D).

Thirteenth District—Jas. L. Griffin, Pittsboro (D); Chas. U. Harris, Raleigh (D).

Fourteenth District—Howard F. Jones, Warrenton (D).

Fifteenth District—A. A. Hicks, Oxford (D).

Sixteenth District—J. Clyde Ray, Hillsboro (D); R. T. Wilson, Yanceyville (D).

Seventeenth District—O. E. Mendenhall, High Point (D); J. C. Brown, Madison (D).

Eighteenth District—C. C. Bennett, Samarcand (D); W. E. Harrison, Rockingham (D).

Nineteenth District—J. M. Boyette, Albemarle (D); W. C. Heath, Monroe (D).

Twentieth District—J. L. DeLaney, Charlotte (D); Frank Armfield, Concord (D).

Twenty-first District—Walter H. Woodson, Salisbury (D).

Twenty-second District—A. F. Sams, Winston-Salem (D).

Twenty-third District—Rufus L. Haymore, Mount Airy (R).

Twenty-fourth District—G. T. White, Hamptonville (R).

Twenty-fifth District—Buren Journey, Statesville (D); W. A. Graham, Jr., Lincolnton (D).

Twenty-sixth District—A. E. Woltz, Gastonia (D).

Twenty-seventh District—B. F. Giles, Marion (D); S. C. Lattimore, Shelby (D).

Twenty-eighth District—Mark Squires, Lenoir (D).

Twenty-ninth District—Allen Jones, Furches (D).

Thirtieth District—Dr. J. M. Hodges, Newland (R).

Thirty-first District—Plato D. Ebbs, Asheville (D).

Thirty-second District—J. M. Zachary, Calvert (D).

Thirty-third District—G. B. Walker, Andrews (D).

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

First District—Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Hertford, Pasquotank, and Perquimans counties shall elect two senators.

Second District—Beaufort, Dare, Hyde, Martin, Pamlico, Tyrrell, and Washington shall elect two senators.

Third District—Bertie and Northampton shall elect one senator.

Fourth District—Edgecombe and Halifax shall elect two senators.

Fifth District—Pitt shall elect one senator.

Sixth District—Franklin, Nash, and Wilson shall elect two senators.

Seventh District—Carteret, Craven, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, and Onslow shall elect two senators.

Eighth District—Johnston and Wayne shall elect two senators.

Ninth District—Duplin, New Hanover, Pender, and Sampson shall elect two senators.

Tenth District—Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, and Cumberland shall elect two senators.

Eleventh District—Robeson shall elect one senator.

Twelfth District—Harnett, Hoke, Moore, and Randolph shall elect two senators.

Thirteenth District—Chatham, Lee, and Wake shall elect two senators.

Fourteenth District—Vance and Warren shall elect one senator.

Fifteenth District—Granville and Person shall elect one senator.

Sixteenth District—Alamance, Caswell, Durham, and Orange shall elect two senators.

Seventeenth District—Guilford and Rockingham shall elect two senators.

Eighteenth District—Davidson, Montgomery, Richmond, and Scotland shall elect two senators.

Nineteenth District—Anson, Stanley, and Union shall elect two senators.

Twentieth District—Cabarrus and Mecklenburg shall elect two senators.

Twenty-first District—Rowan shall elect one senator.

Twenty-second District—Forsyth shall elect one senator.

Twenty-third District—Stokes and Surry shall elect one senator.

Twenty-fourth District—Davie, Wilkes, and Yadkin shall elect one senator.

Twenty-fifth District—Catawba, Iredell, and Lincoln shall elect two senators.

Twenty-sixth District—Gaston shall elect one senator.

Twenty-seventh District—Cleveland, Henderson, McDowell, Polk and Rutherford shall elect two senators.

Twenty-eighth District—Alexander, Burke, and Caldwell shall elect one senator.

Twenty-ninth District—Alleghany, Ashe, and Watauga shall elect one senator.

Thirtieth District—Avery, Madison, Mitchell, and Yancey shall elect one senator.

Thirty-first District—Buncombe shall elect one senator.

Thirty-Second District—Haywood, Jackson, and Transylvania shall elect one senator.

Thirty-third District—Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Macon, and Swain shall elect one senator.

SEC. 2. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification. Ratified this the 8th day of March, A. D. 1921.

RULES OF THE SENATE.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. The President having taken the chair at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned, and a quorum being present, the Journal of the preceding day shall be read, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, to the end that any mistake may be corrected.

2. After reading and approval of the Journal, the order of business shall be as follows:

- (1) Reports of standing committees.
- (2) Reports of select committees.
- (3) Announcement of petitions, bills and resolutions.
- (4) Unfinished business of preceding day.
- (5) Special orders.

(6) General orders. First, bills and resolutions on third reading; second, bills and resolutions on second reading. But messages from the Governor and House of Representatives and communications and reports from State officers and reports from the Committees on Engrossed Bills and Enrolled Bills may be received and acted on under any order of business.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

3. He shall take the chair promptly at the appointed time and proceed with the business of the Senate according to the rules adopted. At any time during the absence of the President, the President *pro tempore*, who shall be elected, shall preside, and he is hereby vested, during such time, with all powers of the President except that of giving a casting vote in case of a tie when he shall have voted as a Senator.

4. He shall assign to doorkeepers their respective duties, and shall appoint such pages and laborers as may be necessary, each of whom shall receive the same compensation as is now provided by law.

OF THE CLERK.

5. The President and Clerk of the Senate shall see that all bills shall be acted upon by the Senate in the order in which they stand upon the Calendar, unless otherwise ordered as hereinafter provided. The Calendar shall include the numbers and titles of bills and joint resolutions which have passed the House of Representatives and have been received by the Senate for concurrence.

6. The Clerk shall certify the passage of bills by the Senate, with the date thereof, together with the fact whether passed by a vote of three-fifths or two-thirds of the Senate, whenever such vote may be required by the Constitution and laws of the State.

ON THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SENATORS.

7. Every Senator presenting a paper shall indorse the same; if a petition, memorial, or report to the General Assembly, with a brief statement of its subject or contents, adding his name; if a resolution, with his name; if a report of a committee, a statement of such report, with the name of the committee and member making the same; if a bill, a statement of its title, which shall contain a brief statement of the subject or contents of the bill, with his name; and

all bills, resolutions, petitions, and memorials shall be delivered to the Clerk and by him handed to the President to be by him referred, and he shall announce the titles and references of the same, which shall be entered on the Journal.

8. All motions shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any Senator, delivered at the table, and read by the President or Clerk before the same shall be debated; but any such motion may be withdrawn by the introducer at any time before decision or amendment.

9. If any question contains several distinct propositions it shall be divided by the President, at the request of any Senator, provided each subdivision, is left to itself, shall form a substantive proposition.

10. When the President is putting a question, or a division by counting shall be had, no Senator shall walk out of or across the House, nor when a Senator is speaking pass between him and the President.

11. Every Senator wishing to speak or debate, or to present a petition or other paper, or to make a motion or to report, shall rise from his seat and address the President, and shall not proceed further until recognized by him. No Senator shall speak or debate more than twice nor longer than thirty minutes on the same day on the same subject without leave of the Senate, and when two or more Senators rise at once the President shall name the Senator who is first to speak.

12. Every Senator who shall be within the bar of the Senate when the question is stated by the Chair shall vote thereon, unless he shall be excused by the Senate or unless he be directly interested in the question; and the bar of the Senate shall include the entire Senate Chamber.

13. When a motion to adjourn or for recess shall be affirmatively determined, no member or officer shall leave his place until adjournment or recess shall be declared by the President.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

14. The following committees shall be named by the Lieutenant-Governor:

On Agriculture.

On Appropriations.

On Banks and Currency.
On Claims.
On Commerce.
On Congressional Districts.
On Constitutional Amendments.
On Corporation Commission.
On Corporations.
On Counties, Cities, and Towns.
On Distribution of Governor's Message.
On Education.
On Election Law.
On Engrossed Bills.
On Federal Relations.
On Finance.
On Fish, Fisheries, and Shell-fish.
On Caswell Training School.
On Game Law.
On Immigration.
On Insane Asylums.
On Institutions for the Blind.
On Institutions for the Deaf.
On Insurance.
On Internal Improvements.
On Journal.
On Judicial Districts.
On Judiciary, No. 1.
On Judiciary, No. 2.
On Manufacturing.
On Military Affairs.
On Mining.
On Penal Institutions.
On Pensions and Soldiers' Home.
On Propositions and Grievances.
On Public Health.
On Public Roads.
On Railroads.
On Rules.

- On Salaries and Fees.
- On Senate Expenditures.
- On Senatorial Districts.
- On Library.
- On Printing.
- On Trustees of the University.
- On Consolidated Statutes.
- On Water Commerce.

16. The Committee on Engrossed Bills shall examine all bills, amendments, and resolutions before they go out of the possession of the Senate, and make a report when they find them correctly engrossed: *Provided*, that when a bill is typewritten and has no interlineations therein, and has passed the Senate without amendment, it shall be sent to the House without engrossment, unless otherwise ordered.

17. The Committee on Appropriations shall carefully examine all bills and resolutions appropriating or paying any moneys out of the State Treasury, except bills creating or increasing salaries, which shall be referred to the proper committee: *Provided*, said committee shall report to the Appropriations Committee the amount allowed, and keep an accurate record of the same and report to the Senate from time to time.

18. Every report of the committee upon a bill or resolution which shall not be considered at the time of making the same, or laid on the table by a vote of the Senate, shall stand upon the general orders with the bill or resolution; and the report of the committee voted.

19. That no committee shall be composed of more than nine members unless the Lieutenant-Governor shall, without objection from the Senate, appoint a greater number on any committee.

ON GENERAL ORDERS AND SPECIAL ORDERS.

20. Any bill or other matter may be made a special order for a particular day or hour by a vote of the majority of the Senators voting, and if it shall not be completed on that day it shall be returned to its place on the Calendar, unless it shall be made a special order for another day; and when a special order is under consideration it shall take precedence of any special order or sub-

sequent order for the day, but such subsequent order may be taken up immediately after the previous special order has been disposed of.

21. Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed, and the President shall give notice at each whether it be the first, second, or third. After the first reading, unless a motion shall be made by some Senator, it shall be the duty of the President to refer the subject-matter to an appropriate committee. No bill shall be amended until it shall have been twice read.

PROCEEDINGS WHEN THERE IS NOT A QUORUM VOTING.

22. If, on taking the question on a bill, it shall appear that a constitutional quorum is not present, or if the bill require a vote of a certain proportion of all the Senators to pass it, and it appears that such number is not present, the bill shall be again read and the question taken thereon; if the bill fail a second time for the want of the necessary number being present and voting, the bill shall not be finally lost, but shall be returned to the Calendar in its proper order.

PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS.

23. When a question is before the Senate no motion shall be received except those herein specified, which motions shall have precedence as follows, viz.:

- (1) For an adjournment.
- (2) To lay on the table.
- (3) For the previous question.
- (4) To postpone indefinitely.
- (5) To postpone to a certain day.
- (6) To commit to a standing committee.
- (7) To commit to a select committee.
- (8) To amend.
- (9) To substitute.

24. The previous question shall be as follows: "Shall the main question be now put?" and until it is decided shall prelude all amendments and debate. If this question shall be decided in the affirmative, the "main question" shall be on the passage of the bill, resolution, or other matter under consideration; but when amendments are pending the question shall be taken up on such amendments, in their order, without further debate or amendment. How-

ever, any Senator may move the previous question and may restrict the same to an amendment or other matter then under discussion. If such question be decided in the negative, the main question shall be considered as remaining under debate.

25. When a motion for the previous question is made and is pending, debate shall cease, and only a motion to adjourn or lay on the table shall be in order, which motion shall be put as follows: adjourn, previous question, lay on the table. After a motion for the previous question is made, pending a second thereto, any member may give notice that he desires to offer an amendment to the bill or other matter under consideration; and after the previous question is seconded such member shall be entitled to offer his amendment in pursuance of such notice.

OTHER QUESTIONS TO BE TAKEN WITHOUT DEBATE.

26. The motions to adjourn and lay on the table shall be decided without debate, and the motion to adjourn shall always be in order when made by a Senator entitled to the floor.

27. The respective motions to postpone to a certain day, or to commit, shall preclude on the main question.

28. All questions relating to priority of business shall be decided without debate.

29. When the reading of a paper is called for, except petitions, and the same is objected to by any Senator, it shall be determined by the Senate without debate.

30. Any Senator requesting to be excused from voting may make, either immediately before or after the vote shall have been called and before the result shall have been announced, a brief statement of the reasons for making such request, and the question shall then be taken without debate. Any Senator may explain his vote on any bill pending by obtaining permission of the President before the vote is put: *Provided*, that not more than three minutes shall be consumed in such explanation.

QUESTIONS THAT REQUIRE A TWO-THIRDS VOTE.

31. No bill or resolution on its third reading shall be acted on out of the regular order in which it stands on the Calendar, and no bill or resolution shall be acted upon on its third reading the same

day on which it passed its second reading unless so ordered by two-thirds of the Senators present.

32. No bill or resolution shall be sent from the Senate on the day of its passage except on the last day of the session, unless otherwise ordered by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present.

33. No bill or resolution, after being laid upon the table upon motion, shall be taken therefrom except by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present.

DECORUM IN DEBATE.

34. No remark reflecting personally upon the action of any Senator shall be in order in debate unless preceded by a motion or resolution of censure.

35. When a Senator shall be called to order he shall take his seat until the President shall have determined whether he was in order or not; if decided to be out of order, he shall not proceed without the permission of the Senate; and every question of order shall be decided by the President, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any Senator; and if a Senator is called to order for words spoken, the words excepted to shall be immediately taken down in writing, that the President or Senate may be better able to judge of the matter.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES.

36. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums or times shall be proposed, the question shall be first taken on the highest sum or the longest time.

37. When a question has been once put and decided, it shall be in order for any Senator who shall have voted in the majority to move a reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after the bill, resolution, message, report, amendment, or motion upon which the vote was taken shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day or the next following legislative day on which the vote proposed to be reconsidered shall have taken place, unless the same shall be made by the Committee on Enrolled Bills for verbal or grammatical errors in the bills, when the same may be made at any time. Nor shall any question be reconsidered more than once.

38. All bills and resolutions shall take their place upon the Calendar according to their number, and shall be taken up in regular order, unless otherwise ordered.

39. No smoking shall be allowed on the floor of the Senate Chamber during the sessions.

40. Senators and visitors shall uncover their heads upon entering the Senate Chamber while the Senate is in session, and shall continue uncovered during their continuance in the Chamber.

41. No Senator or officer of the Senate shall depart the service of the Senate without leave, or receive pay as a Senator or officer for the time he is absent without leave.

42. No person other than the executive and judicial officers of the State, members and officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, and ex-members shall be permitted within the Senate Chamber.

43. No rule of the Senate shall be altered, suspended, or rescinded except on a two-thirds vote of the Senators present: *Provided*, that this shall not apply to Rule 55.

44. In case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are authorized to send the doorkeeper, or any other person, for any or all absent Senators, as a majority of the Senators present shall determine.

45. The ayes and noes may be called for on any question before the vote is taken, and if seconded by one-fifth of the Senators present, the question shall be decided by the ayes and noes, and the same shall be entered upon the Journal.

46. The President of the Senate, whenever it shall appear to him to be necessary in order to expedite the public business, shall appoint clerks to such Senate committees as may be in need of same.

47. Every bill introduced into the Senate shall be printed or typewritten. Amendments need not be typewritten.

48. The Clerk of the Senate shall provide a box of sufficient size, with an opening through the top, for the reception of bills; such box shall be kept under lock and key and shall be stationed on the Clerk's desk. The President of the Senate shall have in his charge and keeping the key to such box. All bills which are to be intro-

placed into the Senate shall be deposited in such box before the session begins. At the proper time the President shall open the box and take therefrom the bills. Such bills shall be read by their titles, which reading shall constitute the first reading of the bill, and unless otherwise disposed of shall be referred to the proper committee. A bill may be introduced by unanimous consent at any time during the session.

48. The Chief Engrossing Clerk of the Senate shall appoint, with the approval of the President of the Senate, as his assistants not more than four competent stenographers and typewriters. Should the public business require more than this number the presiding officer may appoint such additional ones as may be necessary. Such stenographers and typewriters shall work under the direction and supervision of the Engrossing Clerk. They shall also make for the members who introduce a bill, without extra cost, one original and two carbon copies of all bills.

49. The Journal of the Senate shall be typewritten in duplicate, original and carbon, the original to be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State as the record, and the other (carbon) copy to be delivered to the State Printer.

50. All bills and resolutions reported unfavorably by the committee to which they were referred, and having no minority report, shall lie upon the table, but may be taken from the table and placed upon the Calendar at the request of any Senator.

51. That in case of adjournment without any hour being named, the Senate shall reconvene the next legislative day at 11 o'clock A. M.

52. When a bill is materially modified or the scope of its application extended or decreased, or if the county or counties to which it applies be changed, the title of the bill shall be changed by the Senator introducing the bill or by the committee having it in charge, or by the Engrossing Clerk, so as to indicate the full purport of the bill as amended and the county or counties to which it applies.

53. It shall be the duty of the Principal Clerk to furnish to the presiding officer and the members of the Senate all necessary stationery, which shall be provided for out of the funds set apart for the expenses of the General Assembly.

54. After a bill has been tabled or has failed to pass on any of its readings, the contents of such bill or the principal provisions of

its subject-matter shall not be embodied in any other measure. Upon the point of order being raised and sustained by the Chair, such measure shall be laid upon the table, and shall not be taken therefrom except by a vote of two-thirds of the elected membership of the Senate: *Provided*, no local bill shall be held by the Chair as embodying the provisions, or being identical with any State-wide measure which has been laid upon the table or failed to pass any of its readings.

56. That in the event of the absence of the President of the Senate and the President *pro tempore*, at any time fixed for the reconvening of the Senate, the Principal Clerk of the Senate or, in his absence also, some member of the Senate Committee on Rules shall call the Senate to order and designate some member to act as President.

57. Whenever a public bill is introduced, a carbon copy thereof shall accompany the bill. On the same day that such public bill is introduced the Chief Clerk shall deliver the carbon copy to the Public Printer and cause four hundred (400) copies thereof to be printed. On the morning following the delivery of the printed copies, the Chief Clerk shall cause the Chief Page to have a copy thereof put upon the desk of each member and then retain the other printed copies in his office. A sufficient number for the use of the committee to whom the bill is referred shall be by the Chief Clerk delivered to the chairman or clerk of the committee. If the bill is passed, the remaining copies shall be by the Chief Clerk delivered to the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the use of the House of Representatives. No committee shall consider or report any public bill until after the same shall have been printed as herein provided for. In the event the member introducing the bill and the Chief Clerk shall differ as to whether it is a public bill, the question shall be left to the decision of the President of the Senate, whose decision shall be final. The cost of printing as herein provided for shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

Agriculture.—Senators Graham, chairman; Johnson of Beaufort, Lattimore, Jones of Edgecombe, Brown of Columbus, Tapp, Harris of Franklin, Hargett, Parker, McDonald, Bennett, Walker, Jones of Alleghany, Zachary, Heath, White.

Appropriations.—Senators Giles, chairman; Tapp, Hicks, Baggett, Harris of Wake, Heath, Johnson of Beaufort, Squires, Woltz, Castello, Jones of Warren, Armfield, Grady, Varser, Journey, Johnson of Duplin, Lattimore, Long, Moss, Mendenhall.

Banks and Currency.—Senators Mendenhall, chairman; Williams, Sams, Giles, Griffin, Harris of Wake, Walker, Haymore, Brown of Columbus, Castello, Tapp.

Caswell Training School.—Senators Hargett, chairman; Baggett, Stubbs, Johnson of Beaufort, Bennett, Graham, Ebbs, Woltz, Jones of Edgecombe, Harris of Franklin, Delaney, Tapp.

Claims.—Senators Costen, chairman; Jones of Edgecombe, Walker, McDonald, Zachary, Ebbs, Hodges, Jones of Alleghany, Brown of Rockingham.

Commerce.—Senators Williams, chairman; Tapp, McDonald, Squires, Journey, Lattimore, Giles, Graham, White, Brown of Rockingham, Johnson of Duplin.

Congressional Districts.—Senators Zachary, chairman; Sams, Tapp, Castello, Parker, Woodson, Armfield, Heath, Boyette, Ray, Brown of Rockingham.

Consolidated Statutes.—Senators Jones of Edgecombe, chairman; Woltz, Armfield, Delaney, Parker, Ruark, Johnson of Duplin, Varser, Wilson, Everett, Haymore.

Constitutional Amendments.—Senators Armfield, chairman; Sams, Baggett, Stubbs, Castello, Everett, Ray, Brown of Columbus, Varser, Ebbs, McDonald, Zachary.

Corporations.—Senators Hicks, chairman; Ray, Armfield, Brown of Columbus, Stubbs, Wilson, Ruark, Varser, Ebbs, Zachary, Bellamy, Harris of Wake.

Corporation Commission.—Senators Brown of Rockingham, chairman; Bennett, Harrison, Long, Harris of Franklin.

Counties, Cities and Towns.—Senators McDonald, chairman; Boyette, Baggett, Woltz, Sams, Bellamy, Mendenhall, Parker, Ebbs, Ray, Hicks, Walker, Brown of Columbus, Haymore.

Distribution of Governor's Message.—Senators Castello, chairman; Jones of Edgecombe, Grady, Jones of Warren, Lattimore, Wilson.

Education.—Senators Woodson, chairman; Hicks, Harrison, Brown of Columbus, Tapp, Giles, Sams, Johnson of Beaufort, Castello, Woltz, Boyette, Moss, Griffin, Costen, Ebbs, Wilson, Lattimore, Squires,

Journey, Jones of Warren, Johnson of Duplin, Grady, Hodges, Jones of Alleghany, Heath.

Election Laws.—Senators Boyette, chairman; Grady, Griffin, Bellamy, Long, Stubbs, Wilson, McDonald, Giles, Graham, Woodson, Hargett, Tapp.

Engrossed Bills.—Senators Lattimore, chairman; Griffin, Woltz, Hicks, Bennett, Hargett, Ray, Wilson, Squires, Brown of Rockingham, Brown of Columbus, Moss.

Enrolled Bills.—Senators Squires, chairman; Castello, Jones of Warren, Lattimore.

Federal Relations.—Senators Moss, chairman; Wilson, Jones of Warren, Woltz, Heath, Ruark, Bellamy, Johnson of Duplin, White.

Finance.—Senators Varser, chairman; Sams, Long, Delaney, Harrison, Mendenhall, Woodson, Hargett, Bellamy, Wilson, McDonald, Walker, Williams, Boyette, Graham, Griffin, Ebbs, Giles, Ruark, Costen.

Fish and Fisheries.—Senators Ruark, chairman; Grady, Hargett, Graham, Williams, Johnson of Beaufort, Long, Moss, Harrison, Sams, Boyette.

Game Laws.—Senators Parker, chairman; Johnson of Beaufort, Jones of Edgecombe, Brown of Columbus, Harris of Franklin, Castello, Ebbs, Walker, Ray, McDonald, Lattimore, Zachary, White.

Immigration.—Senators Harris of Franklin, chairman; Stubbs, Brown of Columbus, Brown of Rockingham, Wilson, Williams, McDonald, Harrison, Johnson of Duplin, Heath.

Insane Asylums.—Senators Baggett, chairman; Ray, Stubbs, Everett, Costen, Williams, Ebbs, Zachary, Harris of Wake, Brown of Columbus, Hodges, Squires, Johnston of Beaufort.

Institutions for the Blind.—Senators Johnson of Beaufort, chairman; Costen, Jones of Edgecombe, Everett, McDonald, Harris of Wake, Hodges, Brown of Columbus, Williams.

Institutions for the Deaf.—Senators Ebbs, chairman; Ray, Hicks, Johnson of Duplin, Harris of Wake, Harris of Franklin, Graham, Everett, Hargett, Bellamy, Hicks, Zachary, Hodges, Squires.

Insurance.—Senators Ray, chairman; Johnson of Duplin, Sams, McDonald, Hargett, Giles, Squires, Graham, Mendenhall, Harris of Wake, Stubbs, Varser, Brown of Columbus.

Internal Improvement.—Senators Tapp, chairman; Zachary, Everett, Journey, Ebbs, Brown of Rockingham, Lattimore, Moss, Haymore.

Journal.—Senators Wilson, chairman; Ray, Bennett, Squires, Graham, Jones of Warren, Hicks, White.

Judicial Districts.—Senators Grady, chairman; Tapp, Delaney, Sams, Baggett, Woltz, Woodson, Graham, Jones of Alleghany, Wilson, Griffin, McDonald, Bellamy, Squires, Harris of Wake, Varser, Journey, Castelloe, Moss, Brown of Rockingham.

Judiciary Number 1.—Senators Stubbs, chairman; Woltz, Hicks Sams, Moss, Jones of Edgecombe, Long, Parker, Johnson of Duplin, Ruark, Varser, Harris of Wake, Wilson, Costen.

Judiciary Number 2.—Senators Delaney, chairman; Baggett, Castello, Ray, Brown of Rockingham, Everett, Bellamy, Armfield, Woodson, Journey, Squires, Grady, Haymore.

Library.—Senators Bennett, chairman; Ebbs, Woltz, Moss, White, Costen.

Manufacturing.—Senators Woltz, chairman; Boyette, Hicks, Parker, Ebbs, Journey, Zachary, Sams, White, Hodges, Graham.

Military Affairs.—Senators Heath, chairman; Grady, Parker, Journey, Bellamy, Brown of Rockingham.

Mining.—Senators Walker, chairman; Ebbs, Squires, Jones of Ashe, Zachary, Haymore.

Penal Institutions.—Senators Bellamy, chairman; Woodson, Grady, Long, Moss, Griffin, Bennett, McDonald, Harris of Wake, Giles, Walker, Johnson of Duplin, White.

Printing.—Senators Jones of Warren, chairman; Jones of Edgecombe, Ruark, Squires, Lattimore, Zachary, White.

Propositions and Grievances.—Senators Harrison, chairman; Hargett, Jones of Edgecombe, Mendenhall, Giles, Tapp, Lattimore, Williams, Journey, Hicks, Sams, Jones of Warren, Johnson of Beaufort, Haymore.

Public Health.—Senators Brown of Columbus, chairman; Sams, Johnson of Beaufort, Harris of Franklin, Ebbs, Armfield, Giles, Johnson, of Duplin, Varser, Bellamy, Hodges.

Public Roads.—Senators Sams, chairman; Griffin, Boyette, Harrison, Ray, Woltz, Jones of Warren, Moss, Delaney, Ebbs, Journey,

Long, Johnson of Duplin, Harris of Wake, Mendenhall, Bennett, Hicks, Varser, Walker, White, Johnson of Beaufort.

Railroads.—Senators Johnson of Duplin, chairman; Johnson of Beaufort, Ruark, Bellamy, Mendenhall, Brown of Columbus, Heath, Armfield, Sams.

Rules.—Senators Long, chairman; Giles, Sams, Delaney, Varser, Moss, Harris of Wake, Armfield, Woodson, Johnson of Duplin.

Salaries and Fees.—Senators Squires, chairman; McDonald, Baggett, Johnson of Duplin, Parker, Giles, Woodson, Journey, Moss, Delaney, Woltz.

Senate Expenditures.—Senators Journey, chairman; Jones of Edgecombe, Harris of Wake, Hargett, Moss, Delaney, Johnson of Duplin, Giles.

Senatorial Apportionment.—Senators Griffin, chairman; Varsar, Moss, Everett, Hargett, Brown of Columbus, Brown of Rockingham, Graham.

Pensions and Soldiers Homes.—Senators Jones of Alleghany, chairman; Walker, Jones of Edgecombe, Jones of Warren, Harris of Wake, Hicks, Hargett, Parker, McDonald, Zachary, Haymore, Heath.

Trustees of the University.—Senators Everett, chairman; Harris of Wake, Castello, Woltz, Delaney, Bellamy, Woodson, Johnson of Duplin, Varser, Sams, Brown of Columbus, Giles, Graham, Long, Hodges.

Committee on Water Commerce.—Senators Harris, of Wake, chairman; Armfield, Hargett, Grady, Ray, Ruark, Heath, Jones of Warren, Delaney, Graham, Boyette, Sams, Harrison, Everett, Bellamy, Johnson of Duplin.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICERS

JOHN G. DAWSON, Speaker.

ALEX. LASSITER	Principal Clerk	Wake.
D. P. DELLINGER	Reading Clerk	Gaston.
L. F. BURKHEAD	Sergeant-at-Arms	Wake.
MISS ROSA MCNDS	Engrossing Clerk	Cabarrus.

REPRESENTATIVES

Alphabetically Arranged

Name	County	Party	Postoffice
Bennett, Bert E.	Anson	Democrat	Wadesboro, N. C.
Bowie, T. C.	Ashe	Democrat	Jefferson, N. C.
Braswell, Dr. J. C.	Nash	Democrat	Whitakers, N. C.
Bray, B. F.	Perquimans	Democrat	Hertford, N. C.
Broughton, N. L.	Wake	Democrat	Garner, N. C.
Brown, Julius	Pitt	Democrat	Greenville, N. C.
Bryant, V. S.	Durham	Democrat	Durham, N. C.
Buck, D. M.	Yancey	Democrat	Bald Mountain, N. C.
Bumgardner, Thomas P.	Stanly	Democrat	Albemarle, N. C.
Purgwyn, W. H. S.	Northampton	Democrat	Jackson, N. C.
Byrd, A. W.	Wayne	Democrat	Mount Olive, N. C.
Chamblee, Clarence H.	Wake	Democrat	Zebulon, N. C.
Cobb, Collier	Robeson	Democrat	Parkton, N. C.
Coffey, Blaine	Watauga	Republican	Shulls Mills, N. C.
Cohon, F. F.	Pasquotank	Democrat	Elizabeth City, N. C.
Cohon, F. L. W.	Tyrrell	Republican	Columbia, N. C.
Connor, H. G., Jr.	Wilson	Democrat	Wilson, N. C.
Cooper, George H.	Franklin	Democrat	Louisburg, N. C.
Coward, O. B.	Jackson	Democrat	Webster, N. C.
Cowles, Charles H.	Wilkes	Republican	Wilkesboro, N. C.
Cox, R. M.	Forsyth	Democrat	Winston-Salem, N. C.
Daniel, Charles R.	Halifax	Democrat	Weldon, N. C.
Davis, G. E.	Hyde	Democrat	Lake Landing, N. C.
Davis, J. Roan	Cleveland	Democrat	Kings Mountain, N. C.
Davis, M. Leslie	Carteret	Democrat	Beaufort, N. C.
Dawson, J. G.	Lenoir	Democrat	Kintola, N. C.
Deaton, J. M.	Catawba	Democrat	Hickory, N. C.
DeHart, Dr. James	Swain	Democrat	Bryson City, N. C.
Dillard, J. H.	Cherokee	Democrat	Murphy, N. C.
Duckworth, W. H.	Transylvania	Democrat	Brevard, N. C.
Doub, S. L.	Yadkin	Republican	East Bend, N. C.
Doughton, R. A.	Alleghany	Democrat	Spartan, N. C.
Dun-ton, J. L.	Currituck	Democrat	Waterlily, N. C.
Erwin, S. K., Jr.	Burke	Democrat	Morganton, N. C.
Everett, R. O.	Durham	Democrat	Durham, N. C.
Everett, W. N.	Richmond	Democrat	Rockingham, N. C.
Ferrell, Luther	Forsyth	Democrat	Winston-Salem, N. C.
Fountain, R. T.	Edgecombe	Democrat	Rocky Mount, N. C.

1 Resigned Jan. 16 to become Secretary of State.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

Name	County	Party	Postoffice
Gaston, H. B.	Gaston	Democrat	Belmont, N. C.
Gibson, E. H.	Scotland	Democrat	Laurinburg, N. C.
Gosney, C. A.	Wake	Democrat	Raleigh, N. C.
Grady, Charles D.	Dare	Democrat	Manteo, N. C.
Graham, A. H.	Orange	Democrat	Hillsboro, N. C.
Grant, H. V.	Onslow	Democrat	Sneads Ferry, N. C.
Grist, Frank D.	Caldwell	Democrat	Lenoir, N. C.
Gwaltney, F. C.	Alexander	Republican	Taylorsville, N. C.
Gwynn, T. L.	Haywood	Democrat	Springdale, N. C.
Hamilton, C. E.	Forsyth	Democrat	Winston-Salem, N. C.
Hauser, C. M.	Stokes	Democrat	Germanton, N. C.
Hendricks, M. D.	Davie	Democrat	Cana, N. C., R.F.D. 1
Hill, Levi	Greene	Democrat	LaGrange, N. C.
Hooker, Frank B.	Pamlico	Democrat	Oriental, N. C.
Hooks, George W.	Columbus	Democrat	Whiteville, N. C.
Jackson, W. M.	Surry	Republican	Dobson, N. C.
Jenkins, T. M.	Graham	Republican	Robbinsville, N. C.
Johnson, D. B.	Bladen	Democrat	Elizabethtown, N. C.
King, John W.	Guilford	Democrat	Greensboro, N. C.
Lawrence, L. J.	Hertford	Democrat	Murfreesboro, N. C.
Lewis, W. H.	Pender	Democrat	Atkinson, N. C.
Loven, Ed. S.	Avery	Democrat	Linville, N. C.
McFarland, J. E.	Rutherford	Democrat	Forest City, N. C.
McIver, Dr. E. M.	Lee	Democrat	Jonesboro, N. C.
McKinnon, D. P.	Robeson	Democrat	Rowland, N. C.
Martin, Van B.	Washington	Democrat	Plymouth, N. C.
Matthews, W. R.	Mecklenburg	Democrat	Charlotte, N. C.
Milliken, J. F.	Union	Democrat	Monroe, N. C.
Moore, Clayton	Martin	Democrat	Williamston, N. C.
Morgan, Clarence	Polk	Republican	Tryon, N. C.
Moser, I. C.	Randolph	Democrat	Ashboro, N. C.
Murphy, Walter	Rowan	Democrat	Salisbury, N. C.
Neal, W. W.	McDowell	Democrat	Marion, N. C.
Nelson, J. Wiley	Madison	Democrat	Marshall, N. C.
Nettles, H. L.	Buncombe	Democrat	Biltmore, N. C., R.F.D. 1
Newberry, J. H.	Duplin	Democrat	Warsaw, N. C.
Nimocks, Q. K., Sr.	Cumberland	Democrat	Fayetteville, N. C.
Norris, Charles	Camden	Democrat	South Mills, N. C.
Nowell, Dr. L. A.	Bertie	Democrat	Colerain, N. C.
Owens, T. E.	Sampson	Republican	Clinton, N. C.
Parker, Edward S., Jr.	Alamance	Democrat	Graham, N. C.
Parker, R. H.	Halifax	Democrat	Enfield, N. C.
Pass, W. B.	Clay	Democrat	Hayesville, N. C.
Patterson, Martin A.	Hoke	Democrat	Raeford, N. C.
Pearson, R. M.	Mecklenburg	Democrat	Charlotte, N. C.
Peterson, Dr. C. A.	Mitchell	Republican	Spruce Pine, N. C.
Pharr, Edgar W.	Mecklenburg	Democrat	Charlotte, N. C.
Poisson, L. J.	New Hanover	Democrat	Wilmington, N. C.
Pruden, W. D.	Chowan	Democrat	Edenton, N. C.
Quickel, A. L.	Lincoln	Democrat	Lincolnton, N. C.

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

Name	County	Party	Postoffice
Rankin, Thomas W.....	Rockingham.....	Democrat.....	Reidsville, N. C.
Ray, J. Frank.....	Macon.....	Democrat.....	Franklin, N. C.
Reynolds, R. B.....	Montgomery.....	Democrat.....	Star, N. C.
Rideoutte, J. W.....	Rowan.....	Democrat.....	Salisbury, N. C.
Robbins, J. W.....	Nash.....	Democrat.....	Rocky Mount, N. C.
Rodgers, C. P.....	Henderson.....	Democrat.....	East Flat Rock, N. C.
Ross, George R.....	Moore.....	Democrat.....	Jackson Springs, N. C.
Saunders, W. M.....	Johnston.....	Democrat.....	Smithfield, N. C.
Sellers, H. S.....	Gaston.....	Democrat.....	Kings Mountain, N. C., R. F. D., 1
Sherrill, John B.....	Cabarrus.....	Democrat.....	Concord, N. C.
Simpson, R. W.....	Gates.....	Democrat.....	Trotville, N. C.
Smith, R. W.....	Pitt.....	Democrat.....	Ayden, N. C.
Snipes, C. A.....	Chatham.....	Democrat.....	Bynum, N. C.
Sutton, Thomas I.....	Wayne.....	Democrat.....	Goldsboro, N. C.
Taylor, R. E.....	Buncombe.....	Democrat.....	Asheville, N. C.
Taylor, Robert B.....	Vance.....	Democrat.....	Townsville, N. C.
Taylor, W. L.....	Caswell.....	Democrat.....	Sumner, N. C.
Thurston, D. J.....	Johnston.....	Democrat.....	Clayton, N. C.
Townsend, H. D.....	Davidson.....	Democrat.....	Erlanger, N. C.
Townsend, N. A.....	Harnett.....	Democrat.....	Dunn, N. C.
Turlington, Zeb V.....	Tredell.....	Democrat.....	Mooresville, N. C.
Vaughn, Walter R.....	Warren.....	Democrat.....	Vaughn, N. C.
Wade, J. E. L.....	New Hanover.....	Democrat.....	Wilmington, N. C.
Walker, James W.....	Rockingham.....	Democrat.....	Reidsville, N. C.
Warren, Lindsay C.....	Beaufort.....	Democrat.....	Washington, N. C.
Warren, W. A.....	Person.....	Democrat.....	Hurdle Mills, N. C.
Watkins, John S.....	Granville.....	Democrat.....	Virgilina, Va., R. F. D. 2
Watkins, M. B.....	Brunswick.....	Democrat.....	Town Creek, N. C.
Whitaker, T. C.....	Jones.....	Democrat.....	Trenton, N. C.
Whitaker, T. E.....	Guilford.....	Democrat.....	Oak Ridge, N. C.
Williams, R. P.....	Craven.....	Democrat.....	New Bern, N. C.
Wright, C. G.....	Guilford.....	Democrat.....	Greensboro, N. C.

REPRESENTATIVES.

(Arranged by Counties)

Alamance—Edward S. Parker, Jr., Graham (D).*Alexander*—F. C. Gwaltney, Taylorsville (R).*Alleghany*—R. A. Doughton, Sparta (D).*Anson*—Bert E. Bennett, Wadesboro (D).*Ashe*—T. C. Bowie, Jefferson (D).*Avery*—Ed. S. Loven, Linville (D).*Beaufort*—Lindsay C. Warren, Washington (D).*Bertie*—Dr. L. A. Nowell, Colerain (D).*Bladen*—D. B. Johnson, Elizabethtown (D).

- Brunswick*—M. B. Watkins, Town Creek (D).
Buncombe—H. L. Nettles, Biltmore, R. 1 (D); R. E. Taylor, Asheville (D).
Burke—S. J. Ervin, Jr., Morganton (D).
Cabarrus—Jno. B. Sherril, Concord (D).
Caldwell—Frank D. Grist, Lenoir (D).
Camden—Chas. Norris, South Mills (D).
Carteret—M. Leslie Davis, Beaufort (D).
Caswell—W. L. Taylor, Semora (D).
Catawba—J. M. Deaton, Hickory (D).
Chatham—C. A. Snipes, Bynum (D).
Cherokee—J. H. Dillard, Murphy (D).
Chowan—W. D. Pruden, Edenton (D).
Clay—W. B. Pass, Hayesville (D).
Cleveland—J. Roan Davis, Kings Mountain (D).
Columbus—Geo. W. Hooks, Whiteville (D).
Craven—R. P. Williams, New Bern (D).
Cumberland—Q. K. Nimocks, Sr., Fayetteville (D).
Currituck—J. L. Dunston, Waterlilly (D).
Dare—Chas. H. Grady, Manteo (D).
Davidson—H. D. Townsend, Erlanger (D).
Davie—M. J. Hendricks, Cana, R. 1 (D).
Duplin—J. H. Newberry, Warsaw (D).
Durham—R. O. Everett, Durham (D); V. S. Bryant, Durham (D).
Edgecombe—R. T. Fountain, Rocky Mount (D).
Forsyth—C. E. Hamilton, Winston-Salem (D); R. M. Cox, Winston-Salem (D); Luther Ferrell, Winston-Salem (D).
Franklin—Geo. H. Cooper, Louisburg (D).
Gaston—H. S. Sellers, Kings Mountain, R. 1 (D); H. B. Gaston, Belmont (D).
Gates—R. W. Simpson, Trotville (D).
Graham—T. M. Jenkins, Robbinsville (R).
Granville—Jno. S. Watkins, Virgillina, Va., R. 2 (D).
Greene—Levi Hill, LaGrange (D).
Guilford—T. E. Whitaker, Oak Ridge (D); C. G. Wright, Greensboro (D); Jno. W. King, Greensboro (D).
Halifax—R. H. Parker, Enfield (D); Chas. R. Daniel, Weldon (D).
Harnett—N. A. Townsend, Dunn (D).
Haywood—T. L. Gwynn, Springdale (D).

- Henderson*—C. P. Rodgers, East Flat Rock (D).
Hertford—L. J. Lawrence, Murfreesboro (D).
Hoke—Martin A. Patterson, Raeford (D).
Hyde—G. E. Davis, Lake Landing (D).
Iredell—Zeb. V. Turlington, Mooresville (D).
Jackson—O. B. Coward, Webster (D).
Johnson—W. M. Saunders, Smithfield (D); D. J. Thurston, Clayton (D).
Jones—T. C. Whitaker, Trenton (D).
Lee—Dr. E. M. McIver, Jonesboro (D).
Lenoir—J. G. Dawson, Kinston (D).
Lincoln—A. L. Quickel, Lincolnton (D).
Macon—J. Frank Ray, Franklin (D).
Madison—J. Wiley Nelson, Marshall (D).
Martin—Clayton Moore, Williamston (D).
McDowell—W. W. Neal, Marion (D).
Mecklenburg—Edgar W. Pharr, Charlotte (D); R. M. Person, Charlotte (D); W. R. Matthews, Charlotte (D).
Mitchell—Dr. C. A. Peterson, Spruce Pine (R).
Montgomery—R. B. Reynolds, Star (D).
Moore—Geo. R. Ross, Jackson Springs (D).
Nash—Dr. J. C. Braswell, Whitakers (D); J. W. Robbins, Rocky Mount (D).
New Hanover—L. J. Poisson, Wilmington (D); J. E. L. Wade, Wilmington (D).
Northampton—W. H. S. Burgwyn, Jackson (D).
Onslow—H. V. Grant, Sneads Ferry (D).
Orange—A. H. Graham, Hillsboro (D).
Pamlico—Frank B. Hooker, Oriental (D).
Pasquotank—F. F. Cohoon, Elizabeth City (D).
Pender—W. H. Lewis, Atkinson (D).
Perquimans—B. F. Bray, Hertford (D).
Person—W. A. Warren, Hurdle Mills (D).
Pitt—Julius Brown, Greenville (D); R. W. Smith, Ayden (D).
Polk—Clarence Morgan, Tryon (R).
Robeson—D. P. McKinnon, Rowland (D); Collier Cobb, Parkton (D).
Randolph—I. C. Moser, Asheboro (D).
Richmond—W. N. Everett, Rockingham (D).

Rockingham—Jas. R. Walker, Reidsville (D); Thos. W. Rankin, Reidsville (D).

Rowan—Walter Murphy, Salisbury (D); J. W. Rideoutte, Salisbury (D).

Rutherford—J. E. McFarland, Forest City (D).

Sampson—T. E. Owens, Clinton (R).

Scotland—E. H. Gibson, Laurinburg (D).

Stanly—Thos. P. Bumgardner, Albemarle (D).

Stokes—C. M. Hauser, Germanton (D).

Surry—W. M. Jackson, Dobson (R).

Swain—Dr. James Dehart, Bryson City (D).

Transylvania—W. H. Duckworth, Brevard (D).

Tyrrell—F. L. W. Cohoon, Columbia (R).

Union—J. F. Milliken, Monroe (D).

Vance—Robert B. Taylor, Townsville (D).

Wake—N. L. Broughton, Garner (D); Clarence H. Chamblee, Zebulon (D); C. A. Gosney, Raleigh (D).

Warren—Walter R. Vaughan, Vaughan (D).

Washington—Van B. Martin, Plymouth (D).

Watauga—Blaine Coffey, Shulls Mills (R).

Wayne—Thos. I. Sutton, Goldsboro (D); A. W. Byrd, Mount Olive (D).

Wilkes—Chas. H. Cowles, Wilkesboro (R).

Wilson—H. G. Connor, Jr., Wilson (D).

Yadkin—S. L. Doub, East Bend (R).

Yancey—D. M. Buck, Bald Mountain (D).

RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TOUCHING THE DUTIES OF SPEAKER

1. It shall be the duty of the Speaker to have the sessions of the House opened with prayer.

2. He shall take the chair every day at the hour fixed by the House on the preceding legislative day, shall immediately call the members to order, and, on appearance of a quorum, cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read.

3. He shall preserve order and decorum, may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for

that purpose, and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House. A two-thirds vote of the members present shall be necessary to sustain any appeal from the ruling of the Chair.

4. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

5. Questions shall be put in this form, namely: "Those in favor (as the question may be) will say, 'Aye,'" and after the affirmative voice has been expressed, "Those opposed will say, 'No'." Upon a call for a division, the Speaker shall count; if required, he shall appoint tellers.

6. The Speaker shall have a general direction of the hall. He shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the Chair, but substitution shall not extend beyond one day, except in case of sickness or by leave of the House.

7. All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially ordered by the House.

8. In all elections the Speaker may vote. In all other cases he may exercise his right to vote, or he may reserve this right until there is a tie; but in no case shall he be allowed to vote twice on the same question.

9. All acts, addresses and resolutions, and all warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the House shall be signed by the Speaker.

10. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or lobby, the Speaker or other presiding officer shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

11. No persons except members of the Senate, officers and clerks of the General Assembly, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, State officers, former members of the General Assembly, and persons particularly invited by the Speaker shall be admitted within the hall of the House: *Provided*, that no person except members of the Senate and officers of the General Assembly shall be allowed on the floor of the House or in the lobby in the rear of the Speaker's desk, unless invited by the Speaker or the House.

12. Reporters wishing to take down debates may be admitted by the Speaker, who shall assign such places to them on the floor

or elsewhere, to effect this object, as shall not interfere with the convenience of the House.

13. Smoking shall not be allowed in the hall, the lobbies, or the galleries while the House is in session.

ORDER OF BUSINESS OF THE DAY

14. After the reading of the Journal of the preceding day, which shall stand approved without objection, the House shall proceed to business in the following order, viz.:

(1) The receiving of petitions, memorials, and papers addressed to the General Assembly or to the House.

(2) Report of Standing Committees.

(3) Reports of Select Committees.

(4) Resolutions.

(5) Bills.

(6) The unfinished business of the preceding day.

(7) Bills, resolutions, petitions, memorials, messages, and other papers on the Calendar, in their exact numerical order, unless displaced by the orders of the day; but motions and messages to elect officers shall always be in order.

The Clerk of the House shall provide suitable boxes, properly labeled, to be placed on his desk, in one of which members shall place all petitions and resolutions which they desire to introduce; in the other shall be placed all bills. No member shall rise from his seat to introduce any petition, resolution or bill unless he is permitted so to do, out of order, by consent of the House.

ON DECORUM IN DEBATE

15. When any member is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address the Speaker.

16. When the Speaker shall call a member to order, the member shall sit down, as also he shall when called to order by another member, unless the Speaker decides the point of order in his favor. By leave of the House a member called to order may clear a matter of fact, or explain, but shall not proceed in debate so long as the decision stands, but by permission of the House.

Any member may appeal from the decision of the Chair, and if, upon appeal, the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he may proceed; if otherwise, he shall not, except by leave of the House; and if the case, in the judgment of the House, require it, he shall be liable to its censure.

17. No member shall speak until recognized by the Chair, and when two or more members rise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the member to speak.

18. No member shall speak more than twice on the main question, nor longer than thirty minutes for the first speech and fifteen minutes for the second speech, unless allowed to do so by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members present; nor shall he speak more than once upon an amendment or motion to commit or postpone, and then not longer than ten minutes. But the House may, by consent of a majority, suspend the operation of this rule during any debate on any particular question before the House, or the Committee on Rules may bring in a special rule that shall be applicable to the debate on any bill.

19. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, no person shall speak, stand up, walk out of or across the House, nor when a member is speaking entertain private discourse, stand up, or pass between him and the Chair.

20. No member shall vote on any question when he was not present when the question was put by the Speaker, except by the consent of the House. Upon a division and count of the House on any question, no member without the bar shall be counted.

21. Every member who shall be in the hall of the House for the above purpose when the question is put shall give his vote upon a call of the ayes and noes, unless the House for special reasons shall excuse him, and no application to be excused from voting or to explain a vote shall be entertained unless made before the call of the roll. The hall of the House shall include the lobbies, galleries, and offices connected with the hall.

22. When a motion is made, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or, if written, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Speaker or Clerk before debate.

23. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any two members request it.

24. After a motion is stated by the Speaker or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn before a decision or amendment, except in case of a motion to reconsider, which motion, when made by a member, shall be deemed and taken to be in possession of the House, and shall not be withdrawn without leave of the House.

25. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged; and no motion to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, being decided, shall be again allowed at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

26. A motion to adjourn or lay on the table shall be decided without debate, and a motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when the House is voting or some member is speaking; but a motion to adjourn shall not follow a motion to adjourn until debate or some other business of the House has intervened.

27. When a question has been postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted on again during the session, except upon a two-thirds vote.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question, when the same shall admit of it, which shall be determined by the Speaker.

29. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day, unless it may have already passed the Senate, and no motion to reconsider shall be taken from the table except by a two-thirds vote. But unless such vote has been taken by a call of the yeas and nays, any member may move to reconsider.

30. When the reading of a paper is called for, which has been read in the House, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the House.

31. Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House shall be presented by the Speaker; a brief statement of the contents thereof may be verbally made by the introducer before

reference to a committee, but shall not be debated or decided on the day of their first being read, unless the House shall direct otherwise.

32. When the ayes and noes are called for on any question, it shall be on motion before the question is put; and if seconded by one-fifth of the members present, the question shall be decided by the ayes and noes; and in taking the ayes and noes, or on a call of the House, the names of the members will be taken alphabetically.

33. Decency of speech shall be observed and personal reflection carefully avoided.

34. Any member may arise at any time to speak to a question of personal privilege, and upon objection to him proceeding, the Speaker shall determine if the question is one of privilege.

35. Fifteen members, including the Speaker, shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

36. No member or officer of the House shall absent himself from the service of the House without leave, unless from sickness or inability.

37. Any member may excuse himself from serving on any committee if he is a member of two standing committees.

38. If any member shall be necessarily absent on temporary business of the House when a vote is taken upon any question, upon entering the House he shall be permitted, on request, to vote, provided that the result shall not be thereby affected.

39. No standing rule or order shall be rescinded or altered without one day's notice given on the motion thereof, and to sustain such motion two-thirds of the House shall be required.

40. The members of the House shall uncover their heads upon entering the House while it is in session, and shall continue so uncovered during their continuance in the hall, except Quakers.

41. A motion to reconsider shall be determined by a majority vote, except a motion to reconsider an indefinite postponement, or a motion to reconsider a motion tabling a motion to reconsider, which shall require a two-thirds vote.

42. After a bill has been tabled or has failed to pass on any of its readings, the contents of such bill or the principal provisions or its subject-matter shall not be embodied in any other

measure. Upon the point of order being raised and sustained by the Chair, such measures shall be laid upon the table, and shall not be taken therefrom except by a vote of two-thirds of the elected membership of the House: *Provided*, no local bill shall be held by the Chair as embodying the provisions, or being identical with any State-wide measure which has been laid upon the table, or failed to pass any of its readings.

STANDING COMMITTEES

43. At the commencement of the session a standing committee shall be appointed by the Speaker on each of the following subjects, namely:

- On Agriculture.
- On Appropriations.
- On Banks and Currency.
- On Claims.
- On Congressional Districts.
- On Constitutional Amendments.
- On Corporation Commission.
- On Corporations.
- On Counties, Cities and Towns.
- On Courts and Judicial Districts.
- On Education.
- On Election Laws.
- On Engrossed Bills.
- On Expenditures of the House.
- On Federal Relations.
- On Finance.
- On Fish and Fisheries.
- On Game.
- On Health.
- On Immigration.
- On Insane Asylums.
- On Institutions for the Blind.
- On Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb.
- On Insurance.
- On Internal Improvements.
- On The Journal.
- On Judiciary No. 1.

- On Judiciary No. 2.
- On Manufactures and Labor.
- On Military Affairs.
- On Mines and Mining.
- On Oyster Industry.
- On Penal Institutions.
- On Pensions.
- On Private and Public Local Laws.
- On Privileges and Elections.
- On Propositions and Grievances.
- On Public Roads.
- On Regulation of Public-Service Corporations.
- On Rules.
- On Salaries and Fees.
- On Senatorial Districts.

JOINT COMMITTEES

- On Enrolled Bills.
- On Justices of the Peace.
- On Library.
- On Printing.
- On Public Buildings and Grounds.
- On Trustees of University.
- On Revision of the Laws.

The first member announced on each committee shall be Chairman.

44. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave the Chair, and a Chairman to preside in committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

45. Upon bills submitted to a Committee of the Whole House, the bill shall be first read throughout by the Clerk, and then again read and debated by sections, leaving the preamble to be last considered. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments, noting the page and line, shall be duly entered by the Clerk on a separate paper as the same shall be agreed to by the Committee, and so reported to the House. After report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended by sections before a question on its passage be taken.

46. The rules of procedure in the House shall be observed in a committee of the Whole House, so far as they may be applicable, except the rule limiting the time of speaking and the previous question.

47. In a Committee of the Whole House a motion that the Committee rise shall always be in order, except when a member is speaking, and shall be decided without debate.

48. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by order of the House, or on the report of a committee, unless introduced in regular order during the morning hour.

49. All bills and resolutions shall be reported from the committee to which referred, with such recommendation as the committee may desire to make.

50. Every bill shall receive three several readings in the House previous to its passage, and the Speaker shall give notice at each whether it be its first, second or third reading.

51. Any member introducing a bill or resolution shall briefly endorse thereon the substance of the same.

52. All bills and resolutions shall upon their introduction be referred by the Speaker, without suggestion from the introducer, to the appropriate committee. No bills shall be withdrawn from the committee to which referred except upon motion duly made and carried by a majority vote.

53. The Clerk of the House shall keep a separate calendar of the Public, Local and Private Bills, and shall number them in the order in which they are introduced, and all bills shall be disposed of in the order they stand upon the Calendar; but the Committee on Rules may at any time arrange the order of precedence in which bills may be considered. No bill shall be twice read on the same day without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members.

54. All resolutions which may grant money out of the Treasury, or such as shall be of a public nature, shall be treated in all respects in a similar manner with Public bills.

55. The Clerk of the House shall be deemed to continue in office until another is appointed.

56. Upon the motion of any member, there shall be a call of the House, a majority of the members present assenting thereto,

and upon a call of the House the names of the members shall be called over by the Clerk and the absentees noted, after which the names of the absentees shall again be called over. The doors shall then be closed, and those from whom no excuse or sufficient excuses are made may, by order of those present, if fifteen in number, be taken into custody as they appear, or may be sent for and taken into custody wherever to be found by special messenger appointed for that purpose.

57. The previous question shall be as follows: "Shall the main question be now put?" and, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments and debate. If this question shall be decided in the affirmative, the "main question" shall be on the passage of the bill, resolution, or other matter under consideration; but when amendments are pending, the question shall be taken upon such amendments, in their order, without further debate or amendment. If such question be decided in the negative, the main question shall be considered as remaining under debate: *Provided*, that no one shall move the previous question except the member submitting the report on the bill or other matter under consideration, and the member introducing the bill or other matter under consideration, or the member in charge of the measure, who shall be designated by the chairman of the committee reporting the same to the House at the time the bill or other matter under consideration is reported to the House, or taken up for consideration.

When a motion for the previous question is made, and pending the second thereto by a majority, debate shall cease; but if any member obtains the floor, he may move to lay the matter under consideration on the table, or move an adjournment, and when both or either of these motions are pending the question shall stand:

- (1) Previous question.
- (2) To adjourn.
- (3) To lay on the table.

And then upon the main question, or amendments, or the motion to postpone indefinitely, postpone to a day certain, to commit, or amend, in the order of their precedence, until the main question is reached or disposed of; but after the previous question

has been called by a majority, no motion, or amendment, or debate shall be in order.

All motions below the motions to lay on the table must be made prior to a motion for the previous question; but, pending and not after the second therefor, by the majority of the House, a motion to adjourn or lay on the table, or both, are in order. This constitutes the precedence of the motions to adjourn and lay on the table over other motions, in Rule 25.

Motions stand as follows in order of precedence in Rule 26:

Lay on the table.

Previous question.

Postpone indefinitely.

Postpone definitely.

To commit or amend.

When the previous question is called, all motions below it fall, unless made prior to the call, and all motions above it fall after its second by a majority required. Pending the second, the motions to adjourn and lay on the table are in order, but not after a second. When in order and every motion is before the House, the question stands as follows:

Previous question.

Adjourn.

Lay on the table.

Postpone indefinitely.

Postpone definitely.

To commit.

Amendment to amendment.

Amendment.

Substitute.

Bill.

The previous question covers all other motions when seconded by a majority of the House, and proceeds by regular graduation to the main question, without debate, amendment, or motion, until such question is reached or disposed of.

58. All committees, other than the Committee on Appropriations, when favorably reporting any bill which carries an appropriation from the State, shall indicate same in the report, and

said bill shall be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations for a further report before being acted upon by the House.

59. The Principal Clerk, the Engrossing Clerk and the Door-keeper shall appoint, with the approval of the Speaker, by affirmative order in the House, such assistants as may be necessary to the efficient discharge of the duties of their offices.

60. The Speaker shall appoint twelve pages to wait upon the sessions of the House, and when the pressure of business may require, he may appoint three additional pages.

61. The Chairman of each of the committees, Agriculture, Appropriations, Banks and Currency, Counties, Cities and Towns, Courts and Judicial Districts, Education, Fish and Fisheries, Finance, Judiciary No. 1, Judiciary No. 2, Propositions and Grievances, Public Roads, and Salaries and Fees, may appoint a clerk to his respective committee with the approval of the Speaker.

62. The Chairman and five other members of any committee shall constitute a quorum of said committee for the transaction of business.

63. The Committee on the Journal shall examine daily the Journal of the House before the hour of convening, and report after the opening of the House whether or not the proceedings of the previous day have been correctly recorded.

64. When a bill shall be reported by a Committee with a recommendation that it be not passed, but accompanied by a minority report, the question before the House shall be "The adoption of the Minority Report," and it failing to be adopted by a majority vote, the bill shall be placed upon the unfavorable calendar. Such minority report shall be signed by at least three members of the committee who were present when the bill was considered in committee. In the event there is an unfavorable report with no minority report accompanying it, the bill shall be placed upon the unfavorable calendar. To take a bill from the unfavorable calendar, a two-thirds vote shall be necessary.

65. Whenever a public bill is introduced, a carbon copy thereof shall accompany the bill. On the same day that such public bill is introduced the Chief Clerk shall deliver the carbon copy

to the Public Printer and cause four hundred (400) copies thereof to be printed. On the morning following the delivery of the printed copies, the Chief Clerk shall cause the Chief Page to have a copy thereof put upon the desk of each member and then retain the other printed copies in his office. A sufficient number for the use of the Committee to whom the bill is referred shall be by the Chief Clerk delivered to the Chairman or Clerk of the committee. If the bill is passed, the remaining copies shall be by the Chief Clerk delivered to the Chief Clerk of the Senate, for the use of the Senate. No Committee shall consider or report any public bill until after the same shall have been printed as herein provided for. In the event the member introducing the bill and the Chief Clerk shall differ as to whether it is a public bill, the question shall be left to the decision of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, whose decision shall be final. The cost of printing as herein provided for shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Agriculture.—Representatives Cox, chairman; King, Burgwyn, Whitaker of Jones, Ross, Davis of Hyde, Watkins of Granville, Nettles, Bennett, Sutton, Chamblee, Robbins, Person, Gibson, Walker, Broughton, Buck, Hill, Loven, Simpson, Watkins of Brunswick, Thurston, Norris, Taylor of Caswell, Gwynn, Snipes, Sellers, Hooks, Dunton, Patterson, Reynolds, Grant, Hooker, Cohoon of Pasquotank, Lewis, Bray, Warren of Person, Smith, Cobb, Hauser, Taylor of Vance, Nimocks, Everett, Fountain, Townsend of Harnett, Connor, Warren of Beaufort, Quickel, Martin, Hendricks, Gosney, Sanders, Morgan, Owen, Coffey.

Appropriations.—Representatives Murphy, chairman; Connor, Doughton, Bowie, Neal, Cox, Wright, Burgwyn, Warren of Beaufort, Moore, Parker of Alamance, Gosney, Ray, Bryant, Townsend of Harnett, Pharr, Ross, Graham, Gibson, Poisson, Fountain, Everett, King, Whitaker of Jones, Sanders, Chamblee, Turlington, Ferrell, Pruden, Parker of Halifax, Ervin Brown, Rideoutte, Wade, Vaughan, Lewis, Byrd, McIver, Robbins, Broughton, Peterson, Cowles.

Banks and Currency.—Representatives Townsend of Harnett, chairman; Buck, Nowell, Burgwyn, Gwynn, Hooker, Cox, Moore, Turrlington, Warren of Beaufort, Rogers, Gosney, Ross, Hendricks, Jackson.

Caswell Training School.—Representatives Whitaker of Guilford, chairman; McIver, Grist, Deaton, Gwynn, Patterson, Nelson, Robbins, Bray, Duckworth, Williams.

Claims.—Representatives Bennett, chairman; Bryant, McKinnon, Rankin, Hill, Loven, Norris, Coward, Nelson, Robbins, McFarland, Duckworth, Sutton, Person, Jenkins, Gwaltney.

Congressional Districts.—Representatives Ross, chairman; Connor, Warren of Beaufort, Bowie, Parker of Alamance, Burgwyn, Murphy, Townsend of Harnett, Parker of Halifax, Neal, Cox, Dillard, Gaston, Hill, Moore, Sanders, Grant, Davis of Cleveland, Peterson.

Constitutional Amendments.—Representatives Everett, chairman; Doughton, Murphy, Bowie, Parker of Alamance, Dillard, Taylor of Buncombe, Nimocks, Quickel, Graham, Ferrell, Brown, Connor, Moser, Milliken, Byrd.

Corporation Commission.—Representatives Gosney, chairman; Fountain, Wright, Quickel, Person, Brown, Chamblée, Nimocks, Loven, Ervin, Bryant, Parker of Halifax, Gwynn, Milliken, Johnson, Hooks, Jackson.

Corporations.—Representatives Fountain, chairman; Gosney, Everett, Hamilton, Gaston, Wright, Ross, McKinnon, Rankin, Martin, Broughton, Nettles, Townsend of Davidson, Davis of Cleveland, Coward, Lewis, McFarland, Vaughan, Duckworth, Owens, Cohoon of Tyrrell, Coffey, Cowles, Gwaltney.

Counties, Cities and Towns.—Representatives Neal, chairman; Connor, Cox, Ross, Warren of Beaufort, Townsend of Harnett, Gwynn, Moore, Burgwyn, Grant, Gosney, Grady, Chamblée, Milliken, Murphy, Rankin, Cobb, McKinnon, Warren of Person, Nowell, Cohoon of Pasquotank, Bennett, Pharr, Taylor of Buncombe, Davis of Hyde, Grist, Williams, Davis of Carteret, Davis of Cleveland, Townsend of Davidson, Fountain, Lawrence, Saunders, Ray, Vaughan, Rideoutte, Ferrell, Nettles, Moser, Gaston, Sellers, Watkins of Brunswick, Norris, Patterson, Cowles, Owen.

Courts and Judicial Districts.—Representatives Bowie, chairman; Connor, Murphy, Townsend of Harnett, Doughton, Moore, Burgwyn,

Warren of Beaufort, Parker of Alamance, Ray, Everett, Byrd, Dillard, Pruden, Grady, Ferrell, Nimocks, Daniel, Lawrence, Poisson, Quickel, Pharr, Brown, Moser, Milliken, Turlington, Bryant, Whitaker of Guilford, Fountain.

Drainage.—Representatives Whitaker of Jones, chairman; Sutton, Duckworth, Nowell, Watkins of Brunswick, Norris, Bumgardner, Pruden, Grady, Simpson, Hill, Grant, Lewis, Brown, Cobb, Walker, Cohoon of Pasquotank, Williams, Owens, Cohoon of Tyrrell, Coffey, Gwaltney.

Education.—Representatives Connor, chairman; Whitaker of Guilford, Doughton, Bowie, Cox, Neal, Everett, Ray, Townsend of Harnett, Warren of Beaufort, Moore, Pharr, Burgwyn, Sanders, Byrd, Gosney, Parker of Alamance, Braswell, Nowell, Bennett, Davis of Cartaret, Davis of Hyde, Ross, Hamilton, Whitaker of Jones, Bryant, Grady, Turlington, Hendrie's, Dunston, Simpson, Loven, Deaton, Sherrill, Lawrence, Taylor of Buncombe, Johnson, Patterson, Wade, Poisson, Graham, Moser, McKinnon, Rankin, Gibson, Vaughan, Martin, Rideoutte, Hauser, Buck, Pass, Grist, Robbins, Taylor of Caswell, Watkins of Granville, Gaston, Coffey, Cowles, Doub, Owen.

Election Laws.—Representatives Turlington, chairman; Neal, Doughton, Connor, Murphy, Moore, Bowie, Burgwyn, Matthews, Townsend of Harnett, Cox, Buck, Vaughan, Moser, Townsend of Davidson, Cohoon of Pasquotank, Snipes, Cowles.

Engrossed Bills.—Representatives Gwynn, chairman; Ray, Parker of Halifax, Bennett, Watkins of Brunswick, Hooker, Bumgardner, Deaton, Sellers, Sutton, Norris, Robbins, Lewis, Rankin, Graham, Nettles, Turlington, Ervin, Jackson, Cohoon of Tyrrell, Gwaltney.

Expenditures in the House.—Representatives Martin, chairman; Doughton, Connor, Murphy, Moore, Neal, Cox, Ervin, Fountain, Snipes, Davis of Cleveland, Nelson, Lewis, Coffey.

Federal Relations.—Representatives Ray, chairman; Murphy, King, Doughton, Quickel, Dillard, Whitaker of Guilford, Graham, Sherrill, Poisson, Cowles, Doub.

Finance.—Representatives Doughton, chairman; Connor, Pharr, Gosney, Burgwyn, Sanders, Warren of Beaufort, Townsend of Harnett, Cox, Murphy, Neal, Parker of Alamance, Turlington, Nettles, Gaston, Ross, Daniel, Nowell, Whitaker of Guilford, Whitaker of Jones, Sherrill, McIver, Davis of Cartaret, Dillard, Nimocks, Hamil-

ton, Everett, Bryant, Fountain, Graham, King, Quickel, Matthews, Braswell, Wade, Poisson, Gibson, Broughton, Vaughan, Coward, Hauser, Buck, Nelson, Johnson, Ray, Parker of Halifax, Coffey, Jackson, Owen.

Fish and Fisheries.—Representatives Davis of Carteret, chairman; Poisson, Parker of Alamance, Doughton, Townsend of Harnett, Hamilton, Ervin, Murphy, Wade, Moore, Grady, Davis of Carteret, Pruden, Williams, Bryant, Wright, Gwynn, Sanders, Turlington, Grant, Cohoon of Pasquotank, Hooker, Cohoon of Tyrrell.

Game.—Representatives Hooker, chairman; Cobb, Thurston, Watkins of Brunswick, Norris, Pass, Hooks, Dunston, Grady, Gaston, Simpson, Matthews, Nelson, Wade, Cohoon of Pasquotank, Lewis, Bray, Walker, Bumgardner, Hauser, Rankin, Taylor of Vance, Broughton, Martin, Buck, Pharr, Morgan, Jackson, Cohoon of Tyrrell, Cowles, Owens.

Health.—Representatives Braswell, chairman; Nowell, McIver, Deart, Bumgarner, Sherrill, Davis of Carteret, Connor, Bowie, Neal, Warren of Beaufort, Townsend of Harnett, McFarland, Deaton, Nimocks, Ferrell, Sellers, Wright, Whitaker of Guilford, Burgwyn, Quickel, Pharr, Ross, Rankin, Gibson, Hauser, Duckworth, Taylor of Vance, Chamblee, Sutton, Buck, Pass, Person, Peterson, Jenkins, Owen, Jackson, Cohoon of Tyrrell, Cowles, Doub, Gwaltney.

Immigration.—Representatives Hill, chairman; Grist, Deaton, Pass, Hendricks, Rodgers, Braswell, Cohoon of Pasquotank, Walker, Bumgardner, Taylor of Vance, Owens.

Insane Asylums.—Representatives Gaston, chairman; Byrd, DeHart, McIver, Milliken, Taylor of Caswell, Snipes, Williams, Townsend of Davidson, Sanders, Person, Braswell, Hooker, Smith, Cobb, Walker, Hauser, Martin, Buck, Whitaker of Jones, Lewis, Norris, Cohoon of Tyrrell, Cowles, Doub.

Institution for Blind.—Representatives Nettles, chairman; McIver, Nowell, Davis of Cleveland, Hendricks, Cooper, Whitaker of Jones, Poisson, Warren of Person, McKinnon, Rankin, Rideoutte, Gibson, Taylor of Vance, Sutton, Coffey, Doub.

Institutions for Deaf and Dumb.—Representatives Nowell, chairman; Buck, DeHart, Bumgardner, Johnson, Bray, Sherrill, Pruden, Fountain, Simpson, Rogers, Reynolds, Braswell, Graham, Taylor of Vance, Broughton, Parker of Alamance, Ervin, Davis of Carteret, Deaton, Nimocks, Cox Turlington, Neal, Pharr, Owen.

Insurance.—Representatives Brown, chairman; Byrd, Hauser, Rankin, Johnson, Taylor of Buncombe, Sherrill, Warren of Person, Dillard, Fountain, Cooper, Parker of Halifax, Rodgers, Coward, Whitaker of Jones, Quickel, Person, Watkins of Granville, Pharr, Bryant, Jackson, Doub.

Internal Improvements.—Representatives Cohoon of Pasquotank, chairman; Chamblee, Ervin, Grist, Deaton, Williams, Ferrell, King, Gwynn, Grant, Moser, Duckworth, Morgan, Cowles.

Journal.—Representatives Lawrence, chairman; Taylor of Buncombe, Davis of Carteret, Nimocks, Hamilton, Wright, Daniel, Turlington, Hooker, Duckworth, Moore, Townsend of Harnett, Burgwyn, Ross, Bryant.

Judiciary No. 1.—Representatives Warren of Beaufort, chairman; Parker of Alamance, Burgwyn, Townsend of Harnett, Doughton, Dillard, Quickel, Gosney, Moore, Murphy, Byrd, Bryant, Ervin, Pruden, Ferrell, Grady, Parker of Halifax, Graham, McKinnon, Martin, Moser, Milliken, Jackson.

Judiciary No. 2.—Representatives Pharr, chairman; Connor, Bowie, Nimocks, Everett, Gibson, Ray, Fountain, Hamilton, Brown, Davis of Cleveland, Lawrence, Davis of Carteret, Turlington, Thurston, Poisson, Gaston, Daniel, Johnson, Taylor of Buncombe, Jenkins, Whitaker of Guilford.

Manufacturing and Labor.—Representatives Hamilton, chairman; Wade, Neal, Quickel, Rideoutte, Coward, Ross, Parker of Alamance, Buck, Reynolds, Bennett, Snipes, Townsend of Davidson, Cooper, McFarland, Matthews, Bowie, Wright, Connor, Bumgardner.

Military Affairs.—Representatives Byrd, chairman; Gosney, Graham, Daniel, Gaston, Townsend of Davidson, Hamilton, Parker of Halifax, McIver, Taylor of Vance, Jenkins, Peterson.

Mines and Mining.—Representatives Watkins of Granville, chairman; Bennett, Nettles, Grist, Pass, Hendricks, Rodgers, Warren of Person, Moser, McFarland, Taylor of Vance, Doub, Gwaltney.

Oyster Industry. Representatives Grady, chairman; Neal Ross, Doughton, Moore, Turlington, Grant, Pruden, Williams, Dunton, Daniel, Davis of Hyde, Robbins, Hooker, Cohoon of Pasquotank, Martin, Brown, Bray, Owen, Cohoon of Tyrrell.

Penal Institutions.—Representatives Matthews, chairman; Sanders, Parker of Alamance, Turlington, Townsend of Harnett, Moore,

Neal, Gosney, Grady, Ross, Cohoon of Pasquotank, McKinnon, Coward, Loven, Milliken, Byrd.

Pensions.—Representatives Bray, chairman; Matthews, Watkins, Grist, Norris, Williams, Sellers, Watkins of Granville, Robbins, Warren of Person, Walker, McFarland, Taylor of Vance, Sutton, Bowie, Peterson, Doub.

Private and Public-Local Laws.—Representatives Cooper, chairman; Taylor of Caswell, Duntun, Whitaker of Guilford, Patterson, Davis of Hyde, Lewis, Warren of Person, McFarland, Gosney, Broughton, Buck, Connor, Burgwyn, Ross, Warren of Beaufort, Peterson.

Privileges and Elections.—Representatives McKinnon, chairman; Nimocks, Bowie, Lawrence, Turlington, Burgwyn, Duntun, Wade, Dillard, Ray, Gaston, Taylor of Buncombe, Warren of Person, Coffey.

Propositions and Grievances.—Representatives Graham, chairman; Warren of Beaufort, Connor, Bowie, Cox, Parker of Alamance, Townsend of Harnett, Hooker, Bennett, Hooks, Grady, Sellers, Watkins of Granville, Gosney, King, Patterson, Davis of Hyde, Grant, Thurston, Ferrell, Ray, Ross, Davis of Cleveland, Moore, Ervin, Neal, Robbins, Pharr, Matthews, Braswell, Poisson, Burgwyn, Frey, Brown, McKinnon, Walker, Rideoutte, Gibson, Broughton, Martin, Byrd, Bumgardner, Fountain, Whitaker of Guilford, Peterson, Morgan, Owens.

Public Roads and Turnpikes.—Representatives Moore, chairman; Bowie, Doughton, Connor, Cox, Neal, Wright, Pharr, Burgwyn, Ross, Gosney, Quickel, Sanders, Gwynn, Townsend of Harnett, Warren of Beaufort, Parker of Alamance, Graham, Sherrill, Dillard, Everett of Durham, Byrd, Nettles, Loven, Ervin, Taylor of Caswell, Pass, Davis of Cleveland, Hendricks, Ferrell, Cooper, Gaston, Watkins of Granville, Turlington, Rogers, Thurston, Nelson, Person, Wade, Poisson, Grant, Cohoon of Pasquotank, Smith, McKinnon, Walker, Gibson, Broughton, Vaughan, Martin, Hauser, Johnson, Whitaker of Jones, Euck, Williams, Sellers, Jenkins, Peterson, Coffey, Doub.

Regulation Public Service Corporations.—Representatives Poisson, chairman; Neal, Cox, Wright, Townsend of Harnett, Gwynn, McIver, Taylor of Vance, Moore, Ross, Murphy, Vaughan, Gosney.

Revision of the Laws.—Representatives Bryant, chairman; Wright, Daniel, Parker of Halifax, Burgwyn, McKinnon, Brown, Poisson, Ferrell, Murphy, Bowie, Jenkins.

Rules.—Representatives Burgwyn, chairman; Doughton, Murphy, Bowie, Connor, Neal, Cox, Moore, Warren of Beaufort, Parker of Alamance, Townsend of Harnett, Coffey.

Salaries and Fees.—Representatives Parker of Alamance, chairman; Ray, Neal, Dillard, Nimocks, Gaston, Doughton, Murphy, King, Coward, Johnson, Cooper, Patterson, McIver, Wade, Cohoon of Pasquotank, Moser, Bumgardner, DeHart, Buck, Sellers, Bryant, Ferrell, Peterson, Jackson, Cohoon of Tyrrell.

Senatorial Districts.—Representatives Nimocks, chairman; Taylor of Vance, Neal, Gosney, Matthews, Loven, Ervin, Snipes, Pass, Fountain, Sellers, Thurston, Hauser, Cox, Moore, Bowie, Turlington, Whitaker of Jones, Morgan, Coffey.

Water Commerce.—Representatives Sanders, chairman; Murphy, Parker of Alamance, Warren of Beaufort, Davis of Carteret, Everett of Durham, Neal, Wright, Hamilton, Townsend of Harnett, Turlington, Grady, Moore, Matthews, Pharr, Poisson, King, Wade, Chamblee, Gibson, Hooker, Brown, McKinnon, Bryant, Watkins of Brunswick, Williams.

JOINT COMMITTEES

Enrolled Bills.—Representatives King, chairman; Person, Nettles, Snipes, Pass, Gaston, Coward, McKinnon, DeHart, Vaughan, Jenkins, Gwaltney.

Justices of the Peace.—Representatives Smith, chairman; Hooker, Nelson, Loven, Watkins of Brunswick, Grist, Taylor of Caswell, Dunton, Cooper, Watkins of Granville, Hill, Dillard, Pruden.

Library.—Representatives Taylor of Vance, chairman; Nimocks, Graham, Reynolds, Nowell, Ervin, Sherrill, Deaton, Whitaker of Guilford, Daniel, Whitaker of Jones, Vaughan.

Printing.—Representatives Sherrill, chairman; Davis of Cleveland, Williams, Sellers, Lawrence, Thurston, Reynolds, Hauser, DeHart, Vaughan, Martin, Byrd, Bumgardner, Jenkins, Gwaltney.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Representatives Rodgers, chairman; Bryant, Gaston, Bennett, Johnson, Hooks, Hamilton, Grant, Bray Cobb, Walker, Nettles, Whitaker of Jones, Coffey.

Trustees of University.—Representatives Quickel, chairman; Wright, Murphy, Doughton, Bowie, Townsend of Harnett, Burgwyn, Connor, Moore, Graham, Warren of Beaufort, Pharr, Bryant, Ervin, Pruden.

PART II.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

1. GOVERNOR.
2. SECRETARY OF STATE.
3. TREASURER.
4. AUDITOR.
5. SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
6. ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

THE GOVERNOR.

CAMERON MORRISON, *Governor.*

The Governor is the chief executive officer of the State. He is elected by the people for a term of four years. He receives a salary of \$6,500 a year, and in addition is allowed annually \$600 for traveling expenses, and a residence, with domestic servants.

Article III, Section 2, of the Constitution of North Carolina, prescribes the following qualifications for the Governor:

1. He must have attained the age of thirty years.
2. He must have been a citizen of the United States for five years, and a resident of North Carolina for two years next before the election.
3. No person shall be eligible for the office of Governor for more than four years in any term of eight years, unless he becomes Governor by having been Lieutenant-Governor or President of the Senate.

The same qualifications apply to the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

The Constitution prescribes the powers and duties of the Governor as follows:

1. To take the oath of office prescribed for the Governor.
2. To reside at the seat of government; to keep the General Assembly informed respecting the affairs of the State; and to recommend to the General Assembly such measures as he deems expedient.
3. To grant reprieves, commutations and pardons (except in cases of impeachment), and to report each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon to the General Assembly.
4. To receive reports from all officials of the Executive Departments and of public institutions, and to transmit the same to the General Assembly.
5. He is commander-in-chief of the militia of the State, except when they are called into the service of the United States.
6. To call extra sessions of the General Assembly when he thinks necessary, by and with the advice of the Council of State.

7. To appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, all officers whose offices are established by the Constitution and whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

8. To keep "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina" and use the same as occasion shall require.

He has no veto power, being the only Governor in the United States without such power.

In addition to these duties the following are prescribed by statute:

1. To supervise the official conduct of all executive and administrative officers and to visit all State institutions whenever he deems such visitation necessary to inquire into their management and needs.

2. To see that all public offices are filled and their duties performed.

3. To make appointments and supply vacancies not otherwise provided for in all departments.

4. To be the sole official organ of communication between the government of this State and other States or the government of the United States.

5. To use the civil and military power of the State to prevent the violation of the statute against prize-fighting in North Carolina.

6. To convene the Council of State for consultation whenever he deems it necessary.

7. To appoint a Private Secretary, who shall keep a record of all public letters written by or to the Governor in books provided for that purpose.

8. To cause to be kept the following records: a register of all applications for pardon or the commutation of any sentence; an account of his official expenses, and the rewards offered by him for the apprehension of criminals, which shall be paid upon the warrant of the Auditor.

9. Under certain conditions to employ counsel for the State.

10. To appoint by proclamation one day in each year as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to Almighty God for past blessings and of supplication for His continued kindness and care over us as a State and a Nation.

11. To procure a seal for each department of the State government to be used in such manner as may be established by law.

In addition to the above duties the Governor is, *ex officio*, chairman of the State Board of Education, of the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds, of the State Board of Pensions, of the State Board of Internal Improvements, of the North Carolina Geological Board, of the Board of Trustees of the State Library, of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, of the State Text-book Commission, of the committee to let the contract for State printing and of the State Board of Canvassers.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

W. N. EVERETT,¹ *Secretary of State.*

The Secretary of State is at the head of the Department of State. He is elected by the people for a term of four years and receives a salary of \$4,500. He is, *ex officio*, a member of the Council of State, of the State Board of Education, of the State Text-book Commission, of the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds, and is a trustee of the public libraries.

The Secretary of State countersigns all commissions issued by the Governor, and is charged with the custody of all statutes and joint resolutions of the Legislature, all documents which pass under the Great Seal, and of all books, records, deeds, parchments, maps and papers now deposited in his office or which may hereafter be there deposited pursuant to law.

Through the Secretary of State all corporations for business or charitable purposes under the general laws of the State are chartered. This includes mercantile, manufacturing, banking, insurance, railroad, street car, electric, steamboat, and other companies. The certificates of incorporation are there filed and recorded. For the period November 30, 1920, to June 30, 1922, there have been 2,020 certificates for domestic corporations filed in the office of the Secretary of State on which \$94,241.58 organization or dissolution taxes have been paid. Four hundred and fifty-eight of these are dissolutions and 1,562 are certificates of incorporation and amendments. For the period November 30, 1920, to June 30, 1922, 51 banks

¹Succeeded J. Bryan Grimes, deceased, Jan. 16, 1923.

have been incorporated and 4 railroad companies have filed articles of association or amendment with the Secretary of State. Foreign corporations, before being permitted to do business in North Carolina, are required to file copies of their charters in the office of the Secretary of State.

All bills passed by the General Assembly are enrolled for ratification under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of State, and shall be typewritten or written with pen and ink, in the discretion of the Secretary of State. All bills are now typewritten, which change is very much in the interest of economy and accuracy. Copyists in the enrolling office are paid ten cents a copy sheet for original and one carbon copy. The carbon copy is sent to the State Printer, from which copy are published the laws, resolutions, etc. An assistant to the Secretary of State prepares these laws for publication, determines which are "public," "public-local," and which are "private"; side-notes them and prepares the captions and indexes the laws of the session. This work has grown very much in the last few years.

The Secretary of State is charged with the work of distributing the Supreme Court Reports, the Consolidated Statutes, Session Laws, Journals, etc.

All vacant and unappropriated land in North Carolina is subject to entry by residents or citizens of the State. Almost all the vacant land in the State has been granted to individuals or is the property of the State Board of Education, but small tracts are frequently discovered and entries for same made. The warrants, plats, and surveys and a record of grants for all lands originally granted by the Lord Proprietors, by the Crown of Great Britain, or by the State of North Carolina, are preserved in the office of the Secretary of State.

The General Assembly of 1909 increased the price of these lands to \$1.50 an acre, and provided "That all lands entered under this act for which a grant has been obtained at the price of \$1.50 an acre shall be free from all claims, title and interest now vested in the State of North Carolina or the State Board of Education."

All automobiles in the State are required to be registered annually by the Secretary of State. For the year ending June 30, 1922, there have been registered in the office of Secretary of State:

163,962 Motor-vehicles, 1,445 Motorcycles and 961 dealers.

For the year ending June 30, 1922, \$2,364,509.15 was collected from automobiles.

From July 1, 1922, to December 1, 1922, \$2,703,516.34 has been collected.

The General Assembly of 1921 fixed a gasoline tax of 1c a gallon to become effective in May, 1921.

From May, 1921, to December 1, 1922, \$1,228,412.30 has been collected from this source.

THE TREASURER.

B. R. LACY, *Treasurer*.

The State Treasury is one of the Executive Departments of the State Government. The State Treasurer is elected by the people for a term of four years. His term of office begins the first day of January next after his election and continues until his successor is elected and qualified. He is *ex officio* a member of the Governor's Council, the State Board of Education, and the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds. He receives a salary of \$4,500 per annum.

The duties of the State Treasurer as prescribed by law are as follows:

1. To keep his office in the city of Raleigh and attend there between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m., except Sundays and legal holidays.

2. To receive all moneys that may be paid into the Treasury of the State; to pay interest on State bonds and all warrants legally drawn on the Treasury by the Auditor, and to report to the Governor and the General Assembly the financial condition of the State, including a summary of the receipts and disbursements for each fiscal year.

3. To make complete revenue bill to cover estimated expenses and recommend the tax rate.

4. To construe revenue when license is paid direct to State Treasurer.

THE STATE AUDITOR.

The Department of the State Auditor is one of the Executive Departments of the State Government. The Auditor is elected for a term of four years by the qualified voters of the State, at the same time and places and in the same manner as members of the General Assembly are elected. His term of office begins on the first day of January next after his election, and continues until his successor is elected and qualified. His salary is \$4,500 per annum. (Constitution of North Carolina, Article III, section 1.) His duties as prescribed by law are as follows: (Revisal of 1905, section 5365):

1. To superintend the fiscal concerns of the State.
2. To report to the Governor annually, and to the General Assembly at the beginning of each biennial session thereof, a complete statement of the funds of the State, of its revenues and of the public expenditures during the preceding fiscal year, and, as far as practicable, an account of the same down to the termination of the current calendar year, together with a detailed estimate of the expenditures to be defrayed from the Treasury for the ensuing fiscal year, specifying therein each object of expenditure and distinguishing between such as are provided for by permanent or temporary appropriations and such as must be provided for by a new statute, and suggesting the means from which such expenditures are to be defrayed.
3. To suggest plans for the improvement and management of the public revenue.
4. To keep and state all accounts in which the State is interested.
5. To examine and settle the accounts of all persons indebted to the State, and to certify the amount of balance to the Treasurer.
6. To direct and superintend the collection of all moneys due to the State.
7. To examine and liquidate the claims of all persons against the State, in cases where there is sufficient provision of law for the payment thereof, and where there is no sufficient provision, to examine the claim and report the fact, with his opinion thereon, to the General Assembly.
8. To require all persons who have received any moneys belonging to the State, and have not accounted therefor, to settle their accounts.

9. To have the exclusive power and authority to issue all warrants for the payment of money upon the State Treasurer; and it shall be the Auditor's duty, before issuing the same, to examine the laws authorizing the payment thereof, and satisfy himself of the correctness of the accounts of persons applying for warrants, and to this end he shall have the power to administer oaths; and he shall also file in his office the voucher upon which the warrant is drawn and cite the law upon said warrant.

10. To procure from the books of the banks in which the Treasurer makes his deposits monthly statements of the moneys received and paid on account of the Treasurer.

11. To keep an account between the State and the Treasurer, and therein charge the Treasurer with the balance in the Treasury when he came into office, and with all moneys received by him, and credit him with all warrants drawn or paid by him.

12. To examine carefully on the first Tuesday of every month, or oftener if he deems it necessary, the accounts of the debits and credits in the bank book kept by the Treasurer, and if he discovers any irregularity or deficiency therein, unless the same be rectified or explained to his satisfaction, to report the same forthwith in writing to the Governor.

13. To require, from time to time, all persons who have received moneys or securities, or have had the disposition or management of any property of the State, of which an account is kept in his office, to render statements thereof to him; and all such persons shall render such statements at such time and in such form as he shall require.

14. To require any person presenting an account for settlement to be sworn before him and to answer orally as to any facts relating to its correctness.

In addition to the above, the State Auditor is a member of the Council of State, of the State Board of Education, of the State Text-book Commission, of the State Board of Pensions. All pension matters are managed in this department; all applications or pensions examined, and all pension warrants issued to more than eleven thousand pensioners. The Auditor keeps the accounts of the Soldiers' Home.

PENSIONS FOR CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

The first pension law was passed by the Legislature of 1885. It appropriated \$30,000 annually for certain classes of disabled Confederate soldiers. This appropriation has been increased from time to time, until the annual appropriation now amounts to \$1,000,000.

We have now on the pension roll of North Carolina in round numbers 11,000 pensioners.

To totally blind and disabled Confederate soldiers the law allows \$180 each per year. That class received \$21,497.50 in 1922.

The Soldiers' Home was organized by the Legislature of 1891, and there was expended that year \$2,250. That has gradually increased from year to year until the last Legislature appropriated \$60,000 for maintenance.

15. To cause to be examined at least once a year and oftener if conditions require, all counties and county officers receiving or disbursing public funds.

16. To keep a record of all bonded indebtedness of the State, counties, cities, towns, and other sub-divisions of government.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

EUGENE C. BROOKS, *Superintendent*.

The Department of Education is one of the Executive Departments of the State Government. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, head of the department, is elected by the people for a term of four years. His term begins on the first of January next after his election, and continues until his successor has been elected and qualified. His salary is \$5,000 per annum, and in addition he is allowed "actual traveling expenses" when engaged in the performance of his official duties.

Section XLI of the Constitution of North Carolina of 1776 is as follows: "That a school or schools be established by the Legislature for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices; and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more universities."

Except for the establishment of the University of North Carolina, no attempt was made by the Legislature to carry out this injunction of the Constitution until nearly three-quarters of a century had elapsed. The first efforts were a failure and nothing definite was accomplished until the creation of a Department of Education by the election in 1851 of Calvin H. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools. He entered upon the duties of his office in January, 1852, and was continued in office until October 19, 1865. The following figures tell the story of his work: Number of teachers in 1852, 800; in 1855, 2,064; in 1860, 2,286. Enrollment in the schools in 1853, 83,373; in 1855, 115,856; in 1860, 116,567. Number of schools taught in 1855, 1,905; 1860, 2,854. School fund in 1853, \$192,250; in 1860, \$408,566. Expenditures in 1853, \$139,865; in 1860, \$255,641. The schools were kept open throughout the war, and in 1863 enrolled more than 50,000 pupils. In 1865, as one of the results of the war, the office of Superintendent of Common Schools was abolished.

EDUCATION IN OUR PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

Article IX of the Constitution of North Carolina relates to education. It reads as follows:

SECTION 1. Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly, at its first session under this Constitution, shall provide by taxation and otherwise for a general and uniform system of public schools, wherein tuition shall be free of charge to all the children of the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years. And the children of the white race and the children of the colored race shall be taught in separate public schools; but there shall be no discrimination in favor of or to the prejudice of either race.

SEC. 3. Each county of the State shall be divided into a convenient number of districts, in which one or more public schools shall be maintained at least six months in every year; and if the commissioners of any county shall fail to comply with the aforesaid requirements of this section they shall be liable to indictment.

SEC. 4. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State and not otherwise

appropriated by this State or the United States, also all moneys, stocks, bonds and other property now belonging to any State fund for purposes of education, also the net proceeds of all sales of the swamp lands belonging to the State, and all other grants, gifts or devises that have been or hereafter may be made to the State and not otherwise appropriated by the State or by the terms of the grant, gift or devise, shall be paid into the State Treasury, and, together with so much of the ordinary revenue of the State as may be by law set apart for that purpose, shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining in this State a system of free public schools, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever.

SEC. 5. All moneys, stocks, bonds, and other property belonging to a county school fund, also the net proceeds from the sale of estrays; also the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures and of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal or military laws of the State, and all moneys which shall be paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty shall belong to and remain in the several counties and shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining free public schools in the several counties in this State: *Provided*, that the amount collected in each county shall be annually reported to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall have power to provide for the election of trustees of the University of North Carolina, in whom when chosen, shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises and endowments thereof in any wise granted to or conferred upon the trustees of said University; and the General Assembly may make such provisions, laws and regulations from time to time as may be necessary and expedient for the maintenance and management of said University.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall provide that the benefits of the University, as far as practicable, be extended to the youth of the State free of expense for tuition; also that all the property which has heretofore accrued to the State or shall hereafter accrue from escheats, unclaimed dividends or distributive shares of the estate of deceased persons shall be appropriated to the use of the University.

SEC. 8. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General shall constitute a State Board of Education.

SEC. 9. The Governor shall be president and the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be secretary of the Board of Education.

SEC. 10. The Board of Education shall succeed to all the powers and trusts of the president and directors of the literary fund of North Carolina, and shall have full power to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to free public schools and the educational fund of the State; but all acts, rules and regulations of said board may be altered, amended, or repealed by the General Assembly, and when so altered, amended or repealed they shall not be reënacted by the board.

SEC. 11. The first session of the Board of Education shall be held at the capital of the State within fifteen days after the organization of the State Government under this Constitution; the time of future meetings may be determined by the board.

SEC. 12. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 13. The contingent expenses of the board shall be provided by the General Assembly.

SEC. 14. As soon as practicable after the adoption of this Constitution the General Assembly shall establish and maintain in connection with the University a department of agriculture, of mechanics, of mining and of normal instruction.

SEC. 15. The General Assembly is hereby empowered to enact that every child of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the public schools during the period between the ages of six and eighteen years for a term of not less than sixteen months, unless educated by other means.

SEC. 27. The people have the right to the privilege of education, and it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right.—*Bill of Rights, North Carolina Constitution.*

Article II, section 29:

The General Assembly shall not pass any local, private, or special act or resolution: "Erecting new townships, or changing township lines, or establishing or changing the lines of school districts."

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION FOR SUFFRAGE

Article VI, section 4, of the Constitution of North Carolina, contains the following:

Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English lan-

guage; and before he shall be entitled to vote he shall have paid, or before the first day of May of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax for the previous year, as prescribed by Article V, section 1, of the Constitution. But no male person who was, on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided and no lineal descendant of any such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications herein prescribed: *Provided*, he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to December 1, 1908.

By the Constitution of 1868 the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was created, and the Department of Education made one of the Constitutional Departments of the State Government. Since that time the following have filled the office: S. S. Ashley, Alexander McIver, Stephen D. Pool, John C. Scarborough, Sidney M. Finger, Charles H. Mebane, Thomas F. Toon, James Y. Joyner, and E. C. Brooks.

The scope and general nature of the work of this department can be best understood from the following summary of the general powers and duties of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Superintendent is required to publish the school law, make a biennial report to the Governor, keep his office at the capital, and sign all orders for money paid out of State Treasury for educational purposes. He has general direction of the school system and the enforcement of the school law, all school officers being required to obey his instructions and his interpretation of the law. He is required to be acquainted with the educational conditions of all sections of the State, and he must also keep in touch with the educational progress of other States.

In addition to these general duties, the State Superintendent has the following duties: Trustee of State Library, C. S., 6574; president board of directors North Carolina College for women, C. S., 5834; chairman of trustees of East Carolina Teachers College, C. S., 5866; makes rules and regulations for rural libraries, C. S., 5622; chairman *ex officio* board of trustees of the Caswell Training School, Laws 1911; member of board of trustees of the University of North Carolina, C. S., 5789; member Board of Vocational Education, C. S., 5393; member of Library Commission, C. S., 6597.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, 1920-21

This table gives the total amount spent for teaching and supervision, administration, operation and maintenance of plants, outlay payments, borrowed money repaid and the balance on hand June 30, 1921.

	Rural	City	North Carolina
Total expenditures (exclusive of borrowed money repaid, 1920-21).....	\$ 11,564,666.30	\$ 5,923,097.40	\$ 17,487,763.70
Total expenditures (exclusive of borrowed money repaid, 1919-20).....	7,973,640.86	4,240,617.34	12,214,258.20
Increase	\$ 3,591,025.44	\$ 1,682,480.06	\$ 5,273,505.50
EXPENSES (costs of conducting school system):			
Teaching and supervision, 1920-21.....	\$ 7,848,680.00	\$ 3,946,747.69	\$ 11,795,427.69
Teaching and supervision, 1919-20.....	5,717,705.59	2,727,994.15	8,445,699.74
Increase	\$ 2,130,974.41	\$ 1,218,753.54	\$ 3,349,727.95
Administration, 1920-21.....	\$ 333,922.40	\$ 92,254.17	\$ 426,176.57
Administration, 1919-20.....	330,119.99	77,587.13	377,707.12
Increase	\$ 3,802.41	\$ 14,667.04	\$ 48,469.45
Operation and maintenance of plants 1920-21.....	\$ 717,862.03	\$ 532,808.88	\$ 1,250,670.91
Operation and maintenance of plants 1919-20.....	338,436.67	406,899.57	745,336.24
Increase	\$ 379,425.36	\$ 125,909.31	\$ 505,334.67
Total—Teaching, administration, operation and maintenance, 1920-21.....	\$ 8,900,464.43	\$ 4,471,800.74	\$ 13,472,275.17
Total—Teaching, administration, operation and maintenance, 1919-20.....	6,356,262.25	3,212,480.85	9,568,743.10
Increase	\$ 2,544,202.18	\$ 1,359,329.89	\$ 3,903,532.07
OUTLAYS (for permanent improvements and repayment of bonds, Loans, etc.):			
Outlay payments for new buildings, sites, and repairs, 1920-21.....	\$ 2,664,201.87	\$ 1,351,286.66	\$ 4,015,488.53
Outlay payments for new buildings, sites, and repairs, 1919-20.....	1,617,378.61	1,028,136.49	2,645,515.10
Increase	\$ 1,046,823.26	\$ 323,150.17	\$ 1,369,973.43
Balance on hand, June 30, 1921.....	\$ 229,972.50	\$ 329,701.99	\$ 559,674.17
Borrowed money repaid, bonds, etc., 1920-21.....	\$ 1,839,312.86	\$ 1,380,650.99	\$ 3,219,963.85
Borrowed money repaid, bonds, etc., 1919-20.....	875,798.70	851,047.14	1,726,845.84
Increase	\$ 963,514.06	\$ 529,603.85	\$ 1,493,118.01

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES—Continued

	Rural	City	North Carolina
Percentage spent for teaching and supervision 1920-21.....	67.9	66.7	67.5
Percentage spent for administration 1920-21.....	2.9	1.5	2.4
Percentage spent for operation and maintenance, 1920-21.....	6.2	9.	7.1
Percentage spent for new buildings and equipment, 1920-21.....	23.	22.8	23.
Amount spent for each child of school age 1920-21.....	17.09	32.28	20.33
Amount spent for each child enrolled 1920-21.....	20.54	40.87	24.70
Amount spent for each child attending daily, 1920-21.....	30.21	52.82	35.33

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS, 1920-21

	Rural	City	North Carolina
Total school population	676,844	183,484	860,328
Total enrollment	562,844	144,918	707,762
Total average daily attendance	382,758	122,129	494,887
Total number of rural schools.....	7,511		7,511
Total number of teachers	14,459	3,902	18,361
Average term of all schools in days	125	176.4	135.9
Total number of schoolhouses.....	7,467	434	7,901
Total value of school property.....	\$ 15,176,653.00	\$ 13,025,480.00	\$ 28,202,133.00
Average value schoolhouses.....	2,032.49	30,012.62	3,569.43
Average annual salary of teachers.....	569.66	919.76	596.74

RECEIPTS FOR SCHOOLS

SCHOOL FUND AND SOURCES, 1920-21

This table shows the total school fund of each county and of each separate town or city system for the scholastic year beginning July 1, 1920, and ending June 30, 1921, and shows the source of same.

	Rural	City	North Carolina
TOTAL RECEIPTS:			
Total revenue and non-revenue receipts, 1920-1921.....	\$ 10,901,662.71	\$ 5,754,940.17	\$ 16,656,604.88
Total revenue and non-revenue receipts, 1919-20.....	9,100,532.27	4,550,446.63	13,650,978.90
Increase.....	\$ 1,801,130.44	\$ 1,204,493.54	\$ 3,005,625.98
REVENUE RECEIPTS:			
County property tax, 1920-21.....	\$ 3,498,671.43	\$ 1,025,276.43	\$ 4,523,947.86
County property tax, 1919-20.....	3,018,651.62	789,788.02	3,808,439.64
Increase.....	\$ 480,019.81	\$ 235,488.41	\$ 715,508.22
Appropriation from State Public School Fund, 1920-21.....	\$ 2,459,523.42	\$ 950,277.02	\$ 3,409,800.44
Appropriation from State Public School Fund, 1919-20.....	2,528,101.93	767,334.20	3,295,436.03
Increase.....	\$ 68,578.51	\$ 182,942.82	\$ 114,364.31
Local district taxes, 1920-21.....	\$ 1,030,417.31	\$ 1,988,100.70	\$ 3,018,518.01
Local district taxes, 1919-20.....	935,144.20	1,633,705.03	2,568,849.23
Increase.....	\$ 95,273.11	\$ 354,395.67	\$ 449,668.78
Miscellaneous funds from State and Federal Appropriations, 1920-21.....	\$ 138,339.43	\$ 32,069.80	\$ 170,409.23
Miscellaneous funds from State and Federal Appropriations, 1919-20.....	117,369.39	10,912.20	128,281.59
Increase.....	\$ 20,970.04	\$ 21,157.60	\$ 42,127.64
Poll and special property tax, 1920-21.....	\$ 823,216.36	\$ 121,635.12	\$ 944,851.48
Poll and special property tax, 1919-20.....	657,592.24	155,838.67	813,430.91
Increase.....	\$ 165,624.12	\$ 34,203.55	\$ 131,420.57
Fines, forfeitures, and penalties, 1920-21.....	\$ 528,079.35	\$ 38,736.07	\$ 566,815.42
Fines, forfeitures, and penalties, 1919-20.....	356,804.32	78,053.34	434,857.66
Increase.....	\$ 171,275.03	\$ 39,317.27	\$ 131,957.76
Dog taxes, 1920-21.....	\$ 117,918.21	\$	\$ 117,918.21
Dog taxes, 1919-20.....	145,370.21	.....	145,370.21
Increase.....	\$ 27,468.00	\$	\$ 27,468.00
Private donations, tuitions and all other revenue receipts, 1920-21.....	\$ 220,628.79	\$ 203,354.47	\$ 423,983.26
Private donations, tuitions and all other revenue receipts, 1919-20.....	173,173.73	129,054.79	302,228.52
Increase.....	\$ 47,455.06	\$ 74,299.68	\$ 121,754.74

RECEIPTS FOR SCHOOLS—*Continued.*

	Rural	City	North Carolina
Total revenue receipts, 1920-21.....	\$ 8,816,794.30	\$ 4,359,449.61	\$ 13,176,243.90
Total revenue receipts, 1919-20.....	7,932,207.64	3,564,686.25	11,496,893.89
Increase.....	\$ 884,586.66	\$ 794,763.36	\$ 1,679,350.02
NON-REVENUE RECEIPTS:			
Sale of bonds, 1920-21.....	\$ 688,496.49	\$ 907,196.04	\$ 1,595,692.53
Sale of bonds, 1919-20.....	273,545.67	829,415.90	1,002,961.57
Increase.....	\$ 414,950.82	\$ 77,780.14	\$ 1,492,730.96
State and Emergency Loans Funds, 1920-21.....	\$ 405,375.00	\$ 167,000.00	\$ 572,375.00
State Loan Fund, 1919-20.....	245,582.22	39,000.00	284,582.22
Increase.....	\$ 159,792.78	\$ 128,000.00	\$ 287,792.78
Sale of school property, insurance, re- funds, and all other non-revenue re- ceipts, 1920-21.....	\$ 127,911.52	\$ 58,998.18	\$ 186,909.70
Sale of school property, insurance, re- funds, and all other non-revenue re- ceipts, 1919-20.....	78,780.61	55,998.18	134,541.76
Increase.....	\$ 49,130.91	\$ 3,237.03	\$ 52,397.94
Balance brought forward, July 1, 1920..	\$ 893,085.40	\$ 262,289.34	\$ 1,155,383.74
Total non-revenue receipts, 1920-21....	\$ 2,084,868.41	\$ 1,395,492.56	\$ 3,380,360.97
Total non-revenue receipts, 1919-20....	1,168,324.63	985,760.38	2,154,085.01
Increase.....	\$ 916,543.78	\$ 409,732.18	\$ 1,326,275.96
BORROWED MONEY:			
Borrowed money from banks (tem- porary loans).....	\$ 2,732,288.63	\$ 1,878,508.21	\$ 4,610,796.84
Borrowed money from banks (tem- porary loans) 1919-20.....	613,026.04	802,482.84	1,415,508.88
Increase.....	\$ 2,119,262.59	\$ 1,076,025.37	\$ 3,195,287.96

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

JAMES S. MANNING, *Attorney-General, Raleigh.*

The Attorney-General is a member of the Executive Department of the State Government. He is elected by the people for a term of four years. His term begins the first of January next after his election and continues until his successor is elected and qualified. He receives a salary of \$4,000 per annum.

It is the duty of the Attorney-General:

1. To defend all actions in the Supreme Court in which the State shall be interested or is a party; and, also, when requested by the Governor or either branch of the General Assembly, to appear for the State in any other court or tribunal in any cause or matter, civil or criminal, in which the State may be a party or interested.

2. At the request of the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Corporation Commissioners, Insurance Commissioner, or Superintendent of Public Instruction, he shall prosecute and defend all suits relating to matters connected with their departments.

3. To represent all State institutions, including the State Prison, whenever requested so to do by the official head of any such institution.

4. To consult with and advise the solicitors, when requested by them, in all matters pertaining to the duties of their office.

5. To give, when required, his opinion upon all questions of law submitted to him by the General Assembly, or either branch thereof, or by any official of the State.

6. To pay all moneys received for debts due or penalties to the State immediately after the receipt thereof, into the Treasury.

The Attorney-General is a member of the State Board of Education, of the State Board of Public Buildings and Grounds, of the State Board of Pensions, and of the State Text-book Commission, and is the legal adviser of the Council of State; chairman of the Municipal Board of Control and of the Board of Parole; member of the State Board of Equalization.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

PART III.

1. *United States Department.*
2. *Supreme Court.*
3. *Supreme Court.*
4. *United States Circuit Courts.*
5. *United States District Courts.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The judicial power of the State is vested in:

1. A Court for the Trial of Impeachments.
 2. A Supreme Court.
 3. The Superior Courts.
 4. Courts of Justices of the Peace.
 5. Such other inferior courts as may be established by the General Assembly.
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COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

Article IV. section 3, of the Constitution of North Carolina provides that the court for trial of impeachment shall be the Senate. A majority of the members are necessary to a quorum, and the judgment shall not extend beyond removal from, and disqualification to hold, office in North Carolina; but the party shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law. The House of Representatives solely has the power of impeaching. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present. When the Governor is impeached, the Chief Justice presides. The following causes, or charges, are sufficient, when proven, to warrant conviction: (1) corruption in office; (2) habitual drunkenness; (3) intoxication while in the exercise of office; (4) drunkenness in any public place; (5) mental or physical incompetence to discharge the duties of office; (6) any criminal matter the conviction whereof would tend to bring the office into public contempt.

Only once in the history of the State has the High Court of Impeachment been organized for the purpose of impeaching the Governor. This was in 1870, when the House of Representatives impeached Governor W. W. Holden before the Senate, for "high crimes and misdemeanors." The trial was conducted on both sides by the most eminent lawyers of the State, and resulted in the conviction of the Governor and his removal from office. In 1901 similar charges of impeachment were preferred against Chief Justice David M. Furches and Associate Justice Robert M. Douglas, but both were acquitted.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four associate justices elected by the qualified voters of the State for a term of eight years.

The Constitution of 1776 required the General Assembly to "appoint Judges of the Supreme Courts of Law and Equity, Judges of Admiralty, and Attorney-General," who were commissioned by the Governor and held office during good behavior. Acting under this authority, the General Assembly in 1776 divided the State into six judicial districts. In 1782 a seventh district, and in 1787 an eighth district were added. Under the act of 1777 three judges, Samuel Ashe, Samuel Spencer, and James Iredell, were chosen. The judges rode the circuits separately, but sat together as an appellate court. In 1790 the eight judicial districts were divided into an eastern and a western riding, and a fourth judge was added, two being assigned to each riding. In each riding the two judges sat together as an appellate court. In 1797 the General Assembly created an extraordinary court for the purpose of trying the Secretary of State and other officials who had been discovered confederating with others in an elaborate scheme for defrauding the State by issuing fraudulent land warrants. For trial of these criminals the General Assembly deemed it expedient to create a new court to sit at Raleigh twice a year, not exceeding ten days at each term. The court was authorized to hear appeals of causes which had accumulated in the district courts. The existence of this court under the act was to expire at the close of the session of the General Assembly next after June 10, 1802; but before the expiration of this time the General Assembly continued the court for three years longer, for the purpose of hearing appeals from the district courts, and gave to it the name of "Court of Conference." By an act of 1804 the court was made a permanent Court of Record. The judges were ordered to reduce their opinions to writing and to deliver the same *viva voce* in open court. The next year (1805) the name of the court was changed to the Supreme Court. In 1810 the judges were authorized to elect one of their members a Chief Justice, John Louis Taylor being chosen to that office. The Supreme Court now consisted of six judges, but two continued to be a quorum, and all the judges still rode the circuits.

In 1818 an act was passed establishing the present Supreme Court and requiring it to sit in Raleigh for the hearing of appeals. The act

provided for three judges to be elected by the General Assembly. John Louis Taylor, Leonard Henderson, and John Hall composed the first court, which began its sessions January 1, 1819. The judges elected their own Chief Justice, Taylor being continued in that office. The number of judges continued to be three until 1868, when the Constitution adopted by the convention of that year increased the number to a Chief and four Associate Justices. The convention of 1875 reduced it again to three, but by an amendment adopted in 1888 the number was raised to a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, where it has continued until the present time. The Supreme Court holds annually two sessions of sixteen weeks, one beginning the first Monday in September, the other the first Monday in February.

The court is authorized to choose its own clerk, marshal, reporter, and other officers.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are twenty Superior Court judges, one for each of the twenty circuits, or judicial districts, who are elected by the people and hold their offices for a term of eight years. The Superior Court has appellate jurisdiction of all issues of law or of fact determined by a clerk of the Superior Court or justice of the peace, and of all appeals from inferior courts for error assigned in matters of law as provided by law. In the matter of original jurisdiction the law is:

"The Superior Court shall have original jurisdiction of the civil actions whereof exclusive original jurisdiction is not given to some other court, and of all criminal actions in which the punishment may exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for thirty days; and of all such affrays as shall be committed within one mile of the place where and during the time such court is being held."

OTHER COURTS.

The Constitution gives to the General Assembly power to establish other courts inferior to the Supreme and Superior Courts, and to allot and distribute to them such powers and jurisdiction,

within constitutional limits, as it sees fit. From the decision of these inferior courts the Legislature has power to provide a proper system of appeals.

The Constitution also requires the General Assembly to provide for the establishment of special courts for the trial of misdemeanors in cities and towns where the same may be necessary.

Such courts are the mayors of cities and incorporated towns. Their election or appointment is usually provided for in the charters of incorporation, the acts of the General Assembly prescribing how particular towns and cities shall be governed.

The jurisdiction of such special courts—also called in the law, inferior courts—is usually set forth in the charters.

The general law also provides that “the mayor of every city and incorporated town * * * within the corporate limits of his city or town, shall have the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace in all criminal matters arising under the laws of the State or under the ordinances of such city or town.”

Justices of the peace, in their respective counties, try (1) that class of civil actions which involve demands for small debts and property of little value and (2) that class of criminal actions, called petty misdemeanors, which involve only slight punishment.

They try all cases of contract or promise to pay money where the sum demanded does not exceed two hundred dollars.

They may try certain civil actions where the value of the property in controversy or the amount claimed for damages does not exceed fifty dollars.

They try criminal cases arising within their counties, the punishment of which fixed by law cannot exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for thirty days.

NORTH CAROLINA CORPORATION COMMISSION.

R. O. SELF, *Clerk.*

The North Carolina Corporation Commission was established by an act of the General Assembly of 1899, superseding the Railroad Commission, which was established in 1891. The offices of the Commission now occupy the entire first floor of the State Departments Building.

Membership: W. T. Lee, Chairman, Haywood County; George P. Pell, Forsyth County; A. J. Maxwell, Craven County.

The Commission has general supervision over all railroad, telegraph, telephone, street railway, steamboat, canal, waterworks, and all other companies exercising the right of eminent domain, and, also, under act of 1913, of electric light, power, water, and gas companies.

It is authorized to hear and adjust complaints, to fix and revise rates and tariffs of all railroads and all other transportation companies, and gas, water, electric, and telephone companies.

In 1899 the Commission was given supervision of all State banks. At that time, there were fifty-two State banks, twenty-one private banks, and eight savings banks operating under the State system, making a total of eighty-one banking institutions. This number had increased to 546 on December 1, 1922, or a total increase of approximately 575%. On December 2, 1899, the total banking resources were \$13,222,501.12. On September 15, 1922, the total banking resources were \$254,588,817.07, being an increase of \$241,366,312.95, or a percentage increase of approximately 1825%. The Commission is authorized to appoint bank examiners whose duties are to examine the various banks and report to the Commission. Ten examiners are now employed regularly in this work.

The Commission has heard 5889 formal cases. These consisted principally of overcharges, discriminations, freight service, failure of railroad companies to provide accommodations for passengers and cars for freight, storage charges, depots, and sidings.

The Commission now has a regular department in charge of two experienced freight rate clerks for handling and adjusting claims by shippers for overcharges in freight rates.

The duties of the Clerk are many and varied and embrace a general supervision over the activities of the Commission and the working force of the various departments.

PART IV.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS.

1. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
2. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND PRINTING.
3. DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.
4. NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION.
5. STATE LIBRARY.
6. NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY COMMISSION.
7. STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.
8. STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND PUBLIC WELFARE.
9. NORTH CAROLINA GEOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY.
10. STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION.
11. FISHERIES COMMISSION BOARD.
12. STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS.
13. STATE STANDARD KEEPER.
14. FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND.
15. AUDUBON SOCIETY OF NORTH CAROLINA.
16. BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.
17. NORTH CAROLINA NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE
MILITIA.
18. STATE PRISON.
19. STATE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE.
20. COMMISSION OF CHILD WELFARE.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

W. A. GRAHAM, *Commissioner, Raleigh.*

The Constitution of the State (1876) provides for a Department of Agriculture, Immigration, and Statistics. Under this fundamental law the General Assembly established the Department of Agriculture in 1877. (Chapter 274.)

Since that time it has been greatly fostered and enlarged by the General Assembly, and its field expanded by the enterprise, energy and capacity of its corps of workers.

At present the Board consists of ten members, one member from each Congressional District, who are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, for terms of six years; and of the Commissioner of Agriculture, who is a member of and *ex officio* chairman of the Board. All members are required by law to be practical farmers.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, who is chief executive officer of the Department, was formerly elected by the Board; but the Legislature of 1899, in order to bring the Department in closer touch with the people, especially the farmers of the State, so changed the law as to make the Commissioner an elective officer.

The Department is charged with the following:

1. Investigations relating to the improvement of agriculture, the beneficial use of commercial fertilizers and composts, and to induce capital and labor to enter the State.

2. With investigations for the improvement of milk and beef cattle, especially with investigations relating to the diseases of cattle and other domestic animals—having power to quarantine infected animals and to regulate the transportation of stock within the State.

3. With investigations of the ravages of insects injuriously affecting market gardens, fruits, etc., and with dissemination of information essential for their abatement.

4. With investigations directed to the introduction and fostering of new agricultural industries adapted to the various soils and climate of the State.

5. With investigations relative to the subject of drainage and irrigation, and mineral and domestic sources of fertilizers, including composting, etc.

6. With the collection of information relating to the subject of farm fences, etc.

7. With the enforcement of the laws enacted for the sale of commercial fertilizers, seed, food products, and with authority to make regulations concerning the same.

8. With the dissemination of information relative to the advantages of soil and climate and to the natural resources and industrial opportunities offered in the State.

To these have been added:

The issuing of bulletins.

The Museum.

Farmers' Institutes.

Soil Survey.

Enforcement by regulations of

The Pure Food Law;

Concentrated Commercial Feeding-stuff Law;

Cotton-seed Meal Law;

Law regulating the statistics of leaf tobacco;

Crop-pest Commission;

Law regulating the standard-weight packages of meal and flour;

Registration and sale of condimental, patented, proprietary or trade-mark stock or poultry tonics, regulators, or conditioners;

The inspection of illuminating and power oils, fluids and gasoline;

Law to prevent and punish the sale of adulterated, impure, or misbranded agricultural and vegetable seed and those lacking viability;

The manufacture and sale of anti-hog-cholera serum also of inoculation germs of leguminous crops.

The rapid spread of the "stock law" over the State has rendered unnecessary any action by the Board as to fences, as this is now largely local. A map showing the stock-law and no stock-law, quarantine and free territory in the State has recently been issued.

The Department is, to a considerable extent, a sub-legislature. The Legislature, in committing to its execution specified laws, confers upon the Board power to make regulations for this purpose, which are given the authority of law, and violation of them is made a misdemeanor, cognizable by the courts. The power to confer this authority has been tested in the courts and approved by decision of the Supreme Court.

THINGS THAT HAVE BEEN DONE BY THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

1. The source of the ingredients in fertilizers is made known. Analyses are reported in the *Bulletin* from each firm so as to have those of the same guarantee classed together, and a farmer can tell them and not make an extra trip when he can get goods of the composition he wishes although under a different name.

2. The feed inspection law has been amended to include all feeds and the value of feeds much improved. Ground red corn cobs cannot be sold as wheat bran nor sawdust or rotten corn used as a filler.

3. *Condimental Feed Law*.—Analyses are made of each brand and published. The people need not pay high prices for many of the ingredients, such as charcoal, copperas, saltpetre, salt, salts, etc., which can be bought for a few cents a pound of grocers. Drugs for either stock or men must have a value corresponding with that printed on the container or they can be excluded from sale.

4. Thirty cheese factories are in operation, and these afford markets for milk in our mountain countries which were not available three years ago. In 1920, 481,676 pounds of cheese were made. Nine creameries are in operation.

5. Great advance has been made along all lines of animal husbandry, animal feeding and feeds for animals, including poultry. All cases of diseases of animals appearing in the State have been suppressed. We have had no epidemic which could not be eliminated.

6. For the year ending November 30, 1920, there was distributed 4,370,407 c. c. of serum and 128,093 c. c. of virus, enough serum to immunize approximately 75,000 hogs weighing 100 pounds. The receipts from the serum amounted to \$66,208.85.

7. *Eradication of the Cattle Tick*.—There are still left twenty-one counties in the extreme Eastern part of the State in which the tick has not been eradicated. The Department has prepared and will

request the Legislature to enact a bill on this subject. This bill is now a law in all of the States which were infested with the tick except North Carolina and Florida.

Tuberculosis.—All herds which pass two successive tests without reactors are placed on the Accredited Herd List. There are in North Carolina at this time 163 of these Accredited Herds, and 862 herds under supervision. One hundred and ninety-six tubercular animals were slaughtered and \$5,734.63 was paid under the law relating to this subject. The State appropriates annually \$5,000.00 for this indemnity and for paying for animals slaughtered on account of glanders. When a cow or other animal is affected either with tuberculosis or glanders, the animal is reported to the authorities and killed and paid for, thereby preventing spreading of the diseases.

8. A pure seed law by which the farmers are protected from purchase of inferior seed either in purity or germination. Seed deficient in either are prohibited from sale in the State, and the introduction of injurious weeds is prohibited.

9. Preparation of legume culture which is sold at one-fourth the former price. This pays the cost of production and sale.

10. Great advance in the work in Entomology, especially in spraying. Many pests have been destroyed and others much curtailed in their injurious operations.

11. Also in Horticulture. The Department has taken highest prizes in all exhibits of apples, and the North Carolina apples and other fruits are being recognized in the markets of the Nation. The pecan culture in the State has also been greatly extended. In many sections these plantings are beginning to bear nuts of very superior quality.

12. The State in the value of its farm products has risen from the twenty-second to the seventh position, and the value of the agricultural crops has increased since 1910 at an average of \$10,000,000 a year.

13. *The Women's Work.*—Many wives and daughters of farmers are earning money for themselves. The girls' and women's clubs are carrying on the preserving of vegetables, fruits and meats. The women have not lacked ability to do this work, but prior to this they lacked opportunity. Several hundred thousand dollars' worth of these goods will be produced and prepared this year. This work in

its incipency and growth is the product of the Farmers' Institute as conducted by the Department.

14. *Home Demonstration Work.*—There were enrolled in this work in clubs 8,289 girls and 8,343 women, a total of 16,632. Besides the clubs, there were 217,143 women who gardened as individuals.

There were 200,882 pounds of fruits and vegetables dried, 90,913 gallons brined, and 125 community canneries established. Fifty-nine owners of mills have trained agents to direct the work in the villages at the mills. Twenty-six thousand six hundred and thirty-three home conveniences were placed in homes and 29 rest rooms were established.

The Chairman of the Board of Health says that the organizations established by the home agents were most helpful in the fight against influenza. They established 75 community kitchens and in many counties they directed the preparation of the food. Miss Annie Lee Rankin acted as dietitian at the A. and E. College and at Camp Polk, and Mrs. Cornelia Morris at the Raleigh High School Emergency Hospital. Citizens in the vicinity furnished supplies at many of the kitchens.

15. Farm demonstrators in 70 counties, whose duty it is to give instructions about crops to the farmer in the field.

16. Boys' corn clubs and pig clubs in all parts of the State.

17. Coöperative work with the U. S. Department and the A. and E. College, especially under the Lever Act.

18. *The Pure Food Law.*—The weight or quantity of contents to be marked on all containers, with which numbers the contents must comply. Adulteration is seldom found in the foods sold in the State.

19. Inspection of illuminating oils and gasoline, by which the quality and safety of the oils have been improved without cost to the consumer.

20. The length and strength of staple is considered in forming standards of cotton by the National Department, and expert graders are furnished in counties which desire them. This has saved thousands of dollars to the farmers in the sale of their cotton.

21. The National Department has been requested to consider the question of reduction for tare for bagging and ties on cotton bales, which is acknowledged to be unjust. This can be accomplished only

by an international convention under the auspices of a national congress.

22. Inspection of flour to detect that which is bleached and prevent the sale of it as unbleached.

23. In all cases of inspection in the machinery of the Department the article which renders the inspection necessary is required to pay cost of work.

24. More than one-third of the State has been surveyed and a soil map issued of each county.

25. Farmers of the State are not becoming renters. Since 1910, 204 farmers have lost their farms and about 6,000 renters have bought land.

26. There is corn and wheat enough in the State for its consumption. There may be a little imported, but enough will be exported to offset this. There are 180 pounds of flour to every man, woman and child in the State, more per capita than was ever known before, and more meat has been cured than heretofore.

27. A marketing system is being evolved which will acquaint the citizens of the State with knowledge of where they can find the various articles for sale and accomplish coöperation.

28. For six years North Carolina has stood first in the production of cotton per acre, first in quantity of sweet potatoes and peanuts, and second in value of tobacco crop.

29. *Cotton-seed Meal*.—No goods are permitted to be branded as "meal" unless they contain $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ammonia, but must be branded "cotton-seed feed."

30. The *Bulletin* ranks with the highest of its class, and many letters of commendation are received from persons within and without the State. Requests are frequently received for publications of these bulletins in those of other States and also from the agricultural press. It has a circulation of more than 35,000 each month. Copies have been requested for use as text-books in the public schools of other States and the University of Wisconsin.

31. The Museum continues to be the most valuable south of Philadelphia, except that at the National Capital. It is the State's great object lesson. Additions to the different departments are made each year. A representative agricultural exhibit is now being collected.

STATISTICS.

The following statistics will show some of the results of the work of the Department.

North Carolina produced in

	1860	1910	1915	1918
Corn (bushels).....	30,000,000	34,063,531	64,050,000	63,000,000
Wheat (bushels).	4,743,706	7,433,000	10,355,000	13,167,000
Cotton (bales).....	145,514	665,132	732,000	732,000

DRAINAGE.

The Department has arranged with the National Department for an expert in this work, who will give information to the farmers concerning the drainage of creeks, cutting ditches, and laying tiles.

VETERINARY DIVISION.

The Division of Veterinary Science is devoted to giving information as to the care and feeding of farm animals, improvement of live stock, treatment of diseases, the gradual extermination of the tick.

Serum for vaccination of hogs to prevent the spread of cholera is manufactured by this division.

ANTI-CHOLERA SERUM.

Ninety-five per cent of the hogs vaccinated escaped cholera. The Department is now prepared to supply all requests for serum, and it is expected that the scourge of cholera will be much abated.

CATTLE QUARANTINE AND ERADICATION OF THE FEVER TICK.

The United States and State laws concerning the eradication of the cattle tick are simply improvements on the act of the Legislature of 1795 concerning the driving of cattle from the oak to the long-leaf pine sections of the State, which was continued as a statute until the Revisal of 1905. The disease was called murrain or distemper, and its malignity known, but not for a century was the cause ascertained and direct effort made for cure and eradication.

Starting in 1899, with the crest of the Blue Ridge as the location of the quarantine line, it has been moved east to the Roanoke River in Warren County as the northern boundary, and to the Pee Dee in Anson as the southern boundary of the State. This quarantine line is established by the United States Agricultural Department. The movement of cattle is restricted to a few months each year and subject to inspections and regulations, while exempted territory is free from impediments. The price of cattle in the exempted section (that which is free of the tick) is thought to be one cent per pound live weight over that in the quarantine sections. The value of exemption is apparent. The stock law tends to destroy the tick, and where it has prevailed for several years, few ticks being found, the county is soon declared free. At the suggestion of this Department, infected counties or parts of counties have been quarantined, and the clear territory has been given the benefit of exemption.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

This department does much valuable work. The Board has granted the use of the Edgecombe County farm as far as needed to be used in its operations.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Farmers' Institutes have been greatly extended and are now held in every county in the State.

Meetings of farmers to hear matters pertaining to their vocation discussed by scientific men and also by practical farmers have met with great encouragement in the numbers attending and interest shown in the proceedings, and the beneficial results to farming in the communities where the institutes are held are very evident.

Realizing that while "A good farmer without, it is needful there be," that "A good housewife within is as needful as he," institutes for the benefit of the farmers' wives and daughters were introduced in 1907. They have been well attended and have been equally as beneficial in the advancement of agricultural conditions as have the institutes for the men; usually one joint session is held at each institute.

CHEMISTRY.

The Division of Chemistry makes analyses of fertilizer, cotton-seed meal, feed and foodstuffs, soils, minerals and marls, waters, etc.

The law as to deficient fertilizers may be found in the Revisal of 1905, sec. 3949.

SOIL SURVEY, TEST FARM, AND FARM DEMONSTRATION WORK.

This is conducted like the cattle quarantine, in conjunction with the United States Agricultural Department, the expenses being defrayed by each department. The object is to locate the different types of soil in the State. Upon these types it is desired to locate test farms for practical and scientific purposes. Test farms have been established in Edgecombe County, at Willard Station in Pender County, Statesville, near Swannanoa in Buncombe County, and in the old tobacco belt at Oxford and in the newly drained black lands of Eastern North Carolina in Beaufort County. The effort is to conduct these farms for the benefit of the crops grown in each section, first on small plats and then on a large scale, showing results of different kinds and amounts of home-made and commercial fertilizers, preparation of land, cultivation and rotation of crops and demonstration work.

As it might be supposed that all children of the same parents would be exactly alike, so it might be inferred that all soils composed from decomposition of the same rocks would be identical; but this is known to be true in neither case.

By demonstration work on different fields in the same locality, or type of soil, the variations of each can be ascertained, and the manures prepared and cultivation suitable learned.

The demonstrator of the Department, as requested or as opportunity offers, can visit localities of the State, make suggestions upon these lines, and gather statistics for promotion of the work. The National Department is doing a large amount of work along this line and there is hearty coöperation between the two departments.

ISOTHERMAL BELT.

The investigational work with Thermal Zones was inaugurated in a preliminary way in 1909 at the Blantyre Test Farm by W. N. Hutt, to ascertain if possible the conditions underlying the phenomena of Thermal Belts or frostless zones in relation to fruit-growing. Two years of preliminary investigation furnished such evidence of the necessity and value of the work that the coöperation of the U. S. Weather Bureau was secured. Special recording stations were estab-

lished at the State Test Farm at Blantyre, in the orchards of Hon. Chas. A. Webb of Asheville, Mr. W. T. Lindsey of Tryon, Mr. Bolling Hall of Waynesville, Mrs. Moses Cone of Blowing Rock, and Mr. J. B. Sparger of Mount Airy, where a range in elevation from 1,000 to 4,200 feet was secured.

In 1912 the recording stations were increased to 15. Mr. L. A. Denson, Section Director of the Weather Bureau of North Carolina, and Prof. H. J. Cox, Special Expert of the U. S. Weather Bureau, were detailed to assist in this coöperation.

The field work and records were completed in 1916. Since that time the vast amount of records collected at the different stations are being worked over by the experts of the U. S. Weather Bureau under the direction of Professor Cox of the Chicago Station. A topographical map of Western North Carolina has been prepared with contour lines showing the locations of the observation stations and the mountainous nature of the surrounding country. In order to make this work of practical as well as of scientific value, a map showing the location of railroads to available fruit zones of 500-foot contours from 1,500 to 3,500 elevations will be prepared. This map, in addition to that prepared by the Weather Bureau experts, will be of value to people in securing lands at suitable altitudes for commercial orcharding.

The results of these investigations are being worked into a publication which is expected to be available within a year.

PURE FOOD DIVISION.

The Pure Food Law passed by the General Assembly of 1899, amended in 1905 and redrafted and passed as a new act in 1907, forbids the manufacture or sale of adulterated or misbranded food or beverages and charges the Department of Agriculture with its enforcement.

Inspections are made throughout the State and samples collected for analyses. The samples are examined for adulteration and the results published, showing the brand name of the article and the name and address of the manufacturer. The first report was published as the Department Bulletin for December, 1909. Since that time similar reports have been published annually.

There are two classes of adulterants found in food:

1. Substances which are deleterious to health, and

2. Substances which merely render the food less valuable.

The use of the first is prohibited, the second can be used provided their presence is made known to the purchaser.

Much of the food and beverages sold in the State is in the hands of unintelligent men, who can be imposed upon by shrewd and unscrupulous manufacturers. Owing to various complications the enforcement of the Food Law is far more difficult than one not familiar with the situation would think.

The National Government has enacted a food law which requires weight of contents to be stamped on all packages or other containers of goods. The Legislature has enacted this for the State.

FEED INSPECTIONS.

The Legislature of 1903 passed a law which requires the Commissioner of Agriculture to employ Feed Inspectors, whose duty it is to visit the different towns in the State, see that the law is complied with as to the branding of bags, weight of bags, and to take samples of all feeds. These samples are examined microscopically in the towns in which they are found, and if adulterated are immediately withdrawn from sale.

All samples collected are analyzed by the Feed Chemist, and the results, along with such additional information as circumstances may advise, are published in the bulletins of the Department of Agriculture.

In enforcing the law there are four main objects in view:

1. To stop the sale of adulterated feeds in North Carolina.
2. To educate the consumers to buy feed according to the analyses on the bags, just as he buys his fertilizer by an analysis.
3. To teach the dairymen and farmers the best way to combine their home-grown feeds with those they are compelled to buy to get the greatest benefit from the amount consumed.
4. To stimulate a desire on the part of the consumers for better feeds.

ENTOMOLOGY.

The work of this division includes the inspection of fruit trees, which are not allowed to be sold in this State unless declared free from disease. Experts are sent to examine all nurseries for insect pests, and many commercial orchards are inspected. Directions are

furnished for preparation of material for spraying, and for its application. The San Jose scale is being controlled in many places, and further damage prevented by directions sent from this office. Other insect pests and diseases have been prevented or cured, and much valuable information given the people of the State on matters pertaining to insects of all kinds.

HORTICULTURE.

This division is devoted to promoting the interests of trucking, the home and market garden, also the culture, preservation and marketing the fruits of the State.

The test farm in Pender County is used in connection with the trucking interests of the eastern part of the State. On this farm \$1,500 was realized from the sale of the lettuce raised on one and one-fourth acres of land.

In the apple section a short series of institutes is held annually to illustrate the proper packing of fruit for shipment. Institutes on pruning, spraying, etc., are held in proper season.

For three successive years the exhibit of apples from North Carolina has taken the sweepstakes prize at the exhibits at the National Horticultural Congress, and the western part of the State is now regarded as one of the most important apple-growing sections of the nation, both in quantity and quality. North Carolina in 1913 received the Wilder prize from the American Pomological Society. The section adjacent to Southern Pines is noted for its peaches, pears, and plums.

AGRONOMY AND BOTANY DIVISION.

Under the directions of this division experiments in plant breeding and selection are conducted upon the test farms and the farms of individuals in different sections of the State. Inoculation germs for legumes are manufactured and sold at cost.

The inspection prevents the introduction of seeds of noxious weeds into the State and enables the farmer to ascertain, before purchasing, the quality of the seed as to purity and germination.

DEMONSTRATION AND INSPECTION OF POWER AND ILLUMINATING OILS AND GASOLINE.

The Pure Food Chemist is also Oil Chemist. The quality of the oil has been kept at a good standard and the price has not been

increased. When the law was enacted there were four firms transacting business in this State; at the present time there are nineteen.

DEMONSTRATION WORK.

This work gives practical advice to and coöperates with the farmers upon their farms. It has been extended to eighty-one counties. Part of the expenses is borne by the National Department of Agriculture.

BOYS' CORN CLUB.

In these clubs more than 4,000 boys have been enrolled. The Department appropriates \$500 annually in premiums.

WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' WORK.

This work in domestic economy has met with a ready response from the wives and daughters of the farmers.

THE BULLETIN.

The *Bulletin* is issued monthly, each month's issue being devoted to a particular subject. Its value seems to be appreciated both within and without the State, as is attested by its continually increasing mail list. Besides the regular monthly *Bulletin*, special papers are issued when deemed of enough importance to justify the expense.

THE MUSEUM.

The State Geologist has, since the establishment of his department in 1850, collected specimens of different kinds, principally of minerals, representing the natural resources of the State. In 1879 the care of the Museum and expense of maintenance were transferred to the Department of Agriculture. A building has been erected for its occupancy, and its contents greatly increased. It is now by far the most extensive in its contents of anything of its nature south of Philadelphia, save the National Museum at Washington, D. C. To it, more than any other source, is attributable the fine displays the State has made at international, national, and State expositions. It is the State's object lesson, representing its resources in agriculture, timber, mineral, fishes, birds, game, animals, and flora and fauna in general.

As articles affected by time become undesirable they are replaced. The idea is to keep the Museum constantly growing, with no chance for stagnation.

IMMIGRATION.

The Legislature in 1909 repealed the act of 1907 concerning immigration. There are now no agents of the State employed in foreign countries; a few young men come from Scotland each year, and land and immigration companies bring some people to the State each year, but no report is made to the Department; however, it co-operates with them as far as practicable.

The Department has no lands of the State for sale, and can make no contracts, warrant titles, or do any work of like nature. It can only put parties desiring to purchase property in the State in communication with citizens who have property to sell, and leave them to perfect sales, if it is found desirable.

Many letters are received from persons from the States of the Middle West requesting information as to the resources of the State and several hundred have each year purchased homes. The Department had arranged to place exhibits at the fairs in these States, but this was abandoned when the law was repealed.

SALES OF LEAF TOBACCO.

Chapter 97, Laws 1907, requires the Department to preserve a record of the leaf tobacco sold on the floors of the warehouses of the State, and publish it monthly. Each warehouse is required to furnish an account of its sales, and is guilty of a misdemeanor for failure.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND PRINTING

M. L. SHIPMAN, *Commissioner*.

The Department of Labor and Printing, created by the Legislature of 1887, is one of the oldest State departments outside of those established by constitutional mandate. The duties of the Department are comprehended under the four general heads:

1. Collection, collation, and publication of industrial statistics;
2. Supervision of the State's printing,
3. Mine inspection;
4. Free employment service.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

The Commissioner, aided by the Assistant Commissioner, collects, collates, and publishes information and statistics concerning labor and its relation to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laborers and their educational, moral, and financial condition, and the best means of promoting their mental, moral, and material welfare; also statistics concerning the various mining, milling, and manufacturing industries in this State, their location, capacity, and actual output of manufactured products, the kind and quantity of raw material annually used by them and the capital invested therein; the location, estimated and actual horse-power and condition of valuable water-powers, developed and undeveloped, in the State; farm lands and farming, the kinds, character, and quantity of the annual farm products; timber lands and timbers, truck gardening, dairying, and such other information and statistics concerning the agricultural and industrial welfare of the citizens of the State as may be deemed of interest and benefit to the public.

A high standard was set for this work and it has ever since been the policy of the office to improve upon its own work from year to year. The biennial report is now recognized as one of the most succinct examples of statistical work issued in the United States. The matter has been boiled down, so to speak, and one chief aim has been to present the greatest possible information in the least possible space, accomplishing thereby two very desirable ends, i. e., ease and convenience of reference, and minimum expense.

Men who are causing the wheels of industry to turn all over the country pronounce the biennial report of the Department one of the most comprehensive and valuable publications, on the subjects treated, gotten out by any State in the Union. It is the only official publication which shows the industrial status of North Carolina and the great variety of her manufactured products. It reaches every State in the Union and many foreign countries. It is the chief medium through which the State's growth and development are advertised to the world.

THE STATE'S PRINTING.

When the public printing had become of such importance that the old practice of assumption that it would take care of itself was proven inadequate and unsatisfactory, the duty of systematizing

and superintending this work was added to the duties of the office (Chapter 373, Public Laws of 1899). Since that time the growth of the State has been great, its progress indeed wonderful. Keeping pace with its progress, the Department of Labor and Printing shows a record of quality and economy in performance not equaled by any other Commonwealth, and approached by but few.

The Commissioner, Mr. Shipman, and the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Nichols, place especial emphasis on their invitation to the people of the State to make use of the Department. Any question bearing on subjects touched by the report will be gladly answered, whenever possible.

The handling of the public printing has been brought down to the point where figures as to specifications and cost may be given before or after performance, which information serves well where economy enters as largely into any proposition as it does into the public printing. Changes in practice are made as often as it is found that improvement can be made, and the policy of the office at the present time makes impossible any of the abuses obtaining under the arrangement in force prior to the placing of the public printing under the Department's charge.

Before a single item of printing expense is paid for by the State the account of the printer is examined, accompanied by an inspection of the work itself, by a man who knows the printing business. Every pound of paper purchased is bought by the State to fit the particular need, and is subject to the decision of the expert of the Department—himself, according to the provisions of the act, a "practical printer." The record of purchases of paper show a great saving along this line, also. .

All printing, engraving, die-stamping, and binding done for the State is let to contract for two-year periods under competitive bidding, and the work is carefully supervised in process by the Commissioner of Labor and Printing, aided by the Assistant Commissioner (required by law to be a practical printer). All requisitions for State printing are made upon the Department of Labor and Printing; the Department places orders for same with contracting printers, issuing requisite quantity of paper stock for each order; supervises the work in process, examines the finished work, audits and approves bills for same.

The cost of the State's printing, including the paper stock used, approximates \$250,000 annually. The Department purchases all paper for State printing, maintaining a large paper storage warehouse in Raleigh.

The work of the Department of Labor and Printing is necessarily done away from the public eye. The watchful auditing of thousands of dollars of accounts, the economical purchase of thousands of dollars of supplies, the skillful exposition and appraisal of industrial facts, is not spectacular labor, but a work of the highest value and largest returns.

MINE INSPECTION.

North Carolina has a comprehensive mining law, and by this statute the Commissioner of Labor and Printing is constituted mine inspector, with large powers.

FREE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

Since October 1, 1919, the United States Employment Service, operating in North Carolina, has been conducted under the direction and supervision of the Commissioner of Labor and Printing, who provided office quarters in his department and is serving as Federal Director for this State without additional compensation. Funds for clerical assistance were provided by the Federal Government and during the first fifteen months the service was in operation, on this coöperative basis, between 5,000 and 6,000 applicants for work were placed in situations satisfactory to them; more than 20,000 returned soldiers were communicated with in regard to employment and nearly 4,000 placed. It was through these communications that hundreds of disabled soldiers were located and reported to the Federal Board for Vocational Education, which placed them in proper training.

Realizing the urgent necessity for a well organized system of employment for North Carolina, under State and Federal supervision, the Department of Labor and Printing brought the matter to the attention of the General Assembly of 1921 and succeeded in securing an appropriation adequate for the development of such an agency by the Department. The machinery provided in the statute creating the free employment bureaus enables the Department to assist in bringing the jobless man and the manless job together in a

systematic way, in service which reaches all classes of employers and all classes of employees. Local employment offices were established in our large industrial centers and much assistance rendered in relieving acute unemployment conditions all too prevalent since the conclusion of the World War. During the first year the employment service was in operation under State and Federal co-operation more than 15,000 men and women found positions through the free employment bureau of the State Department of Labor and Printing.

THE DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.

STACEY W. WADE, *Commissioner*.

The North Carolina Insurance Department is not, as many believe, simply a channel for the collection of revenue; nor is its activity limited to the supervision of insurance companies. Successive legislatures have recognized its administrative facilities, and have added from time to time the supervision of

Building and Loan Associations

Lightning Rod Companies

Investment Companies

Morris Plan Companies

Rate Making Bureaus and Associations

as well as the enforcement of the Fire Marshal Law, the Building and Inspection Law, the proper erection and protection of State and institutional property, and the supervision of Fire Departments throughout the State. It is apparent, therefore, that neither of these subjects can be treated here except by brief reference.

Created originally for the enforcement of the insurance laws, it is probable that this is still the most important phase of its work; for while insurance was looked upon only a few years ago by many as a gamble, and regarded by the general public with suspicion, today it probably exceeds every other financial institution of the country in importance. So great is its effect upon commerce and industry that our entire credit system would collapse over night if the protection of insurance were instantly removed.

Since the formation of the Department in 1899 it has been the duty of the Commissioner to investigate the financial responsibility

of each company seeking admission to the State, of which there are now more than six hundred; to scrutinize each of the many thousand forms of contracts issued by them to see that the value of protection was not weakened or destroyed by some qualifying clause; to see that the contracts are given a reasonable interpretation in the settlement of claims and not misrepresented to the public; to watch the progress of companies and see that sufficient reserves are carried to guarantee the protection promised; to protect the public and companies themselves against the impractical and unsafe policies of promoters operating under the guise of insurance who continually seek his approval or attempt to operate in open defiance of the law.

North Carolina has reaped a great benefit in the growth of the insurance business; for while in 1899 there were only seven North Carolina companies, having assets of \$746,791, there are to-day eighty-two such companies with home offices in this State and assets of \$33,264,068.58, and furnishing employment for thousands of our citizens, while the revenue of the Department has increased from ninety thousand dollars a year to over a million. Probably no other State in the Union has insurance laws as far-reaching in the protection furnished its citizens as the North Carolina Code.

Next in importance to insurance is probably the Building and Loan Associations of the State, which in 1904, when turned over to the Department, had only \$80,000 in assets, now have thirty-seven million dollars distributed among more than two hundred associations, and over seventy thousand shareholders. The force of these institutions in the upbuilding of our cities, both in taxable property and citizenship, cannot be estimated. Their supervision calls for trained experts, and while no fund has ever been appropriated for that purpose by the State, they have been supervised without expense to the State and without loss to their members. It is gratifying to know that we are in advance of any other State in the provisions for safeguarding our people in this direction as well as in the help rendered the associations in their organization and conduct.

One of the most far-reaching statutes we are called upon to enforce is the State Building Code, which is accepted as a model by practically every other State and upon which often depends

the lives of thousands of our citizens and our children away at school. No school building may be erected in the State the plans of which have not been submitted to the Department, examined and approved by an expert in fire protection. The result of this is that we have in North Carolina more modern fire-proof school buildings than any other State in the Union, while the pupils are taught fire prevention from text-books especially prepared for this purpose by the Department.

Fire Departments throughout the State have been given special attention, organized and drilled by experts, with the result that North Carolina has more motor-driven fire-fighting equipment than any other State of like size, and full-paid firemen have replaced the loyal but inadequate volunteers with their hand reels and horse-drawn vehicles.

A systematic inspection of all cities and towns in the State as to defects in buildings and electrical equipment is carried out through experts in building and electrical construction under the direction of the Commissioner. Every fire reported to be of incendiary origin is thoroughly investigated by experienced detectives, and prosecutions conducted where the evidence warrants. This has led to the conviction and imprisonment of hundreds of arson criminals during the history of the Department, notwithstanding arson is of all crimes probably the hardest to prove.

A campaign of education in the prevention of fires and accidents is carried on continually throughout the State by competent instructors provided by the Department and paid from the taxes collected from insurance companies, which also contributed over \$30,000 annually toward the maintenance of our various Fire Departments.

A business little understood and discredited by many, the sale and erection of lightning rods, has grown to be a considerable industry in the rural sections of the State, and since, as in most lines, there are impostors and inferior products, a special law provided that each brand sold shall be submitted to and approved by the Department before being offered for sale, and that each erector shall secure a license from the Department upon showing his fitness.

No other statute probably means more to our people today nor results in more perplexities for the Department than what is

known as the "Blue Sky Law." Millions of dollars have been lost by our people in the past for lack of such a law rigidly enforced, and it is gratifying to feel that millions are now being saved by the vigilance of the Department and its representatives. The press has also rendered valuable assistance by warning the public against speculative investments without inquiry; yet it appears that each minute has its new-born sucker and many of them reach majority without a change of heart and fall victim to the flowery talk of the stock fakir.

Every company operating in the State is required to file a copy of the rates charged by it on all property, and where such rates appear discriminatory they are investigated and equalized with the rates charged on other property of the same class. It is to the credit of the companies to say that this has called for very few adjustments, and that because of the work which we have done along the line of fire prevention North Carolina enjoys lower fire insurance rates than any other Southern State.

There are employed by the Department at present twenty-five persons, twelve of whom are traveling practically all of the time. The time of the others is well taken up in performing the multiple duties imposed by law, and it must be apparent that the efficient performance of their work requires constant study and advancement in order to keep abreast of the corporations whose progressiveness and desire for business demand constant scrutiny and supervision.

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

D. H. HILL, *Secretary, Raleigh.*

The North Carolina Historical Commission was created by an act of the Legislature of 1903. It consists of five members appointed by the Governor for terms of six years. They receive no salary or per diem, but are allowed their actual expenses when attending to their official duties.

The offices of the Commission are in the State Administration Building, a new fireproof structure erected under an act of the General Assembly in 1911.

The duties of the Commission are as follows:

1. To have collected historical data pertaining to the history of North Carolina and the territory included therein from the earliest times.

2. To have such material properly edited, published by the State Printer as other State printing, and distributed under the direction of the Commission.

3. To care for the proper marking and preservation of battle-fields, houses, and other places celebrated in the history of the State.

4. To diffuse knowledge in reference to the history and resources of North Carolina.

5. To encourage the study of the history of North Carolina in the schools of the State, and to stimulate and encourage historical investigation and research among the people of the State.

6. To make a biennial report of its receipts and disbursements, its work and needs, to the Governor, to be by him transmitted to the General Assembly.

The powers of the Commission are as follows:

1. To adopt a seal for use in official business.

2. To adopt rules for its own government not inconsistent with the provisions of the law.

3. To fix a reasonable price for its publications and to devote the revenue arising from such sales to extending the work of the Commission.

4. To employ a secretary.

5. To control the expenditures of such funds as may be appropriate for its maintenance.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Following is a general summary of the work of the Historical Commission:

1. The Commission has saved from destruction, classified and filed many thousands of letters and other documents of the Executive and Legislative Department from colonial times to the present.

2. It has made an extensive collection, numbering more than 100,000 pieces of material bearing on North Carolina's part in the World War.

3. It has secured for the State the following private collections, numbering many thousands of valuable manuscripts: Letters and

papers of Zebulon B. Vance, James Iredell, Bryan Grimes, Mrs. Cornelia P. Spencer, David L. Swain, E. J. Hale, Calvin H. Wiley, John H. Bryan, Jonathan Worth, William L. Saunders, William A. Graham, William R. Davie, the Pettigrew Family, Charles B. Aycock, Archibald D. Murphey, John Steele, W. H. S. Burgwyn, Nathaniel Macon, Thomas Ruffin, David S. Reid, Willie P. Mangum, and several small collections.

4. It has issued the following publications: "Public Education in North Carolina, 1790-1840: A Documentary History," 2 vols.; "Schools and Academies in North Carolina, 1790-1840: A Documentary History"; "The Correspondence of Jonathan Worth," 2 vols.; Papers of Archibald D. Murphey, 2 vols.; Papers of Thomas Ruffin, vols. I, II, III and IV; "Literary and Historical Activities in North Carolina, 1900-1905"; Von Graffenried's Account of the Founding of New Bern, 1 vol; Records of the Moravians in North Carolina, Vol. I; "A Legislative Manual of North Carolina" for 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, and twenty-eight bulletins.

5. It recovered for the State, through the gift of the Italian Government, Canova's famous statue of Washington.

6. It has erected in the rotunda of the Capitol a marble bust of William A. Graham; and obtained, without cost to the State, similar busts of Matt W. Ransom, Samuel Johnson, John M. Morehead, Calvin H. Wiley, and W. S. Ashe.

7. The Commission maintains in its Hall of History one of the most extensive historical museums in America. It contains about 15,000 objects, illustrative of every period of the history of North Carolina from the earliest colonial times to the present.

8. It has assisted a large number of students in their investigations into North Carolina history, given information about the history of the State whenever it was possible, and has encouraged in many ways the study of our history in the schools of the State.

9. It maintains a Legislative Reference Library for supplying information to members of the General Assembly and others interested in the affairs of the State.

THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY.

The Legislative Reference Library idea is not a new one. For twenty-five years such departments in other States have been ren-

dering valuable service. They have been provided for in thirty States, and in more than fifty cities of the United States. Recently there has been established a Legislative Reference Bureau in the Congressional Library which is rendering similar aid to the National Government.

For ten years progressive citizens have urged the establishment of such a department in North Carolina. In response to that demand the Legislature of 1915, by a unanimous vote in the Senate and House of Representatives, passed a bill entitled "An act to establish a Legislative Reference Library," under the supervision of the North Carolina Historical Commission.

Among the duties of the Librarian set forth in this act are the following: "To collect, tabulate, annotate and digest information for the use of the members and committees of the General Assembly, and the officials of the State," and of the various counties and cities included therein, upon all questions of State, county, and municipal legislation."

As indicated by the caption as well as the subject-matter of the act, this Department is created primarily for the benefit of the members and committees of the General Assembly.

These representatives of the people serve practically without compensation and in most cases make considerable personal sacrifice in order to be of service to the State. During the short sessions of the General Assembly they do not have time to study and thus secure for themselves information about the hundreds of measures they are called upon to consider. Heretofore there has been no agency to collect and classify the sort of information needed by the busy legislator.

To fill this want is the particular field of service of the Legislative Reference Library. For that purpose more than ten thousand books, laws, pamphlets, and clippings have been gathered and classified so that they are instantly available for use by interested persons. Additional material is received daily, and an attempt is made to procure as full information as is obtainable about all legislation in other States and countries.

Information relating to the following subjects, which are taken from a list of more than fifteen hundred headings, will serve to illustrate the scope of service which is rendered: Agriculture, Appropriations, Automobiles, Banks, Bill Drafting, Budgets, Campaign

Expenses, Capital Punishment, Charities, Child Labor, Civil Service, Constitutions, Contracts, Convicts, Coöperative Buying and Marketing, Corporations, Courts, Credit, Crime and Criminals, Democratic Party, Drainage, Education, Elections, Employment, Factories, Farm Problems, Finance, Fires, Fish and Game, Food, Forests, Freight Rates, Health, Immigration, Initiative and Referendum, Insane, Insurance, Judges, Juries, Labor, Lawyers, Liens, Legislation, Loans, Manufacturers, Marriage and Divorce, Medicine, Militia, Municipalities, Negroes, Newspapers, Pardons, Parole, Passenger Rates, Pensions, Pharmacy, Platforms, Primaries, Prisons, Procedure, Prohibition, Public-Service Corporations, Railroads, Republican Party, Roads, Rural Credits, Schools, State Government, Statutes, Strikes, Taxation, Trusts, Universities and Colleges, Vital Statistics, Vocational Education, Wages, Woman Suffrage, Women, Workmen's Compensation.

The province of the Legislative Reference Library is not to promote legislation, but to furnish data and information so that the best and most widely approved laws may be enacted.

With the coöperation and assistance of the persons for whose benefit the Legislative Reference Library was created, it hopes to achieve the same measure of success that similar agencies have had in other states.

Members of the Historical Commission:

W. J. Peele	1903-1919
J. D. Huffman	1903-1905
F. A. Sondley	1903-1905
Richard Dillard	1903-1905
R. D. W. Connor	1903-1907
Charles L. Raper	1905-1907
Thomas W. Blount	1905-1911
J. Bryan Grimes	1905-
M. C. S. Noble.....	1907-
D. H. Hill.....	1907-1922
T. M. Pittman	1911-
Frank Wood	1919-
Heriot Clarkson	1922-

SECRETARIES.

R. D. W. Connor.....	1903-1921
D. H. Hill.....	1921-

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY.

CARRIE L. BROUGHTON, *Librarian*.

The North Carolina State Library, like practically all State Libraries, had its beginning in the miscellaneous collection of books which had accumulated in the various offices of the State officials.

These books were purchased and donated to meet the various needs of the members of the General Assembly and the State Officers.

When the Capitol was burned in 1831, the library, which was located in that building, was also consumed. The fire that destroyed the old building originated on the roof, and owing to an unnecessary panic caused by the announcement that the dome was falling, the people fled from the building and left the library to its fate.

In 1837 the General Assembly passed an act requiring the Secretary of State to collect books for the State Library and discharge the duty of Librarian. It was further enacted by the General Assembly that he be allowed fifty dollars per annum for his services as State Librarian during his term of office. No appropriation was made for several years, and on the completion of the present Capitol in 1840 the few books saved from the fire were moved to the Capitol building.

Code 2, Vol. 2, Section 3608, says: "The sum of \$500 is annually appropriated for the increase of the Public Library."

In March, 1888, the State Library was moved from the Capitol building to the new Supreme Court and Library Building located on the northeast corner of Salisbury and Edenton streets, where it remained until January, 1913, when it was moved to its present location.

As stated above, in 1840 the Legislature appropriated \$500 for the purchase of books. This appropriation stood for eighty years, from 1840-1921, when the General Assembly increased it to \$3,000.

The State Library has become an agency of great importance in the educational development of North Carolina. The educational movement of recent years has awakened great interest in

library work, and our people realize more forcibly than ever before the value of this work.

The patronage by students in our schools and colleges and by the general public within the past few years has shown a marked growth and an increasing realization of the place of the Library in educational work.

To the legislator and man of public affairs, the State Library is a place where he can, at his own convenience and in his own way, study intelligently and freely all questions of legislation that will affect his people and his State.

Our genealogical department is becoming more and more popular each day. Hardly a day passes that you cannot find one or more genealogists at work.

To meet all these various needs we are directing our efforts to the building up of a great reference library.

All works written by or about North Carolinians or about North Carolina are purchased. The North Carolina collection now forms one of the most interesting and valuable features of the library. We now have in printed form a complete bibliography of North Carolina literature to be found in the State Library.

Another particularly valuable feature of the library is the collection of bound newspapers. This now consists of 4,360 bound volumes. These are rapidly being indexed according to towns, cities and dates, by the library staff. After this work is completed, it is our desire and aim to index the contents of the leading papers of the State.

Number volumes in general library.....	37,325
Number volumes in Government documents.....	6,970
Number volumes in bound newspapers.....	4,360
Number volumes in magazines	3,458
	<hr/>
	52,113

LIBRARY COMMISSION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MARY B. PALMER, *Secretary and Director.*

The Library Commission of North Carolina was created by the General Assembly of 1909, and active work was begun September 15th of the same year. The Commission consists of five members.

two of whom are appointed by the North Carolina Library Association and one by the Governor; the State Librarian and the Superintendent of Public Instruction complete the membership.

The purpose of the Commission, as expressed in the law, is to "give assistance, advice, and counsel to all libraries in the State, to all communities which may propose to establish libraries, and to all persons interested, as to the best means of establishing and administering such libraries, as to the selection of books, cataloging, maintenance and other details of library management as may be practicable."

The following are the important lines of activity:

1. *Establishment of Public Libraries.*—The Commission endeavors to secure the establishment of public libraries in localities able to support them, and gives advice and assistance in arousing public interest. After preliminary correspondence, communities proposing to establish libraries are visited by the Secretary, and the practical details of organization explained. In many instances she classifies the books, starts the accession record and shelf-list, installs a proper charging system, and teaches the librarian how to keep the necessary records. The service is rendered without cost to the Library.

2. *Reorganization of Old Libraries.*—The Secretary visits libraries already established to confer with the Librarian and Library Board regarding methods of work and plans for further development. While much information and advice may be given by letters and circulars, personal visits are much more effective, as they invariably give new impulse to the local work and enable the Secretary to become familiar with library conditions in all parts of the State.

3. *Library Statistics.*—Every public library in the State, including free public libraries, subscription libraries, school, college and university libraries, Young Men's Christian Association, legal association, medical association, Supreme Court and State libraries, is required by law to make an annual report to the Commission. From the data thus secured the Commission compiles an annual report of library conditions in North Carolina.

4. *The North Carolina Library Bulletin.*—This is a magazine of 20 pages, published quarterly. It is sent free to every library in the State, and, upon application, to library trustees and to others interested in library extension. The first issue appeared in December, 1909. Each number contains important library articles,

book lists, editorial notes, and general library news. It is intended to serve as a means of communication with each and every library, to bring the libraries into closer relation with one another, and, in general, to increase the interest in libraries throughout the State, and to improve the quality of their service to the public.

5. *Traveling Libraries*.—For the benefit of communities without library facilities the Library Commission maintains a system of free traveling libraries. A library contains from thirty-five to forty volumes, about fifteen being fiction, fifteen children's books, and the remaining volumes popular and attractive books of biography, travel, science, etc. The books are shipped in a stout case equipped with shelves so that it may be used as a bookcase when it reaches its destination. The rules governing the loan of libraries are as few and simple as possible. The application may be signed by the president and secretary of a local library association, by three residents, or by the officers of a Farmers' Union Local, a Woman's Betterment Association, or a Community Service League. Borrowers agree to pay the freight both from and to Raleigh, to take good care of the books and to return them promptly, to make good any loss or damage beyond reasonable wear and tear, and to lend the books without charge to all responsible persons in the community.

Traveling libraries containing only children's books have been prepared especially for the use of schools. They contain books for youngest readers, books for intermediate grades and books for more advanced students.

Special collections of agricultural books are loaned to teachers of agriculture for the school year.

6. *Package Libraries*.—Package libraries are of two kinds: The Debate libraries, and the Study Club libraries. The Debate libraries are carefully prepared collections on the political, social, and economic questions which are being debated by schools and societies throughout the State. They consist of books, pamphlets, and magazine and newspaper articles. These little libraries contain the best material available on a subject and as much as the ordinary library would be able to furnish. Hence they are not lent to individuals, but to schools and debating societies, and on condition that all taking part in the debate have the use of the material. Libraries are now available on 90 different subjects. These Debate

libraries not only furnish the best material available to schools and societies which otherwise would have little or no material of any kind, but they are also a very effective means of bringing the Commission into close touch with the schools, and in many cases the Commission is able to awaken interest in the improvement of the school library or in the establishment of a traveling library station in the community.

7. *The General Loan Collection.*—This is a miscellaneous collection of books on all subjects and it enables the Commission to send books to individuals and to supplement the various fixed collections so that they will meet the needs of each community and organization to which they are lent. In order that citizens may secure books as easily and as promptly as possible, they are sent in response to applications signed by a teacher, minister, postmaster, county or town official, or the officers of a book club, society, or other organization. The books from this section are lent for three weeks, and the borrower pays the postage both from and to Raleigh.

8. *Distribution of Library Literature.*—In addition to the *North Carolina Library Bulletin*, the following publications have been issued and distributed by the Commission:

Free Traveling Libraries.

Clubwomen and Libraries.

Agriculture and Country Life.

North Carolina Package Libraries: Material for debate.

Select Bibliography of North Carolina, by Stephen B. Weeks.

How to Start a Public Library.

Material for Study Clubs.

Free Debate Libraries.

Other library literature, including tracts of the American Library Association, book lists, building plans, etc., is sent out as required.

9. *School Libraries.*—The development of school libraries is a special feature of the work. A close connection has been established with the schools by giving advice on the care and use of school libraries, assistance in starting the necessary records, and help in the selection and purchase of books.

MEMBERS OF THE LIBRARY COMMISSION.

EUGENE C. BROOKS, Acting Chairman.....	Wake
CHARLES LEE SMITH, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Wake
CARRIE L. BROUGHTON, <i>Treasurer</i>	Wake
ALFRED M. SCALES.....	Guilford
JOSEPH P. BREEDLOVE.....	Durham
MRS. W. C. LEAK.....	Richmond

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

W. S. RANKIN, M.D., *Secretary and Treasurer, Raleigh.*

MEMBERS.

J. HOWELL WAY, M.D., <i>President</i>	Waynesville
RICHARD H. LEWIS, M.D., LL.D.,.....	Raleigh
THOMAS E. ANDERSON, M.D.,.....	Statesville
A. J. CROWELL, M.D.,.....	Charlotte
CHAS. O'H. LAUGHINGHOUSE, M.D.,.....	Greenville
CYRUS THOMPSON, M.D.,.....	Jacksonville
F. R. HARRIS, M.D.,.....	Henderson
E. J. TUCKER, D.D.S.,.....	Roxboro
CHARLES E. WADDELL, C. E.,.....	Asheville

EXECUTIVE STAFF.

W. S. Rankin, M.D., *Secretary and Treasurer, and State Health Officer.*

Ronald B. Wilson, *Assistant to the Secretary.*

C. A. Shore, M.D., *Director State Laboratory of Hygiene.*

L. B. McBrayer, M.D., *Director Bureau of Tuberculosis and Superintendent of the State Sanatorium for Treatment of Tuberculosis, Sanatorium, N. C.*

G. M. Cooper, M.D., *Chief of Bureau of Medical Inspection of schools.*

K. E. Miller, M.D., *Chief of Bureau of County Health Work.*

H. E. Miller, C.E., *Chief of Bureau of Engineering and Inspection.*

F. M. Register, M.D., *Deputy State Registrar of Vital Statistics.*

J. S. Mitchener, M.D., *Chief of Bureau of Epidemiology.*

K. P. B. Bonner, M.D., *Chief of Bureau of Maternity and Infancy.*

North Carolina today holds rank as one of the most healthful States of the Union. For the past two years this State has maintained the highest birth rate, and at the same time has had a death rate below the average death rate of the United States registration area which now comprises approximately eighty-two per cent of the population of the country. Coincident with the tremendous development during the years of the present century of agriculture and industries has been an improvement in health conditions no less remarkable.

On account of its geographic location the State has been especially susceptible to two semi-tropical diseases, malaria and hookworm. On account of its predominating rural population, typhoid fever and other fecal-borne diseases have largely affected the public health. Yet today hookworm disease is becoming rare in the State; malaria is almost entirely confined to certain sections as yet undrained or only partially developed agriculturally; and typhoid fever has been removed as a major factor in the public health.

The vital statistics records for the State as compared with those of the nation show that North Carolina has made a greater degree of improvement in the health of its people since 1900 than has the country as a whole. In 1900 the death rate for the entire registration area was 17.6 per thousand of population. At that time this State had no accurate records, but it is estimated that the death rate was approximately 22 per thousand of population. This very high death rate has been steadily decreased year by year until 1921 the State had a rate of 11 per thousand of population as compared with a rate of 12.8 for the country as a whole.

This marked reduction in the death rate is the more noteworthy when considered in connection with the high birth rate. In 1921 the latter was 33.3 per thousand of population for the second successive year, being the highest rate in the United States. This means an addition annually to the population of a large group which is most susceptible to a number of fatal diseases. Despite this large annual infant population, however, the mortality rate among infants has been reduced, and the State ranks well toward the top in this particular.

Tuberculosis, which holds a place throughout the world as one of the major causes of death, in 1921 claimed more than a thou-

sand less victims in this State than in 1914, the first year for which dependable records are available. The total number of deaths from this cause in 1921 was 2,641, giving the State a rate of 98.4 per hundred thousand of population as compared with a rate of 111.9 for the entire country. This enviable record was made in spite of the fact that nearly five hundred deaths from this cause were of non-residents, patients at government or private hospitals maintained in North Carolina because of its excellent climatic conditions. This rate for the State is far under that of any other Southern State with the single exception of the State of Florida.

North Carolina today is perhaps the best sanitated State in the United States, considering its predominant rural population. It is the only State having State laws requiring the sanitary disposal of human excreta. Practically the entire urban population is now served with public water supplies and water sewerage. The semi-urban, village, and a large portion of the rural population is protected by a system of sanitary privies which are required to be built and maintained in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the State Board of Health.

The State is served by a Board of Health consisting of nine members, five appointed by the Governor and four elected by the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina. The membership now contains seven physicians, one civil engineer and one dentist. The Board functions through its executive officer, the State Health Officer, who in turn is assisted by experienced men placed in charge of the following divisions of the work: Laboratory or hygiene; sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis; vital statistics; medical inspection of schools; county health work; epidemiology; engineering and inspection; maternity and infancy.

The work of the Board may be briefly summarized as follows: The Board of Health supervises the quarantine of 44,000 cases of contagious diseases annually; assists the medical profession in the diagnosis, control and treatment of 6,500 cases of venereal diseases; vaccinates with its own officers against typhoid fever and diphtheria 120,000 people annually and influences the vaccination by the medical profession of not less than 75,000 others; supplies 25,000 doses of diphtheria vaccine at the cost of \$6,000, which would otherwise cost the people \$75,000; furnishes \$25,000 worth of Pasteur treatments and 250,000 smallpox vaccinations; supplies

dental treatment to 25,000 school children; operates on 2,500 school children for diseased tonsils and adenoids; treats 425 persons for an average of four months for tuberculosis at the State Sanatorium and advises 34,000 others with respect to the absence or presence of tuberculosis and a proper course of treatment. The Board also passes upon the designing and installation of more than a million dollars' worth of water plants and sewerage systems annually; supervises and assists in the operation of water and sewage plants approximating in value \$35,000,000, which serve a population of 600,000; exercises sanitary inspection and direction over the hotels and cafés of the State, jails, convict camps and State institutions, and exercises sanitary control over 100,000 surface closets. The Board has developed and participates in the management of a system of county health work embracing 26 full-time county health departments and eleven full-time county health nurses, serving fifty-five per cent of the State's population. This system of local health work has attracted the attention of the entire world, representatives from South America, Australia, and many European countries having been sent to the State to study the system.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND PUBLIC WELFARE

MRS. KATE BURR JOHNSON, *Commissioner*.

In 1917 the General Assembly of North Carolina repealed the law providing for the Board of Public Charities made mandatory by the Constitution of 1868, which had been valuable as a stimulating and developing agency, but was more or less hampered by lack of funds and the legal authority to execute, and created instead the "State Board of Charities and Public Welfare" with enlarged powers and a more adequate appropriation. This Board is composed of seven members, two of whose terms expire each two years. The members of the Board are elected by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Governor. They serve without pay, but receive necessary traveling expenses. The law governing the operations of the Board is as follows:

"It shall have power to employ a trained investigator of social service problems, who shall be known as the Commissioner of Public Welfare, and to employ such other inspectors, officers, and agents

as it may deem needful in the discharge of its duties." (Par. S, sec. 5006, Consol. Stat.)

Its powers and duties as enumerated by the statute are:

"(a) To investigate and supervise through and by its own members or its agents or employes the whole system of the charitable and penal institutions of the State and to recommend such changes and additional provisions as it may deem needful for their economical and efficient administration.

"(b) To study the subjects of nonemployment, poverty, vagrancy, housing conditions, crime, public amusement, care and treatment of prisoners, divorce and wife desertions, the social evil and kindred subjects and their causes, treatment, and prevention, and the prevention of any hurtful social condition.

"(c) To study and promote the welfare of the dependent and delinquent child and to provide either directly or through a bureau of the board for placing and supervision of dependent, delinquent, and defective children.

"(d) To inspect and make report on private orphanages, institutions, and persons receiving or placing children, and all such persons, institutions and orphanages shall, before soliciting funds from the public, submit to the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare an itemized statement of the money received and expended and of the work done during the preceding year, and shall not solicit other funds until licensed by the State Board, said statement of moneys received and expended and the work done to be made each year as ordered by the State Board, and said Board shall have the right to make all such information public.

"(e) To issue bulletins and in other ways to inform the public as to social conditions and the proper treatment and remedies for social evils.

"(f) To issue subpoenas and compel attendance of witnesses, administer oaths, and to send for persons and papers whenever it deems it necessary in making the investigation provided for herein or in the other discharge of its duties, and to give such publicity to its investigations and findings as it may deem best for the public welfare.

"(g) To recommend to the Legislature social legislation and the creation of necessary institutions.

"(h) To attend, either through its members or agencies, social service conventions and similar conventions and to assist in promoting all helpful publicity tending to improve social conditions of the State, and to pay out of the funds appropriated to the State Board, office expenses, salaries of employes, and all other expenses incurred in carrying out the duties and powers hereinbefore set out.

"SECTION 3916. The Board shall also give special attention to the causes of insanity, defect or loss of the several senses, idiocy, and the deformity or infirmity of the physical organization. They shall, besides their own observation, avail themselves of correspondence and exchange of facts of the labors of others in these departments, and thus be able to afford the General Assembly data to guide them in future legislation for the amelioration of the condition of the people, as well as to contribute to enlighten public opinion and direct it to interests so vital to the prosperity of the State. The State Board shall keep and report statistics of the matters hereinbefore referred to and shall compile these reports and analyze them with a view of determining and removing the cause in order to prevent crime and distress.

"SEC. 3917. The State Board shall have power to inspect county jails, county homes, and all prisons and prison camps and other institutions of a penal or charitable nature, and to require reports from sheriffs of counties and superintendents of public welfare and other county officers in regard to the conditions of jails and almshouses, or in regard to the number, sex, age, physical and mental condition, criminal record, occupation, nationality and race of inmates, or such other information as may be required by said State Board. The plans and specifications of all new jails and almshouses shall, before the beginning of the construction thereof, be submitted for approval to the State Board.

"SEC. 3918. The State Board shall biennially prepare and submit to the General Assembly a complete and full report of its doings during the preceding two years, showing the actual condition of all the State institutions under its supervision with such suggestions as it may deem necessary and pertinent, which shall be printed by the State Printer, and shall report such other matters as it may think for the benefit of the people of the State.

"SEC. 3919. Whenever the Board shall have reason to believe that any insane person, not incurable, is deprived of proper remedial treatment, and is confined in any almshouse or other place, whether such insane person is a public charge or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the said Board to cause such insane person to be conveyed to the proper State hospital for the insane, there to receive the best medical attention. So also it shall be their care that all the unfortunate shall receive benefit from the charities of the State.

"SEC. 3930. The Board may require the superintendents or other officers of the several charitable and penal institutions of the State to report to them of any matter relating to the inmates of such institutions, their manner of instruction and treatment, with structure of their buildings, and to furnish them any desired statistics upon demand. No person shall be appointed to any place or position in any of the State institutions under the supervision of the State Board who is related by blood or marriage to any member of the State Board or to any of the principal officers, superintendents, or wardens of State institutions."

The law also provides that the Board shall appoint County Boards of Public Welfare, to consist of three persons known to be interested in social welfare, who shall assist the County Superintendent of Public Welfare in carrying out plans in the counties. This Board shall have power and right at any time to remove any member of the county board.

An annual appropriation of twenty thousand dollars was made by the General Assembly of 1921 to carry on the work of the State Board.

Within the last year the work of the Board has been organized under five Bureaus: Child Welfare, Institutional Supervision, Mental Health and Hygiene, Promotion and Education, and County Organization. A brief summary of the work that is being done through these five bureaus is here given.

CHILD WELFARE.

The work of the Bureau of Child Welfare is divided into two divisions: (a) Case Work; (b) Supervision of Child-Caring Institutions and Compulsory School Attendance.

(a) The Case Work Division has handled, approximately, 300 cases in the last six months (October, 1921-May, 1922). Many of these cases were those that the superintendents of public welfare felt that they needed help with.

During the fourteen months ending with the fiscal year June 30, 1922, approximately 10,000 children have been handled by the juvenile courts in the State. This estimate is made from reports sent in by the superintendents of public welfare in fifty-five counties where 6,428 children have been handled. The disposition of the cases that came before the court was as follows:

- 656 dismissed
- 1,630 returned home on probation
- 476 placed in temporary homes
- 725 placed in institutions
- 47 adopted.

Social agencies differ so in the various counties that a solution of a problem possible in one county is out of the question in another. The majority of the cases deal with neglected or dependent children, white and colored. Whenever possible, effort is made to secure mother's aid through county help or charitable organizations, looking toward the time when the State will pass a bill providing for this necessity. In cases where children lack a mother and must be provided with homes, effort is made to place them in temporary or permanent homes in their own counties. Building up this system is slow, as the idea of foster homes, particularly temporary ones, is new.

A few urban counties are making plans for Receiving Homes for their child problems. These homes are to be, not orphanages, but clinics, temporary stopping places for children on their way to permanent placements.

(b) Child-caring institutions for defectives, delinquents and dependents are necessary adjuncts to the child welfare program.

North Carolina has five institutions for the care of its defectives; two for its delinquents; 23 for its dependents; three rescue homes and one child-placing society. Two of these are orphanages for colored children. Licenses are granted to these institutions once each year. It has been necessary for the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare to close up two child-caring insti-

tutions and to refuse to license six organizations, and individuals wishing to receive dependent children.

An intensive study has been made of twenty of the orphanages this year with a view to obtaining a complete and accurate account of the buildings and equipment, sanitary conditions, health of the children, school work and general management of each institution. A written report of each institution has been sent to the members of the boards of trustees with such recommendations as would help to raise the standard of institutional management and child care in the State.

(c) School Attendance: Superintendents of public welfare are the chief school attendance officers in every county. Last year approximately 100,000 children of the compulsory school attendance age were placed in school largely through the efforts of superintendents of public welfare. The school attendance work is done under the direction of county and city boards of education, but a member of the State Board of Public Welfare assists in adjusting cases whenever called.

INSTITUTIONAL SUPERVISION.

This bureau has as its duties the inspection and supervision of the State Prison system, county and city jails and chain gangs, hospitals for the insane, county homes for the aged and infirm, and other charitable institutions in the State.

Since the organization of the department into bureaus, within the last year, aside from routine work the Bureau of Institutional Supervision has undertaken two definite pieces of work. The first is the study of poor relief in the State, including both the county homes and outdoor relief. A rather elaborate questionnaire has been sent to the county superintendents of public welfare; a member of the staff of the Commissioner of Public Welfare has visited a number of county homes; and Dr. H. W. Crane, head of the Bureau of Mental Hygiene and Health, is making a study of the mental condition of the inmates in a typical group of county homes. The result of the study will be carefully tabulated and analyzed and should be valuable in determining the future policy of the State in regard to the care of its poor.

The second piece of work is a study of the prison system of the State. This study is being undertaken in coöperation with a committee appointed by the North Carolina Conference for Social

Service. This committee is studying various phases of our prison situation such as: Provision for thorough mental and physical examination of prisoners; a plan for the separate treatment of different classes of prisoners; the need of a farm colony for women; living conditions in county and State road camps; county jails, and municipal prisons; the honor system; better administration of parole; methods of selecting those placed in charge of correctional institutions; adequate facilities for institutional training of youthful delinquents; and the employment of discharged prisoners. Out of the deliberations of this committee, now enlarged to include one hundred representative citizens of the State, it is hoped will develop a complete and properly unified correctional system for the State.

MENTAL HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

Established Oct. 1, 1921.

During the period covered by this report this Bureau has held case conferences, conducted mental examinations, and suggested disposition of cases. This type of service has been rendered private individuals, the Red Cross, three different State institutions, three county superintendents of public welfare, five public schools, and three private orphanages. Conferences have also been held with institution and public school officials in relation to more adequate provision for the future recognition and care of abnormal and subnormal individuals.

In connection with this work, 310 cases were studied by means of the group examination method, while 253 cases were given individual mental examinations. In addition, the Bureau is now engaged in making a study of the mental status of the inmates of 10 representative county homes. At the present time 103 of the inmates of 7 of these county homes have been given individual examinations. For most of these cases partial family history studies have also been made. This study will be completed during the current year.

The Bureau is now formulating plans for the inauguration of a system of registration of all cases of mental pathology and other cases of dependency and delinquency. It is hoped that such a system will supply information concerning present conditions that will be of assistance in the guidance of the case work of all social agencies, both private and public, within the

State. It should also provide data that may be the basis for future study, enabling us to formulate more definite and successful policies in our dealing with the above problems.

PROMOTION AND EDUCATION.

As the success of the public welfare work depends to a large extent upon the interest and intelligent coöperation of the public, every possible effort is made through bulletins and pamphlets on special subjects, public talks, newspaper articles, and promotion of county welfare days to inform the public of the work of the State Board and also give the public an intelligent idea of our social problems. The Board issues a monthly sheet, "The Public Welfare Progress," to a mailing list of five thousand. Probably one-fourth of the time of the members of the staff is spent in conferences with both State and out of State people. North Carolina's public welfare program has been the subject of such favorable comment generally that many people interested in social problems visit the State for observation purposes. The University School of Public Welfare and the State Board of Public Welfare jointly hold special institutes each summer at the University for the purpose of raising the standard of social work by bringing together superintending of public welfare, institutional officials, and other social workers in a two weeks' conference. Recognized authorities on different phases of social work are secured for the institutes in addition to members of the University staff and State officials.

Subjects discussed at the conference are divided into three classes: "Those having to do with *general problems* and policies in relation to public welfare; those having to do with *State and county policy* and public welfare administration; and those having to do with *specific problems* and methods of work."

Howard W. Odum, Ph.D., Dean of the School of Public Welfare of the University, is consulting expert of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

Counties having a population of 32,000 or more by the census of 1920 must have a whole-time superintendent of public welfare, according to the law of 1921. Twenty-nine counties in the State

have such a population, but two of these counties were exempted for special reasons. Consequently, it is only mandatory that 27 counties have whole-time superintendents. Where a whole-time superintendent is not appointed, the superintendent of public instruction must do the welfare work by virtue of his office without additional salary, though he must be provided with a reasonable expense fund and such extra clerical help as is needed to do the work. At the time this article is written (December, 1922) fifty-four counties have whole-time superintendents of public welfare, and in several of the larger counties the superintendents have been provided with assistants. County superintendents of public welfare are appointed by the County Boards of Education and the Boards of County Commissioners, these boards jointly paying the superintendent's salary. No superintendent of public welfare can serve until his appointment is approved by the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

A great deal of time and effort on the part of the Commissioner and the field agent of the State Board is spent in trying to interest the counties in employing superintendents of public welfare and then in finding the right type of person to serve in this capacity. In most instances persons with no training for social work have been appointed, consequently the staff of the State Board is at the service of the superintendents as far as possible to assist them in fulfilling the requirements of their offices. The keeping of social records, case work, inspections of county institutions, probation, etc., were all more or less unknown to those who have been appointed superintendents of public welfare, making it necessary for the staff of the State Board to be a traveling teaching staff to a great extent. The State Board also assists in organizing the County Juvenile Courts, and has established a standard system of record keeping for the latter.

The duties of a superintendent of public welfare are as follows:

- (a) He shall be chief school attendance officer of the county.
- (b) He shall be chief probation officer and with the County Juvenile Court have oversight of dependent, neglected and delinquent children under 16 years of age.
- (c) He shall enforce the Child Labor laws.
- (d) He shall have oversight, under the direction of the State Board, of persons discharged from hospitals for the insane and

from other State institutions, and of all persons on probation or parole.

(e) He shall have, under control of the County Commissioners, the care and supervision of the poor, and administer the poor funds.

(f) He shall act as agent of the State Board in relation to any work to be done by the State Board within the county.

(g) He shall promote wholesale recreation in the county and enforce such laws as regulate commercial amusement.

(h) He shall have, under direction of the State Board, oversight of dependent children placed in the county by the State.

(i) He shall assist the State Board in finding employment for the unemployed.

(j) He shall investigate into the cause of distress, under the direction of the State Board, and make such other investigations in the interest of social welfare as the State Board may direct.

MEMBERS OF BOARD.

W. A. BLAIR, <i>Chairman</i>	Winston-Salem
CAREY J. HUNTER, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Raleigh
A. W. McALISTER.....	Greensboro
REV. M. L. KESLER.....	Thomasville
MRS. WALTER F. WOODWARD.....	Wilson
MRS. THOMAS W. LINGLE.....	Davidson
MRS. J. W. PLESS.....	Marion

EXECUTIVE STAFF.

MRS. KATE BURR JOHNSON.....	<i>Commissioner</i>
ROY M. BROWN.....	<i>Field Agent</i>
WILEY B. SANDERS.....	<i>Field Agent</i>
MARY G. SHOTWELL.....	<i>Child Welfare</i>
EMETH TUTTLE.....	<i>Child Welfare</i>
HARRY W. CRANE.....	<i>Mental Health and Hygiene</i>
NELL BATTLE LEWIS.....	<i>Secretary</i>
HOWARD W. ODUM.....	<i>Consulting Expert</i>

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA GEOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY.

JOSEPH HYDE PRATT, *Director and State Geologist, Chapel Hill, N. C.*

The act establishing the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey was passed by the General Assembly of 1905. This act, with subsequent acts, outlines in considerable detail the work with which this department is charged. Briefly, the Survey is responsible for carrying out the following work:

(1) The examination of the mineral, forest, fishery and other resources of the State.

(2) The examination of the geological formations of the State with reference to their economic products.

(3) The examination of road-building materials and the best methods of utilizing same.

(4) The examination and classification of the soils and forests and other physical features of the State, with special reference to their bearing upon the occupations of the people.

(5) The examination of the streams and waterpowers of the State, with special reference to their development in manufacturing enterprises and the preservation of the sources of these streams through the protection of the forests.

(6) The examination of the water supplies of the State, with special reference to sinking deep artesian wells.

(7) Enforcement of all laws relating to the prevention of forest fires and the protection of forests.

(8) The supervision of drainage districts organized under the North Carolina Drainage Law, and approval of drainage engineers.

(9) To make such recommendations as may be considered advisable in regard to the conservation, protection and utilization of the several natural resources of the State.

(10) Care and protection of Mt. Mitchell State Parks, and other State parks.

(11) Supervise organization of Agricultural Development Districts.

(12) Coöperate with State Highway Commission in planting trees along highways.

(13) To coöperate with the various Federal and State departments and bureaus.

(14) The preparation of reports giving the results of investigations conducted according to the above.

The Survey has been organized into divisions, with a competent engineer in charge of each, who has detailed supervision of its work. These divisions and the chiefs of each are as follows:

Administrative and Records Division, Joseph Hyde Pratt, director.

Geological and Mining Division, W. F. Prouty, Geologist.

Forestry Division, J. S. Holmes, State Forester.

Water Resources Division, Thorndike Saville, Hydraulic Engineer.

Drainage and Reclamation Division, Joseph Hyde Pratt, Engineer.

Mapping Division, Prof. T. F. Hickerson, Topographic Engineer.

Biological Division, W. C. Coker, Botanist.

State Forests and Parks Division, Joseph Hyde Pratt.

On account of limited appropriations of the Survey only a few of the engineers and scientists can be employed for their full time, many of them devoting only a few months in the year to the work. The Survey has had the most hearty coopération with the various Federal bureaus, such as the United States Geological Survey, the United States Bureau of Public Roads, the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the United States Forest Service, the United States Fisheries Commission, the National Association of Audubon Societies, the American Association of State Highway Officials, and various State associations, such as the North Carolina Good Roads Association, the North Carolina Drainage Association, and the North Carolina Forestry Association.

GEOLOGICAL AND MINING DIVISION.

The geological work carried on by this division during the past two years has consisted principally of investigations of the brown iron ores, Western North Carolina, coal deposits of the Deep River region of Chatham, Moore and Lee counties, oil in the Coastal Plain region and in Triassic formation, talc deposits and clay deposits of the State.

The report on the cretaceous formation of the Coastal Plain region has been completed. Part I has already been printed; Parts II and III are ready for the printer but lack of funds has prevented their publication. This is being published as Volume V,

Parts I, II and III of the Survey's publications. This report, together with Volume III on the general geology of the Coastal Plain region, is of special interest to those who are interested in the water resources of Eastern North Carolina, in its lime and marl deposits, and to those interested in the supposed occurrence of oil.

Bulletin No.—on Brown Iron Ores and Bulletin No. — on Magnetic Iron Ores of Winston, N. C., and Eastern Tennessee have been completed but lack of funds prevents their publication.

Statistics relating to the production of the various minerals and ores of the State were collected in coöperation with the United States Geological Survey. Mineral specimens from various sections of the State have been tested and reported on. While the majority of these specimens are of little value commercially, occasionally one is sent in which either has a commercial value or is of scientific interest. Through this means deposits of commercial minerals have been located which have proved to be of considerable value.

The following publications have been printed during the past two years relating to mineral subjects:

Economic Paper No. 49, "The Mining Industry in North Carolina During 1913-1917, Inclusive."

Press Bulletin No. 170, "The Mining Industry in North Carolina During 1918."

The State Geologist has been assisted in this work by Prof. W. S. Bayley, Geologist; Prof. Wm. F. Prouty, Geologist; Mr. M. R. Campbell, Geologist; Mr. Jasper L. Stuckey and Mr. K. K. Kimball, Assistant Geologists, and Mr. Stanley C. Sears, Metallurgical Engineer.

FORESTRY DIVISION.

The forestry work of the Survey is to examine, study, and report on the forest resources of the State in their relation to the life and activities of the people. Through the action of the 1915 Legislature, there has been added the duty of protecting the forests from fire and of making experiments in forestry practice for the benefit of the people of the State. Studies of the forest resources of the various counties, of the wood-using industries of the State, and of various other features have been made. Many private woodland tracts have been examined and advice for their conservative manage-

ment given to the owners. Illustrated lectures have been given at the public schools and talks on practical forest management made at Farmers' Institutes and on many other occasions.

The most important forestry work of the Survey has been in connection with the prevention of forest fires. With the idea of securing reliable information on the damage done by fires and at the same time interesting leaders of thought in each township in fire prevention, annual inquiries by correspondence have been carried on for the past thirteen years. The results show an average annual loss of over \$750,000 as a result of forest fires.

The Forestry Law, enacted by the Legislature of 1915, provided for the extinguishment and prevention of forest fires through the employment of competent forest wardens, payment for fire fighting, and penalties for setting illegal fires. The General Assembly of 1921 authorized counties to cooperate with the survey in protecting their forested area from fire. Unfortunately, the adequate enforcement of this law and cooperation with the counties has been delayed owing to lack of funds.

By reason of the enactment of these laws, the State Geologist has been enabled to secure from the Federal Government a sum not exceeding \$12,000, a year for the purpose of employing wardens under the Weeks Law. There is now available \$24,000 per year for this purpose if the State will furnish funds to enable the Survey to meet it.

Through the enactment of these laws the Survey has been enabled to take advantage of the cooperation offered by the Forest Service under the Weeks Law in the protection of the State's forests from fire. During the past year there was allotted to North Carolina on a 50% basis \$25,000, but on account of lack of funds the Survey had only \$12,000 to use for this work, and therefore could not take up the full \$25,000. During the next fiscal year the State is offered \$24,000 if it can meet this sum with an equal amount. There are now employed for what time is necessary for patrolling and protection of the forests 140 forest wardens. These men have done splendid work not only by actually preventing and extinguishing fires but by forming centers of information and activity which will bear good fruit in the future.

An item in the Agricultural Bill recently introduced into Congress calls for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for coöperating with the State in forest fire prevention, forest investigation and forest planting. This measure has the endorsement of the Secretary of Agriculture, the U. S. Forest Service, and several of the leading timber-using industries. Should this measure pass, the Forest Service proposes under it to make apportionments to the States on a percentage basis of what it would cost to adequately protect all the forests of the State from fire. After some one-half of the total annual appropriation had been apportioned in this way, additional amounts up to 25 per cent of the total cost might be secured on condition that the State should require by law measures necessary to insure the replacement of the forest. The restrictions of the present Weeks Law would probably be removed. Under such an arrangement North Carolina should be able to secure from the Federal Government as much as \$50,000 to \$75,000 per year.

Under the law of 1915 (Chapter 253), the General Assembly recognized the duty of the State to experiment in and demonstrate practical methods of forestry. One of the most pressing needs at the present time is experiments to determine the best ways of reforesting the non-agricultural lands of the different regions of the State. A start has been made on the spruce lands in Mitchell Park, but a definite appropriation is needed to put these experiments on a practical basis, and appropriations are necessary for the purchase of more land for this purpose.

In order to interest the people of North Carolina in better forest protection and to educate the young people, and especially the children, in a better understanding and wiser use of our natural resources, the Survey has coöperated with a number of organizations where such coöperation would help. Much of our most effective work in education has been accomplished through the Conservation Department of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Realizing that the greater part of the forest area of North Carolina is included in farms, the Survey has devoted a great deal of attention to the study of farm forestry and the assisting of farmers in the better management of their woodlands.

The Survey has assisted the North Carolina Forestry Association very materially by helping to organize and hold annual forestry conventions which, besides their interest for the delegates who attended, have a wide influence on public opinion throughout the State.

The Forestry Division of the Survey has before it a large and increasing field of usefulness. Reconstruction following the war must take into consideration the adjustment of supply and demand as regards our forest resources. The study of the timber conditions of the various counties, which up to the present include all the mountain and Piedmont counties, must be extended to the Coastal Plain counties.

The children of our schools and students of our colleges should understand the problems with which they will eventually have to deal. The Survey must continue to furnish speakers, publications, articles for the press, and other information, and be ready at all times to assist the citizens of the State and those who would become so in the forestry problems confronting them. Experiments must be conducted in order to have definite and practical information available; and, for these, the State should have at least one Experiment Forest in each of the forest regions. The planting of trees along our improved highways will become an important public activity, and State nurseries should be maintained to furnish at cost planting stock both for shade trees and for farm planting. The protection of the forest lands of the State from fire, must be carried out with efficiency and economy.

In order to emphasize the value of the forests of North Carolina and their need of protection by the State and the necessity of the General Assembly passing adequate legislation and making sufficient appropriations for protecting this valuable natural resource, there is given below an estimated amount and value of standing timber, young forest growth in North Carolina, and the damage from forest fires during the past ten years.

ESTIMATED AMOUNT AND VALUE OF STANDING TIMBER IN NORTH
CAROLINA SUITABLE FOR SAW TIMBER, 1920

	Mountain Region	Piedmont Region	Coastal Plain Region	Total State
Total area, acres	4,150,000	12,850,000	14,190,000	31,190,000
Area forested	2,130,000	7,200,000	10,800,000	21,130,000
<i>Hardwood forest:</i>				
Area	a2,800,000	c4,200,000	2,500,000	9,500,000
Total stand, 1,000 ft.	\$ 500,000	2,930,000	6,000,000	17,430,000
Value	\$42,000,000	\$14,650,000	\$24,000,000	\$ 80,650,000
<i>Softwood forest:</i>				
Area	b300,000	d2,400,000	f8,300,000	11,000,000
Total stand, 1,000 ft.	500,000	4,160,000	12,000,000	16,760,000
Value	\$6,000,000	\$20,800,000	\$60,000,000	\$86,800,000
Total stand, 1,000 ft.	9,100,000	7,090,000	18,000,000	34,190,000
Total value	\$48,000,000	\$35,450,000	\$84,000,000	\$167,450,000

NOTE.

- a. Includes mixed hardwood and softwood forests.
- b. Spruce forests only.
- c. Includes mixed hardwood and pine forests.
- d. Second growth or old field pine forests.
- e. Chiefly hardwood swamps.
- f. Includes both longleaf and shortleaf pine forests.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF YOUNG FOREST GROWTH IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1920

	Mountain Region	Piedmont Region	Coastal Plain Region	State
Total area, in acres in region. . .	4,150,000	12,800,000	14,000,000	30,950,000
Forested area	3,130,000	7,200,000	10,800,000	21,130,000
Hardwood forest area	2,800,000	4,200,000	2,500,000	9,500,000
Area not producing	300,000	200,000	—	500,000
Merchantable timber area	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	3,200,000
Area young growth	a2,500,000	a4,000,000	1,300,000	7,800,000
Value young growth	\$47,500,000	\$60,000,000	\$13,000,000	\$110,500,000
Softwood forest area	300,000	2,400,000	8,300,000	11,000,000
Area not producing	260,000	160,000	3,300,000	3,720,000
Merchantable timber area	40,000	240,000	2,900,000	3,180,000
Area young growth	—	2,000,000	2,100,000	4,100,000
Value young growth	—	\$40,000,000	\$42,000,000	\$82,000,000
Total value young growth	\$47,500,000	\$100,000,000	\$55,000,000	\$192,500,000

- a. Includes some areas on which there is mature timber.

STATEMENT OF DAMAGE BY FOREST FIRES.

throughout State for ten-year period, 1910-1919, inclusive, as reported annually by township correspondents.

Total forested area of State	20,000,000
Total number acres forest land burnt over	3,949,000
Total value timber destroyed	\$ 2,140,000
Total value young growth destroyed	3,591,000
Total value forest products destroyed	3,556,000
Total value improvements destroyed	1,023,000
Grand total value of all damage reported	10,610,000

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS.

The Survey has been coöperating with the U. S. Forest Service through the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station in carrying forward several studies concerning the distribution and growth of our forest trees. The field work on the study of juniper or white cedar, which was begun in 1921, has recently been completed. A popular handbook on this tree by the Survey and a more technical one by the Station will be published at an early date.

Weather records are being kept on the summit of Mt. Mitchell by the Forest Warden in charge for the use of the Station in its study of the relation of climate to fire risk. This is the highest weather observation station in the Eastern United States.

Assistance also has been furnished the Station in its study of second growth yellow poplar; and in its preparation of its report on "Public Requirements on Forest Lands and Desirable Forestry Practice."

In 1923 seeding and planting experiments on cut and burned over spruce lands will be begun under the same auspices.

WATER RESOURCES DIVISION.

The work of this division consists of investigations carried on under the following heads:

1. Water Powers.
Gauging Stations.
2. Water Supply for Cities and Towns.
Mountain Region.
Piedmont Region.
Coastal Plain Region.
3. Protection of Watersheds.

Water Powers.—Notwithstanding the larger developments that have been made by the Southern Power Company, Aluminum Company of America, and the Carolina Power and Light Company, there is still a very much larger demand for power in the various cities and towns of the State than can be supplied by these companies.

After the preliminary investigations have been made and it has been ascertained whether or not a certain amount of power can be developed, the final examination or preparation of plans for its development are not made by the Survey, but the city or corporation is referred to competent hydraulic engineers in private life to take up this work for them.

The State Survey is cooperating with the Federal Survey in operating gauging stations and in making discharge measurements on several streams and rivers in Western and Piedmont North Carolina. The Federal Government is cooperating heartily with the Survey in this work.

Protection of Watersheds.—The protection of watersheds from a sanitary standpoint is worked out by Mr. Saville, hydraulic engineer, and the protection of the forest areas on the watersheds or their reforestation is carried on under the supervision of Mr. Holmes, the Forester.

A map is being prepared showing the transmission lines of the various power companies. The power companies have been very generous in supplying the Survey with information regarding their transmission lines and the character of the power development of their several sites.

In order to obtain the information and data desired as early as possible and also to be able to give to the counties and municipalities information they need regarding their water powers and water supplies, the Survey, in carrying out its water resources survey of the State, is cooperating with the counties and municipalities in making the survey of their areas on a 50 per cent basis.

The following figures regarding water powers in North Carolina and the amount that is being utilized illustrate strikingly the need for this water power survey of the several counties:

The total developed hydro-electric power in the State is now distributed about as follows:"

	<i>Horsepower.</i>
Southern Power Company and subsidiaries.....	63,000
Carolina Power and Light Company.....	35,500
Aluminum Company of America.....	185,000
Blue Ridge Power Company.....	8,000
Roanoke Rapids Power Company.....	6,000
North Carolina Power Company.....	7,750
Other developments, amount.....	54,750
	<hr/> 360,000

Of this power, the 8,000 horsepower at Tuxedo by the Blue Ridge Power Company is transmitted for use in Spartansburg, South Carolina. The 93,000 produced by the Aluminum Company of America at Badin is used in the local reduction of aluminum, and the 72,000 horsepower at Cheoah is transmitted for a similar use in Tennessee. Thus, only some 131,000 horsepower, or about 40 per cent of all the power developed in the State, is available for general industrial and commercial use.

There is still undeveloped water power in the State that will aggregate one million horsepower, and at least 2,000,000 with storage, and it is to bring about the development of this water power and its utilization that the Survey is urging sufficient appropriations for making the water resources survey of the State.

A district engineer's office has been established at Asheville in cooperation with the U. S. Geological Survey, which is mainly for the Water Resources Division of these two Surveys. It is however, used as a general office for advertising the work of the two Surveys and for distributing publications and giving out information regarding the resources of the Southern Appalachian Region.

DRAINAGE AND RECLAMATION DIVISION.

Since the passage of the North Carolina Drainage Act by the General Assembly of 1909 there have been 146 projects organized or proposed under this Act. Of this number 51 were districts embracing overflowed lands of Burke, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cleveland, Davidson, Forsyth, Gaston, Guilford, Iredell, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Moore, Rockingham and Rowan Counties of the Piedmont region, and

Henderson County of the Mountain region; and 91 projects have included the swamp lands of Beaufort, Bladen, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Duplin, Edgecombe, Harnett, Hyde, New Hanover, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Perquimans, Pitt, Robeson, Sampson, Tyrrell, Washington, Wayne and Wilson Counties of the Coastal Plain region. Of these 146 projects, 75 districts, representing 615,000 acres, have been completed and the lands drained; 15 districts have been approved; 64 districts have been proposed and are either in the preliminary stages of organization or are held up for one cause or another; 9 projects have been abandoned as not feasible at the present time.

Of this reclaimed acreage, approximately 30,000 acres are reclaimed overflowed lands of the Piedmont region which before its reclamation was not worth, as producing land, over \$25 per acre, but is now worth from \$100 to \$200 per acre. At an average value of \$100 per acre it would make the value of this land now \$300,000, or an increase of \$225,000. The market value of the 585,000 acres of reclaimed swamp lands is at least \$50 per acre, making the total minimum value of these reclaimed swamp lands \$29,250,000. Before their reclamation these lands were not valued at more than \$2 per acre and a great deal of the land was on the tax books at 50 cents or less per acre. Estimating its previous value at \$2 per acre, or a total of \$1,170,000, this makes a gain to the State in the value of the reclaimed swamp lands of \$28,080,000, at a cost of not over \$75,000 to the State.

There are still approximately 2,000,000 acres of swamp lands in the Coastal Plain region of North Carolina, of which at least 1,250,000 acres represents land that can be drained and when drained will make very productive agricultural land. The soil of the balance of the swamp areas is more peaty in character and not so susceptible to profitable drainage at the present time.

The Survey has coöperated and organized the work of the North Carolina Drainage Association, and with it has arranged for annual conventions, which were held at Elizabeth City, N. C., in 1921, and at Goldsboro, N. C. in 1922. These are the first meetings held by the Association since the beginning of the war

On account of lack of funds the Survey has not been able to carry out as full a program as it is desired in connection with the examination of proposed drainage districts, and assisting the districts

in developing the reclaimed lands and bringing settlers to take up these lands.

The Survey has coöperated with the National Drainage Congress in the conventions held in 1921 at St. Paul, Minn., and in 1922 at Kansas City. At the St. Paul convention the Survey had a rather elaborate exhibit illustrating the reclamation work in this State. The cost of making the exhibit was defrayed largely by subscriptions from various drainage districts.

The Survey has kept in touch with all legislation relating to drainage and has published and widely distributed copies of the North Carolina Drainage Law and amendments, together with a book of forms for use in the organization of drainage districts. Many requests have been received for this book of forms from people interested in drainage in other States.

MAPPING DIVISION.

The work of this Division includes the preparation of the various maps of the State, and can be summarized as follows:

- 1—Base Map
- 2—Topographic Map
- 3—Traverse Map
- 4—Geological Map.

(1) *Base Map*.—A base map of the State was prepared by the Survey in coöperation with the U. S. Geological Survey in 1911. This is used in the preparation of all the other maps and also used for special maps which are to show transmission lines of power companies, railroad lines; forest areas; highways, etc. This base map has to be corrected from time to time as new railways are constructed, county lines changed, canals constructed, etc. A revision of this base map has been made and is ready for publication.

(2) *Topographic Map*.—The most valuable map to the State is the topographic map. This is also the most expensive to prepare. This map is being made in coöperation with the U. S. Geological Survey, but only as rapidly as the State will coöperate with the Federal Survey. The States that coöperate will be the first to be mapped, and in a recent communication from the Chairman of the Board of Surveys and Maps of the Federal Government he states:

I am advised by the Geological Survey that the least workable appropriation which should be asked for is \$5,000, for the reason that, on a dollar for dollar basis, such an appropriation, matched by an equal amount from the Government, will serve to survey one regular quadrangle. During the coming two years, \$25,000 per year will be available to the State for this purpose if the State will appropriate an equal amount.

The State should, if possible, provide for a sufficient amount so that it can coöperate to the limit of \$25,000 a year with the Federal Survey. Such a topographic map of the whole State would be of inestimable value to the State Highway Commission in its highway work; to the Survey and power companies in water power investigations; to railway corporations in their location work; and to the Survey and mining companies in preparation of geological maps of different areas.

(3) *Traverse Map*.—There is a continual demand for traverse maps of the various counties which would be on a much larger scale than the State map and would show in more detail certain conditions of the county and location of houses than can be shown on the smaller scale maps. The traverse maps would not show the topography unless this had already been prepared in connection with the topographic map, but would show township lines, county lines, railways, streams, swamp areas, forest areas, cities and towns, schoolhouses, churches, and all houses in the country. These maps are somewhat expensive to prepare as all the roads and streams are actually traversed as in the preparation of a topographic map. The map, however, when completed, is of inestimable value to county commissioners, county road commissioners and county superintendents of schools. The traverse map is also necessary in preparing the county soil maps which are made by the Department of Agriculture.

(4) *Geological Map*.—The Survey has nearly completed a new geological map of the State which will show in considerable detail the various geological formations. Several special geological maps have been published of different portions of the State, as the Coastal Plain region, mountain region, and certain sections of the Piedmont area.

BIOLOGICAL DIVISION.

The work that comes under this Division is investigations relating to fish and oysters, birds, plants, mushrooms, etc.

There is a great need for adequate legislation for the protection of our fish and game, and as soon as such legislation is passed there will be many problems that should be investigated by the State in connection with the use and propagation of fish and game. Very little effort has been made to determine what is the actual value to the State of North Carolina of its waters from a standpoint of the game fish that they contain, and the Survey is now investigating this question.

Dr. W. C. Coker has prepared for the Survey an elaborate manuscript, thoroughly illustrated, on "The Mushrooms of North Carolina." It has been impossible to publish this report on account of lack of funds. Portions of this have been published in the Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society, but it is not available to the people of the State as it should be, and therefore the people are losing the value of this work. Dr. Coker and his assistants are now at work investigating and preparing for publication a glossary of the plants of North Carolina.

Hatcheries for supplying fish for the streams and lakes of Western and Piedmont North Carolina can be operated and made of economic value to the State. The Beaufort* laboratory, which was established by the Federal Government, largely through the influence of the North Carolina Survey, offers a splendid opportunity for investigation and study of problems relating to the marine fisheries. It is believed that it would be money well invested for the State to maintain a permanent investigator at the Beaufort Laboratory, and such assistants as may be necessary to carry on investigations relating to the development of the various fish industries of the States.

STATE FORESTS AND PARKS DIVISION.

Mt. Mitchell State Park.—The General Assembly of 1921 turned over to the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey the care, protection and administration of the Mt. Mitchell State Park;

The land upon which the Beaufort Laboratory is located was purchased by the Survey with funds collected from various institutions and presented to the Federal Government.

also transferring to the Survey all the rights, powers, duties and obligations of the Mt. Mitchell Park Commission and the Mitchell Peak Park Commission, the acts creating these two commissions having been repealed. The Survey maintains a warden on the Park, who looks after the protection of the forested area of the Park from fire, the construction of trails and coöperates with the wardens of the National Forests in the general protection of the forests of that area from fire.

A lookout has been constructed on the summit of Mt. Mitchell for use in forest protection work. The automobile road which was constructed to Camp Alice, about one-half mile below the summit of Mt. Mitchell, has made it possible for people to visit the Park in large numbers. During the past summer over 17,000 people visited Mt. Mitchell State Park. This means additional expense in the protection and care of the Park. This Park, which cost originally \$18,600.00, has more than doubled in value since its purchase.

There are other areas in North Carolina which contain natural attractions which should be preserved for posterity, and it is believed that the only method by which this can be done is through State or Federal ownership, preferably State ownership. Among such areas that should be given serious consideration are: Linville Gorge, Burke County; Grandfather Mountain, Avery and Watauga Counties; White Side Mountain, in Jackson County; and certain portions of the banks along the Atlantic coast line, as Fort Macon, Kitty Hawk, etc.

GEOLOGICAL BOARD.

GOVERNOR CAMERON MORRISON, <i>ex officio</i> Chairman...	Raleigh
FRANK R. HEWITT.....	Asheville
C. C. SMOOT, III.....	North Wilkesboro
JOHN H. SMALL.....	Washington
S. WESTRAY BATTLE.....	Asheville
JOSEPH HYDE PRATT, <i>Director and State Geologist, Chapel Hill</i>	

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION.

FRANK PAGE, *Chairman*.

The State Highway Commission is composed of nine District Commissioners and the Chairman, known as the State Highway Commissioner, and who is the executive head of the organization

The Commission has charge of the expenditure of funds provided by the \$50,000,000 bond issue and of all Federal Aid funds. It also has control of the construction and maintenance of the State Highway System made up of approximately 6,100 miles of road connecting the county seats and principal towns of the State. The Chairman, Mr. Frank Page, is a full time officer and has under his direction the organization described below.

ASSISTANT TO CHAIRMAN

H. V. Joslin is assistant to the Chairman and handles certain administrative matter and correspondence of a non-technical nature. In addition to this his duties involve matters pertaining to contracts, the purchase of cement, pipe, steel, and other materials purchased by the Commission for use in road construction.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

W. L. Cohoon, of Elizabeth City, is the attorney for the Commission and handles all matters of a legal nature, particularly those involving court proceedings.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

All purchases of any nature are made through this department of which W. S. Fallis, as Purchasing Agent, is head. By handling these purchases through a central point much labor is saved and a large amount of money saved to the State each year.

ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT.

This department is in charge of Homer Peele, an experienced auditor who, with an able staff of assistants, has charge of all receipts and disbursements, including Federal Aid funds. All matters involving the handling of funds pass through this de-

EQUIPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Charles D. Farmer, Superintendent of Motor Equipment, is in charge of this department, one of the most important branches of the Commission. All of the automotive equipment required in the work of the Commission is kept up by this department and all road building material and equipment received from the Federal Government as surplus war material is stored at the depot until

such time as it is needed. The depot is located on Route 10, about four miles west of Raleigh, occupying about 12 acres.

PUBLICATION AND STATISTICS.

This department is in charge of H. K. Witherspoon, Project Engineer. The work of the department includes the keeping of tabulated records of the various projects throughout the State and other information of a statistical nature; the editing and compiling of the Biennial Report; the publication and distribution of route maps and road information; the photographic work of the Commission; and the furnishing of information to those interested in the work of the Commission. A monthly magazine entitled, "The Highway Bulletin," is published by this department.

ENGINEERING.

The Engineering Department of the Commission is also under the supervision of the State Highway Commissioner, but is directly in charge of Charles M. Upham, State Highway Engineer.

ROAD DEPARTMENT.

The senior Road Engineer, George F. Syme, has charge of the preparation of plans and estimates for all road work. In this department about twenty-five draftsmen and computers are employed in preparing plans, checking estimates, and in other work incidental to letting of contracts.

BRIDGE DEPARTMENT.

The work of designing and preparing plans for all bridges necessary in State Highway Construction is under the supervision of W. L. Craven, senior Bridge Engineer. This department is thoroughly organized and is capable of preparing plans and estimates for any type or size of bridge.

In addition to the drafting force of the department there are several bridge repair forces which reconstruct and maintain a number of bridges which were taken over by the Commission.

PRINCIPAL LOCATING ENGINEER.

O. B. Bestor, as principal Locating Engineer, has charge of all location surveys on the State Highway System. A very efficient

organization has been worked up in this department and has been the means of saving thousands of dollars to the State.

CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS.

With a view to obtaining better construction on hard surfaced roads and bridges, six construction engineers, all experienced in their line, were appointed as follows: Messrs. C. N. Conner, W. E. Hawkins, and G. E. McNutt, on concrete paving; Messrs. E. R. Olbrich and E. E. Strohm on asphaltic concrete work; and Messrs. C. N. Conner and O. F. Yont on concrete bridge work. These engineers visit the various jobs at intervals and see that the most efficient methods are being used and the best results obtained.

MAINTENANCE SUPERINTENDENT.

J. B. Clingman, Maintenance Supervisor, exercises general supervision over the maintenance work in the State and acts in an advisory capacity to the District Maintenance Engineers.

TESTS AND INVESTIGATIONS.

G. W. Hutchinson is in charge of this department which conducts tests and investigations of materials used, and available for use, in road construction. In addition to maintaining two laboratories in Raleigh this department has inspectors stationed at various mills from which materials are shipped; conducts a material survey in the State and operates a core-drill on the hard surfaced roads, as they are laid, for the purpose of obtaining test specimens.

DISTRICT ENGINEERS.

There are nine District Engineers, as outlined in the report of district construction. These engineers have charge of all work in their respective districts, each district being practically an individual unit as far as organization is concerned, but at the same time being under the State Highway Engineer.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM.

North Carolina is fast becoming the "Good Roads State" of the Union. People in the State are talking about it, people outside the State are enthusiastic. From one end to the other there is activity with road machines, and scattered around at frequent intervals are

"Detour Here" signs that mean another road is being added to North Carolina's fast growing network of highways.

The State has been "pulled out of the mud" in the last few years by the work of a splendidly organized Highway Commission, by the public sentiment behind road building, and by appropriations and legislation passed by the Legislature. The public sentiment, encouraged by the way people were beginning to praise North Carolina roads, grew fast, and it was not long before roads became the subject of conversation in every city and cross road village. It became an issue with the Legislature, and the Legislature made possible the money that is now being so rapidly converted into more money, convenience for the people, and fame for the State.

There are in the State at present approximately 50,000 miles of roads and from this mileage there has been set aside about 6,000 miles of highways which is designated as the State Highway System and which connects all of the county seats and principal towns by the most practicable route. When contemplated improvements are completed the State will have as fine a system of roads as can be found anywhere. A brief history of highway work will show perhaps more clearly than by any other means the rapid strides that have been made in the last few years toward "putting North Carolina on the right track."

The State Highway Commission of North Carolina was first appointed by Governor Locke Craig in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 113 of the Public Laws of 1915, in anticipation of the passage of the Federal Road Act in 1916; but since the appropriation provided was only \$10,000.00 with which to carry out the provisions of the Act, the Commission could only act in an advisory capacity to the various county and township boards throughout the State. The members of this Commission were as follows: Governor Locke Craig, Chairman; Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, Secretary; Dr. W. C. Riddick, Prof. T. F. Hickerson, Col. Bennehan Cameron, E. C. Duncan and Guy V. Roberts. The General Assembly of 1917 made no change either in the Commission or in the law creating it except to set aside the funds collected from automobile license fees, as provided in Chapter 107 of the Public Laws of 1913, as a maintenance fund to provide for the upkeep of the State System of roads.

At this time little could be done towards building new roads, but a great deal was accomplished by educating the people of the

State to the need for good roads and the many benefits to be derived therefrom.

Real highway construction may be said to have begun with the passage of the 1919 Highway Law (Chapter 189, Public Laws, 1919) in which fees for automobile licenses were increased sufficiently to provide funds to meet more nearly adequately Federal aid funds allotted by the Government.

By the terms of this law one-fourth of the cost of constructing a road on the State System was furnished by the county in which the road was located, one-fourth from the State Highway Fund, and one-half from Federal aid funds. A new Commission was appointed, consisting of Frank Page of Aberdeen, Chairman, and W. S. Fallis, State Highway Engineer under the former commission, remained in this capacity. During the two years that this Commission functioned under the law of 1919 approximately 200 miles of improved highways were completed at a cost of \$2,464,000, and 650 miles, estimated to cost \$9,730,000, were placed under construction. Except for paying a portion of the cost of the work and supervising it nothing was done by the Commission in the way of maintenance, as this phase of the work was left in the hands of county officials.

Realizing the need for a more extensive road-building program and seeing the necessity for a more adequate system of maintenance, certain foresighted citizens of the State began a campaign in 1920, which resulted in the passage by the General Assembly of 1921 of the Doughton-Connor-Bowie Act. The purposes of the law are well expressed in section 2, which reads as follows: "The general purposes of this act are for the State to lay out, take over, establish and construct and assume control of approximately 5,500 miles of hard-surfaced and other dependable highways running to all county seats, and to all principal towns, State parks and principal State institutions, and linking up with State highways of adjoining States and with national highways into national forest reserves by the most practicable routes, with special view to development of agriculture, commercial and natural resources of the State, and for the further purpose of permitting the State to assume control of the State highways, repair, construct and reconstruct and maintain said highways at the expense of the entire State, and to relieve the counties and cities and towns

of the State of this burden." Briefly, the act provides for a State Highway Commission consisting of a chairman from the State at large, and for one commissioner from each of the nine construction districts into which the State is divided; all engineering work is in charge of a State Highway engineer chosen by the Commission; funds are provided by the issuance of serial bonds aggregating \$50,000,000, from automobile license fees, and from a tax of one cent per gallon on motor vehicle fuel.

Figures show more clearly than words the vast amount of construction that is now under way in the State. At the present time (September 1, 1922) the total work completed amounts to \$9,975,027.00; the total work under construction or contracted for \$21,317,534.00; total mileage of work completed, 684 miles; total mileage under construction or contracted for, 1,346 miles. There remains yet to be let contracts amounting to \$21,000,000.00. These figures will give some idea of the stupendous job being carried on by the North Carolina State Highway Commission, and one can visualize the great road system that will obtain throughout the State within the next few years.

North Carolina ranks with the first in highway development and the fact that she is rapidly acquiring a network of good roads over which her vast variety of products can be more easily and cheaply transported to market, unquestionably spells progress and prosperity to its great citizenship. The effect upon its industrial and social development is already being reflected largely and its future is so bright as to make every man, woman and child proud that they can live in the "Old North State" and become a beneficiary of its Highway System.

Some of the outstanding projects completed and others under way would furnish material for an interesting story, the most recent being the completion of the project, known as the Williamston Causeway, which required two years from time work was started until completed. It consists of 3.9 miles of causeway and 4,358 linear feet of viaduct and bridge, and cost approximately \$500,000.00.

Of the many Highway Building organizations throughout the Union, that of the State of North Carolina is rated as one of the leading. Although only a few years old, it has already accomplished more than others that have existed two to three times as long.

FISHERIES COMMISSION BOARD.

The Fisheries Commission Board was created by the General Assembly of 1915 for the purpose of enforcing the laws relating to fish. It consists of five members appointed by the Governor, at least three of whom must be from the several fishing districts of the State, and have a practical knowledge of the fishing industry. The Board appoints a Fisheries Commissioner, who is responsible to it for carrying out the duties of his office. The term of his office is four years. He is authorized to appoint two assistants by and with the consent of the Fisheries Commission Board. He also appoints, with the approval of the Board, inspectors in each county, under his jurisdiction. The Fisheries Commission Board is given jurisdiction over and control of all the fisheries of the State, which is construed by the act creating the Board to include porpoises and other marine mammals, fishes, mollusca and crustaceans, and all operations involved in using, setting, or operating apparatus employed in killing or taking said fish or in transporting or preparing them for market. The Board also has authority and power to regulate, prohibit, or restrict in time, place, character, and dimensions, the use of nets, appliances, apparatus, or other means employed in taking or killing fish, and to regulate seasons at which the various species of fish be taken in the several waters of the State, and to prescribe the minimum size of fish which may be taken. It has general supervision of the acts of its officers and employees. The Fisheries Commissioner is responsible to the Board for his acts in carrying out and enforcing all the laws, rules, and regulations of the Board pertaining to the fishing industry in the State. He must also see that all license and other taxes are collected and paid to the Treasurer. The State owns five boats, which are used for patrolling the waters and enforcing the laws.

MEMBERS OF THE FISHERIES COMMISSION BOARD.

ED. CHAMBERS SMITH, <i>Chairman</i>	Raleigh
A. V. COBB.....	Windsor
S. P. HANCOCK.....	Beaufort
E. H. FREEMAN.....	Wilmington
J. C. BAUM.....	Poplar Branch
JOHN A. NELSON, <i>Fisheries Commissioner</i>	Gloucester
THEO. S. MEEKINS, <i>Assistant Commissioner</i>	Manteo
W. G. DIXON, <i>Assistant Commissioner</i>	Oriental

STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS.

The State Board of Elections consists of five electors appointed by the Governor for a term of two years. Not more than three of them may be of the same political party. Vacancies occurring in the Board are filled by the Governor. Members of the State Board of Elections receive, in full compensation for their services, \$4 per day for the time they are actually engaged in the discharge of their duties together with their actual traveling expenses, and such other expenses as are necessary and incident to the discharge of the duties imposed upon them relating to elections.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

P. M. PEARSALL, <i>Chairman</i>	New Bern
R. T. CLAYWELL, <i>Secretary</i>	Morganton
W. J. DAVIS.....	Hendersonville
B. S. ROYSTER.....	Oxford
CLARENCE CALL.....	Wilkesboro

STATE STANDARD KEEPER.

The State Standard Keeper is appointed by the Governor to take care of the balances, weights, and measures prescribed by law, and perform such other duties as the Governor may prescribe touching said balances, weights, and measures. It is his duty to procure and furnish, at prime cost, to any of the counties, upon an order of the Board of County Commissioners, any of the standard sealed weights and measures required by law to be kept, and he is authorized, by and with the approval of the Governor, to contract for the manufacture of plain sealed weights, substantially made of iron, steel or brass, as the county ordering may direct; yardstick made of substantial wood, each end neatly covered with metal, sealed, marked and stamped "N. C."; half bushel, peck, half peck, quarter peck, and one-eighth peck, made of substantial, well-seasoned wood, with secure metallic binding and casing; gallon, half gallon, quart, pint, half pint, and gill measure, made of light sheet copper with iron handles. He must procure and furnish, as herein provided, to the Board of Commissioners of any county ordering the same, dry and liquid sealed measures and yardstick made of brass or copper.

State Standard Keeper, T. F. Brockwell, Raleigh, N. C.

FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND.

The State of North Carolina pays \$2,500 a year to the North Carolina State Volunteer Fireman's Association and to the North Carolina State Firemen's Association, which fund is known as the Firemen's Relief Fund.

The purpose of the fund is for the relief of firemen, members of such associations, who may be injured or made sick by disease contracted in the actual discharge of duty as firemen, and for the relief of widows, children or dependent mothers of such firemen who may be killed or die from disease contracted in the discharge of their duty. Such duty must be performed in the service of the fire department from the time of the fire alarm until the members are dismissed by the company officers at roll call, or in service connected with the fire department which is directed to be performed by the officer in charge.

Any fireman of good moral character in North Carolina, and belonging to an organized fire company, who will comply with the requisitions of the constitution and by-laws of the North Carolina State Firemen's Association, may become a member of this Association, and be eligible to relief from the fund.

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MISS PLACIDE H. UNDERWOOD, *Raleigh, Secretary.*

The Audubon Society of North Carolina was incorporated in 1903 with J. Y. Joyner, T. Gilbert Pearson, R. H. Lewis, A. H. Boyden, H. H. Brimley, P. D. Gold, Jr., J. F. Jordan, and R. N. Wilson as incorporators. (Rev. 1905, Sec. 1863.)

The officers of The Audubon Society of North Carolina are a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and such other officers as may be fixed by the by-laws. (Rev. 1905, Sec. 1863.)

The objects for which the corporation is formed are to promote among the citizens of North Carolina a better appreciation of the value of the song and insectivorous birds to man and the State; to encourage parents and teachers to give instruction to children on the subject; to stimulate public sentiment against the destruction of wild birds and their eggs; to secure the enactment and the en-

forcement of proper and necessary laws for the protection and preservation of the birds and game of North Carolina. Its further office is through the appointment of game wardens, to rigidly enforce the laws for game and bird protection.

The funds received by the Treasurer of the State from the license tax on nonresident hunters constitutes a fund known as the Bird and Game Fund. This fund is paid out by the Treasurer of the State on the order of the Treasurer of The Audubon Society of North Carolina, who makes an annual report to the Governor of the receipts and expenditures of the society for each year.

The Governor, upon the recommendation of The Audubon Society, appoints bird and game wardens and the Treasurer of the Society, whose term of office, unless otherwise provided for, are during good behavior, or until their successors are appointed. The Governor issues to the Treasurer of The Audubon Society and to each person appointed as warden, a commission. These commissions are transmitted to the clerk's office of the Superior Court for the county from which the prospective treasurer or bird and game warden is appointed.

Every person appointed as game warden, before entering upon the duties of the office, is required to take oath before the clerk of the Superior Court of the county in which he resides that he will faithfully perform the duties of said office, and execute a bond in the sum of one hundred dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties. The compensation of wardens is fixed and paid by the society. There are thirty-two counties of the State under the jurisdiction of The Audubon Society and there are sixty-one game wardens in the various counties, each county having one or more wardens.

Any nonresident of the State who desires to hunt in any of the counties under the jurisdiction of The Audubon Society is required to make application to the clerk of the Superior Court of any of the counties under Audubon control, and the clerk of the court issues such license upon the payment of a fee of ten dollars and clerk's fee. A nonresident hunting license issued by the clerk of the Superior Court of any one of the counties under the jurisdiction of The Audubon Society is valid in all the Audubon counties, while a nonresident hunting license issued in a county not under the jurisdiction of The Audubon Society can be used only in the county in which it is issued.

In 1909 the General Assembly of North Carolina passed an act withdrawing certain counties from Audubon protection. Subsequent to 1909 other counties have been withdrawn so that at the present time there are only thirty-two counties under the jurisdiction of The Audubon Society of North Carolina. The following counties are under the jurisdiction of The Audubon Society:

Alamance	Durham	Northampton
Alleghany	Edgecombe	Orange
Ashe	Greene	Person
Avery	Haywood	Rockingham
Bladen	Iredell	Rowan
Brunswick	Lee	Rutherford
Buncombe	Lenoir	Surry
Burke	McDowell	Watauga
Caldwell	Mecklenburg	Wake
Chatham	Moore	Yancey
Columbus	New Hanover	

In its efforts towards education, The Audubon Society has expended part of its funds towards the publication of a book on North Carolina birds. The Society has had prepared and has had paid for the plates presenting pictures of bird life in North Carolina. During the year 1919 The Book on North Carolina Birds, by T. Gilbert Pearson, C. S. Brimley, and H. H. Brimley, was published after a period of several years, the material for this book having been destroyed by fire when the establishment of E. M. Uzzle & Co. was burned in November, 1915. This is a joint publication of the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey, the State Audubon Society and the State Museum. Copies of this publication can be secured either from the office of the Secretary of the Audubon Society, Raleigh, or from the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey Chapel Hill, upon the payment of \$2.75 for cloth bound copies and \$2.00 paper bound.

The Audubon Society owns two small islands in Pamlico Sound which are patrolled by a game warden during the nesting season. These islands are Leggett Lump and Royal Shoal.

In an attempt to increase a State-wide interest in bird and game conservation, the secretaries of the Society have given illustrated bird lectures and talked on bird study to Teachers' Institutes, Com-

munity Clubs, Women's Clubs and to many of the schools in the State, and a great many Junior Audubon Societies have been organized and several schools and clubs have held "Bird Days" as a result of this work.

A bill providing for the enactment of a State-wide game commission to take over the work of The Audubon Society was introduced into the Senate by Senator Kelly, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Game, at the last session of the General Assembly (1917). This bill, amended several times so as to exempt certain counties from its provisions, passed its first reading. On its second reading, there were so many amendments offered that the bill was transferred to the committee. The committee stripped the bill of all amendments and reported it back to the Senate with a substitute amendment. When the bill came up for passage, however, there were several more amendments offered and a parliamentary wrangle followed, during which the bill was tabled. It was then so near the end of the session of the General Assembly that there was not sufficient time to take the matter up in the House, and the matter was dropped.

When The Audubon Society was organized the office of the Secretary was at Greensboro, N. C., Mr. T. Gilbert Pearson, now President of The National Association of Audubon Societies, being Secretary. In 1913, upon the election of Mr. James W. Cheshire, Secretary, the office was moved to Raleigh, N. C., and since that time the work of the Society has been carried on by the various secretaries in Raleigh, N. C.

Officers of the Audubon Society of North Carolina:

OFFICERS.

DR. R. H. LEWIS, <i>President</i>	Raleigh
H. H. BRIMLEY, <i>Vice-President</i>	Raleigh
P. H. UNDERWOOD, <i>Secretary</i>	Raleigh
R. A. BROWN, <i>Treasurer</i>	Raleigh

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

REV. MELTON W. CLARK.....	Greensboro
BROOK G. EMPIE.....	Wilmington
B. F. SHELTON.....	Speed
W. H. SWIFT.....	Greensboro
FRANKLIN SHERMAN, JR.....	Raleigh

SECRETARIES.

T. GILBERT PEARSON.....	1903-1911
P. D. GOLD, JR.....	Nov. 22, 1912-June 1, 1915
J. W. CHESHIRE.....	June 1, 1913-March 20, 1915
R. E. PARKER.....	June 1, 1915-June 1, 1917
G. A. MARTIN.....	June 1, 1917-Oct. 10, 1917
MISS PLACIDE H. UNDERWOOD.....	Oct. 10, 1917

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The State Board of Internal Improvements was created and made a body corporate by Chapter 982, Acts of the General Assembly of 1819. The Board has been continued to date with varying modifications. Its present status, as defined in Chapter 107 of the Consolidated Statutes of 1920, is as follows.

The Board consists of the Governor of the State, who is *ex officio*, president, and two commissioners who are appointed biennially by the Governor, with the advice of the Senate. Any two members of the Board constitute a board for the transaction of business. The Board, moreover, has power to fill any vacancies that may occur in its membership. The private secretary of the Governor is, *ex officio*, secretary to the Board. Whenever it is deemed necessary, however, the Board may appoint a special clerk.

Meetings of the Board are held whenever and wherever the Governor may direct. Members of the Board receive five dollars per day and their traveling expenses for the time they are employed in the public service. Rules, by-laws and regulations for the conduct of the Board are made by the Board itself so long as they are not inconsistent with the laws of the State. A true record of its proceedings must be kept, and at all times be open to inspection by the members of the General Assembly and others interested therein.

Whenever the State makes an appropriation for any work of internal improvements conducted by a corporation, the State, unless otherwise directed, becomes a stockholder in such corporation and holds as many shares as may correspond with the amount of money appropriated. It is the Board's duty to have charge of all the

State's interest in all works of internal improvements. Therefore, the Board must require of the president and chief official of any work of internal improvement a written report of its affairs, covering in detail the number of shares of stock owned by the State; number owned otherwise; face value of such shares; market value of such shares; amount of bonded debt and for what purpose contracted; amount of other debt and how incurred, if interest on bonded debt has been punctually paid as agreed, and, if not, how much in arrears; amount of gross receipts for past year and from what sources derived; an itemized account of expenditures for past year; any lease or sale of property of said company, or any part thereof, to whom made, for what consideration and for what length of time; suits at law pending against his company concerning its bonded debt or in which title to whole or any part of such road or canal is concerned; any sales of stock owned by the State, by whose order made, and disposition of the proceeds. Failure to make such a report is a misdemeanor, punishable by law.

The Board of Internal Improvements must report biennially to the General Assembly the condition of all railroads, canals, or other works of internal improvements in which the State has an interest, together with suggestions as to improvements, enlargements, or extensions of such works, and recommendations of new works of a similar nature, as they may deem desirable; the amount, condition, and character of the State's interest in other railroads, roads, canals or other works of internal improvements in which the State has taken stock, to which she has loaned money, or whose bonds she holds as security; the condition of such roads or other corporate bodies, in detail, over whose affairs the Board has any jurisdiction, and the names of all persons failing or refusing to report as required by law.

The Board, moreover, must approve any incumbrance on the State's interest in corporations of internal improvements. Whenever it deems it necessary the Board may appoint proxies to act for the State's interest in the meetings of stockholders in any company whose affairs are in any way subject to the jurisdiction of the Board of Internal Improvements.

Whenever the Governor deems it necessary to the public interest he may direct a member of the Board to investigate the affairs of or the official conduct of any official of any corporation of internal improvements, and he is empowered to take such action concerning any matter reported upon pertaining to the affairs of the corporation as the Board may deem to the interest of the State. The Governor may suspend or remove from office any of said officials, if in his opinion the interest of the State demands it. The member of the Board appointed to make such special investigation has all powers granted to a committee of investigation appointed by the General Assembly and receives as compensation such sum as the Governor, by and with the Council of State, shall deem just. Sheriffs must execute writs of such member of the Board of Internal Improvements as they would for a judicial officer of the State, and shall be allowed the same compensation therefor.

It is the duty of the Board also to investigate the affairs of all State departments and to make reports on them to the Governor of the expenses and the necessity therefor, together with recommendations for such changes as in its opinion will improve the public service. For the purpose of performing the above duties, the Board is authorized to employ an expert accountant or other agency, upon the approval of the Governor.

NORTH CAROLINA NATIONAL GUARD.

The Militia of the State is divided into three classes, the National Guard, the Naval Militia and the Unorganized Militia.

The General Assembly (session 1917) passed an act to revise military laws of the State and to increase the efficiency of the militia. Immediately after the passage of this act steps were taken to increase the strength of the National Guard and to promote its efficiency. This work was being vigorously prosecuted when war was declared against Germany, and from that time until the National Guard was drafted into the Federal service every energy

was put forth to bring the National Guard to a high state of efficiency.

Pursuant to the Proclamation of the President, of July 3, 1917, the following organizations, units and detachments of the National Guard of North Carolina were drafted into the Federal service on August 5, 1917:

1st Brigade.	1st Squadron Cavalry.
1st Infantry.	1 Machine Gun Troop.
2nd Infantry.	1st Battalion Engineers.
3rd Infantry.	1 Engineer Train.
Field Hospital No. 1.	1 Motor Truck Company.
Ambulance Company No. 1.	Field and Staff.
Veterinary Corps.	Sanitary Detachment and
Radio Company Signal Corps.	Six Companies Coast Artillery.
1st Regiment Field Artillery.	Quartermaster Corps.

Being a total of 277 officers, 7,454 enlisted men, grand total of 7,731. Of the Naval Militia 18 officers and 187 men (total 215) were called into Federal service April 6, 1917, as National Naval Volunteers. The record these troops made in the World War is a source of pride to all North Carolinians.

At the close of the World War the entire National Guard was discharged from the service, and the past two years or so have been devoted to reorganization of the State's military forces. The present strength totals approximately twenty-five hundred officers and men, and units are located in about thirty counties. These units are fully equipped at the expense of the Federal authorities, are paid for armory drills during the year from the same source, and are given fifteen days' training each summer under the supervision of professional instructors. The State provides armories, maintains the camp site at Camp Glenn, makes allowances to officers and men, takes care of courts-martial and carrying bond expenses, inspections, etc. The North Carolina National Guard is in a high state of efficiency, and in this respect, and in numbers, compares most favorably with the Guard of the other States. It is interesting to note that at the close of the war there was no National Guard in the United States, but at the present time its strength exceeds 160,000 officers and men organized and equipped similar to units of the Regular Army.

Organizations of the North Carolina National Guard are located as follows:

120TH INFANTRY

Company A.....	Burlington.	Company L.....	Parkton.
B.....	Warrenton.	M.....	Wilson.
C.....	Henderson.	Service Company.....	Raleigh.
D.....	Durham.	Reg. Hq. Company.....	Reidsville.
E.....	Concord.	Howitzer Company.....	Gastonia.
F.....	Charlotte.	1st Bn. Hq. Company.....	Oxford.
G.....	Winston-Salem.	2nd Bn. Hq. Company.....	Greensboro.
H.....	Waynesville.	3rd Bn. Hq. Company.....	Greensboro.
I.....	Plymouth.	Medical Detachment (Regi	
K.....	Mount Gilead.	mental).....	Graham.

109TH CAVALRY.

Troop E.....	Lincolnton.	Sq. Hq. & Hq. Det.	Hickory.
F.....	Asheville.	Medical Det. (Sq.).....	Lincolnton.
G.....	Hickory.	Troop D (Sep.).....	Andrews.

117TH FIELD ARTILLERY.

Hq. Det. & Combat Train.	Youngsville.	Battery C.....	Hendersonville.
Battery A.....	Goldsboro.	D.....	New Bern.
B.....	Louisburg.	Medical Det. (BN).....	Goldsboro.

SEPARATE UNITS.

421st Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Wilmington.
30th Signal Company.....	Canton.
Company G, 200th Artillery (AA).....	Raeford.
A 105th Engineers.....	North Wilkesboro.
B.....	Morganton.
115th Ambulance Company.....	Edenton.
105th Veterinary Company.....	Asheville.

During the past two years the National Guard of the State has more than justified its existence from a standpoint of State use, and is in the first line of the National Defense. Organizations have been called out for the maintenance of law and order, protection of property, etc., on many occasions, and have in each instance performed their duty in a most commendable way.

During the past two years approximately 75,000 record cards of men from the State who served in the World War have been received from the War Department at Washington, and these have been filed alphabetically by counties in the Adjutant General's Department. This will eventually become one of the State's

most valued records, and will show in detail the service of each person from the State who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps during the World War.

ADJUTANT GENERALS OF NORTH CAROLINA SINCE 1861

J. G. MARTIN.....	1861-
ABIAL G. FISHER.....	1868-1871
JOHN G. GORMAN.....	1871-1876
JOHNSTONE JONES	1877-1888
JAMES D. GLENN.....	1889-1892
FRANCIS H. CAMERON.....	1893-1896
A D. COWLES.....	1897-1898
BEVERLY S. ROYSTER.....	1899-1904
THOMAS H. ROBERTSON.....	1905-1909
JOSEPH F. ARMFIELD.....	1910-1911
ROY L. LEINSTER.....	1911-1912
GORDON SMITH	1912-1913
LAURENCE W. YOUNG.....	1913-1916
BEVERLY S. ROYSTER.....	1916-
J. V. B. METTS.....	1920-

STATE PRISON.

GEO. ROSS POU, *Superintendent, Raleigh.*

This institution was founded by an act of the General Assembly, ratified the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Erection of a Penitentiary." Reference is made to the act cited, and also to the Report of the Commission to Erect a Penitentiary, Document No. 18, Legislative Documents, 1868-70.

The prison building is a magnificent brick structure, erected upon granite foundation. The prison wall is of granite, and is twenty feet in height and six feet broad at the top, and its base is said to extend sixteen feet below the surface. The building and wall are estimated to have cost the State more than a million and a quarter dollars.

The institution is situated about one mile west of the Capitol on the extension of Morgan Street and near Hillsboro road.

The affairs of the prison are administered by a board of five directors appointed by the Governor.

The Dangerous Insane Department is maintained out of the State prison earnings.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1869
Number of buildings*.....	1
Cost (estimated by prison authorities).....	\$1,225,000
Number of acres of land.....	7,300
Number of employes.....	134
Number of inmates	825
Liabilities	None

SUPERINTENDENTS.

W. T. HICKS.....	Wake
PAUL F. FAISON.....	Wake
A. LEAZAR	Iredell
JOHN R. SMITH.....	Wayne
J. M. MEWBORNE.....	Lenoir
W. H. DAY.....	Wake
J. S. MANN.....	Hyde
J. J. LAUGHINGHOUSE.....	Pitt
J. S. MANN.....	Hyde
J. R. COLLIE.....	Franklin

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

H. B. VARNER, <i>Chairman</i>	Lexington
FRANK GOUGH	Lumberton
W. M. SANDERS.....	Smithfield
B. F. SHELTON.....	Speed
A. E. SMITH.....	Mount Airy

STATE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE.

A. D. WATTS, of *Iredell County, Commissioner, Raleigh.*

The General Assembly of 1921 passed an act to transfer the powers and duties of the State Tax Commission to the State Department of Revenue, and provided that the new department should begin to function on May 1, 1921. The Governor appointed the present commissioner, and he assumed office at the time fixed in the law. He was appointed for four years, after which the office becomes elective as other State offices.

This department collects the taxes on inheritances and incomes, assesses the taxes on franchises and licenses, and construes the provisions of the Revenue and Machinery acts. It has printed and

* Two camps on State farm; each have living quarters and many farm buildings of commodious size.

distributes all blanks for ad valorem taxes in the counties and municipalities and receives annual reports from them.

The Commissioner assesses all public service corporations for franchise and ad valorem taxation and certifies to the counties and other taxing sub-divisions of the State the proportionate assessments made for such counties and other taxing sub-divisions.

The Commissioner also values the capital stock of all domestic corporations, other than public service corporations; and, if the value of the capital stock is in excess of the tangible property—real and personal—returned for taxation by such corporations, certifies such excess to the county and other taxing sub-divisions in which the principal office of the company is located for county and other local taxation as other property is taxed.

The Commissioner also ascertains the proportion of the capital stock of foreign corporations, having an office and doing business in the State, which is subject to franchise tax, and assesses the same.

Under the act creating his office it is the duty of the Commissioner to prepare for the legislative committees of succeeding General Assemblies such revision of the revenue laws of the State as he may find by experience and investigation to recommend, so that the same may be introduced in the General Assembly and available in printed form for consideration of its members within the first ten days of the session.

Such in brief are the principal duties of the Commissioner.

THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The General Assembly in the same act creating the Department of Revenue also created the State Board of Equalization, consisting of the Commissioner of Revenue, Chairman; the Chairman of the Corporation Commission, and the Attorney-General.

All the powers and duties of the State Tax Commission as a State Board of Equalization, and as an appellate court, to hear and determine appeals from valuation of property by assessing officers in the several counties were transferred to the new board.

During the calendar year 1921, after the reductions and adjustments in the value of real estate authorized by the General Assembly

of that year were made by the assessing officers in the several counties, the board was kept busy hearing and determining appeals from such assessing officers.

THE NEW STATE TAX SYSTEM.

The General Assembly of 1921 levied no ad valorem tax on property whatever for State purposes. Under authority conferred by the income tax amendment to the Constitution, which had just been adopted by the people of the State, it levied a tax on all incomes, individuals and corporate, with certain specific exemptions to individuals; readjusted the existing taxes on inheritances, franchises, licenses and insurance receipts; and in this way provided for the State's revenues without an ad valorem tax on property.

The taxes collected by the Department of Revenue for the first fiscal year of its existence ending June 30, 1922, are as follows:

Income	\$2,233,781.07
Inheritance	957,030.46
Cotton	194,095.76

Total \$3,384,907.29

The levy of a tax on cotton ginned has been abolished by the General Assembly.

In addition to the income taxes collected during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, there have been collected up to and including December 15, 1922, on 1921 incomes, \$174,314.64.

Much of the inheritance taxes collected were on inheritances which became liable for tax more than five years before the collections were made.

STATE CHILD WELFARE COMMISSION.

MRS. KATE BURR JOHNSON, *Chairman.*E. F. CARTER, *Executive Officer.**Raleigh N. C.*

Chapter 100 of the Public Laws of 1919, designated the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Secretary of the State Board of Health, and the Commissioner of Public Welfare, as *ex officio*, a State Child Welfare Commission. The act declared it the duty of the Commission to make and formulate such rules and regulations for enforcing and carrying out the provisions of the child labor law, the laws relating to seats for women employes and the law requiring separate toilets for sexes and races as in its judgment it shall deem necessary. The act further provided for the regulation of children employed under fourteen years of age, the authority to employ and commission agents, prescribe forms for legal employment of children and the inspection of all places enumerated in the law.

The combining of the three departments, in the creation of this Commission, brought together the greatest forces in the State for sympathetic supervision and direction of the child employed. It has been a potent **factor** to assist the child in realizing the highest attainment possible in health, education, and welfare.

The interpretation of the powers given the Commission, by the Attorney-General, the endorsement given it by business and the public all demonstrate that the act was soundly conceived, and that it is based upon the correct principles for child labor administration. The volume of work accomplished and reported after our first contact and following up of the same by field service, in coöperation with the Superintendent of Public Welfare and the securing of the ends designed by the law, prove conclusively that the act is being administered for the beneficent purpose for which it was created.

The work has been pursued during the period of our present biennial period with increased efficiency and a growing response from the public in general. The work may well be divided into two divisions covering the nineteen months of the period. The first year was devoted to following up the conditions reported in our first report and a special study of child labor administration, industrial sanitation and fatigue. This resulted in the Execu-

tive Officer recommending to the Commission, after careful investigation of the most efficient organizations for the administration of relative laws, a system which would insure an official visit and an inspection when required, of all places enumerated in the laws, giving due credit for each item of work accomplished and providing an intelligent basis for calculations for future expenditures necessary to effectually prosecute the work under the Commission.

OUTSTANDING THINGS ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD BEGINNING NOVEMBER 30, 1921 AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

Taking over all the work of the certification of children entering employment, formally conducted by the Federal Revenue Department.

The certification of 7,283 children for employment. The checking and verifying of the records relative to same.

The securing of a school record for each child certified for employment, stating grade completed, vocational training received, and the teacher's observation of the child before entering employment.

Securing a physical examination of each child certified for employment, including those certified from the Federal certificate after the law had been declared invalid by the United States Supreme Court. These examinations have resulted in some fine health work in correcting physical defects which would have seriously retarded the development of the child.

A survey of street trades was made in six of our largest cities. A study was made of the hours, wages, school attendance, court record, home environments, and recreation of six hundred and forty-seven children employed.

The inauguration of a system of inspection that provides for an official visit to each business and industrial place and a detailed inspection of all manufacturing places enumerated in the law which secured 5,555 official visits and inspections in seven months after it was installed against 3,935 for the period of our first biennial report.

This system requires a notice of the immediate discharge of any child employed contrary to the law, the standards adopted to protect the health and morals of the child and refuse certification where dangerous employment hazards are present. A total of 872 child labor violations have received the benefits to be derived from such supervision, during the year.

It has secured a permanent record of the physical conditions of all plants inspected and an official record of the nature of each violation and the time considered reasonable for compliance in each case. A total of eight hundred and twenty-six violations of the laws relative to industrial sanitation and fatigue have been reported under the system. The compliances secured and reported according to dates agreed upon have ranged from 12 to 100 per cent in the twenty counties covered by this system.

An increase of 115 to 800 per cent has been secured in the volume of work reported in the twenty counties to which this system has been applied. It has established a practical basis for calculating the actual cost of each item of work required under the laws administered by the Commission.

The extraordinary demands made upon the Commission after the Federal law was declared unconstitutional greatly increased the demands for field service and printed forms. A total of 45,500 copies of the laws and rulings and 124,052 posters, leaflets, forms and certificates have been distributed through the mail, field agents and the Superintendents of Public Welfare in serving the Public.

CHILD LABOR LAW.

SEC. 5. No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed, or permitted to work, in or about or in connection with any mill, factory, cannery, workshop, manufacturing establishment, laundry, bakery, mercantile establishment, office, hotel, restaurant, barber shop, boot-black stand, public stable, garage, place of amusement, brick yard, lumber yard, or any messenger or delivery service, except in cases and under regulations prescribed by the Commission hereinafter created: *Provided*, the employments in this section enumerated shall not be construed to include bona fide boys' and girls' canning clubs recognized by the Agricultural De-

partment of this State; and such canning clubs are hereby expressly exempted from the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. No person under sixteen years of age shall be employed, or permitted to work, at night in any of the places or occupations referred to in section five of this act, between the hours of nine p.m. and six a.m., and no person under sixteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in or about or in connection with any quarry or mine.

SEC. 7. That the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Secretary of the State Board of Health, and the Commissioner of Public Welfare of the State of North Carolina are hereby constituted the State Child Welfare Commission, and they shall serve without additional compensation. It shall be the duty of this commission to make and formulate such rules and regulations for enforcing and carrying out the provisions of this act, and of chapter eighty-three of the Public Laws of one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and chapter eight hundred and fifty-seven of the Public Laws of one thousand nine hundred and nine, as in its judgment it shall deem necessary.

SEC. 8. That for the purpose of securing the proper enforcement of the provisions of sections five, six, and seven of this act, and of chapter *eighty-three* of the Public Laws of *one thousand nine hundred and thirteen*, chapter *eight hundred and fifty-seven* of the Public Laws of *one thousand nine hundred and nine*, the said commission, or its duly authorized agents, shall have authority to enter and inspect at any time, mines, quarries, mills, factories, canneries, workshops, manufacturing establishments, laundries, bakeries, mercantile establishments, offices, hotels, restaurants, barber shops, boot-black stands, public stables, garages, places of amusement, brick yards, lumber yards, and other places of employment, and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to refuse permission to enter, obstruct, or prevent any duly authorized agent of said commission in his effort to make the inspection herein provided for.

SEC. 9. The said commission shall have authority to appoint and employ such agents for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of sections five, six, seven, and eight of this act as may be found to be necessary, and they may use the county superintendent of public welfare or chief school attendance officer or truant officer of

the several counties for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of sections five, six, seven, and eight of this act, and they may use the agents specially designated for carrying out the provisions of sections five, six, seven, and eight of this act, to aid in carrying out the provisions of sections one, two, and four of this act in regard to school attendance.

SEC. 10. That if the employer of any person under sixteen years of age shall, at the time of such employment, in good faith, procure, rely upon, and keep on file a certificate issued in such form and under such conditions and by such persons as the said commission herein provided for shall prescribe showing that the person is of legal age for such employment, such certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the age of the person and the good faith of the employer. No person shall knowingly make a false statement or present false evidence in or in relation to any such certificate or application therefor, or cause any false statement to be made which may result in the issuance of an improper certificate of employment.

RULINGS.

REVISED AND PASSED SEPTEMBER 6, 1921.

The State Child Welfare Commission, in executive session on August 6, 1919, made the following rulings, which have the force of law:

1. No child of any age under 16 years shall be permitted to work in any of the occupations mentioned in section 5, before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 9 o'clock at night. This ruling is made mandatory by section 6, and the law gives no discretion to the Commission to modify the same.

2. No girl under 14 years of age shall be permitted to work in any of the occupations mentioned in section 5. The reason for this is that if the womanhood of the State is to be properly conserved in the future, girls of tender age certainly should not be allowed to run the dangers of association inherent in employment in public places.

3. No child under 14 years of age shall be employed in any of the occupations mentioned in section 5 for more than eight hours in any one day.

4. (Revised September 6, 1921.) Boys between 12 and 14 years of age may be employed in the enumerated occupations when the public school is not in session when it is shown to the County Superintendent of Public Welfare or other authorized agent of the Commission that the proposed employment is not to the injury of the health or morals of the child. But in no case shall such employment be legal until a certificate has been issued by the County Superintendent of Public Welfare or other authorized agent of the Commission on blanks furnished by the State Commission. Before determining the question the County Superintendent of Public Welfare or other authorized agent may, if he deem it necessary, require a physical examination of the child by the public health officer or other practicing physician. The Employment Certificate is to be issued only upon documentary evidence or proof of age as required by the Commission.

5. During the time that the public school is in session, boys between 12 and 14 years of age may be employed on Saturday and out of school hours on the same conditions as above, provided that such employment does not interfere with their school work. Where school officials have provided for what is known as continuation schools, and where arrangement has been made to make the outside employment a unit of the school work, boys of this age may be, in specific cases, allowed to be occupied in employment during school hours for a limited time, at the discretion of the superintendent of the school.

The State Child Welfare Commission, in executive session on September 6, 1921, made the following rulings, which have the force of law:

6. No child, claiming to be 14 or 16 years of age, but whose actual age is doubtful, shall be permitted to work in any of the occupations mentioned in sections 5 and 6 until an Age Certificate has been issued by the Superintendent of Public Welfare or other authorized agent of the Commission in accordance with the provisions required in section 10 of this act. The design of this section is to insure the proper enforcement of the compulsory school law, to prevent the employment of any person contrary to

the law, and to free the employer from liability to this act. An Age Certificate to be issued only upon documentary evidence or proof of age as required by the Commission.

7. On and after March 1, 1922, the Superintendent of Public Welfare and other authorized agents of the Commission shall require a school record of evidence for any child under 16 years of age who makes application to engage in employment in any of the occupations mentioned in sections 5 and 6 before issuing either an Employment Certificate or Age Certificate. The school record to be prepared by school official or teacher in accordance with the approved school code for children and the accredited record system for schools approved by the Department of Education.

8. On and after March 1, 1922, the Superintendent of Public Welfare and other authorized agents of the Commission shall require a physical examination by a health officer or practicing physician, upon forms approved by the Commission, of any child under 16 years of age who makes application for employment, except in cases where the child has received physical examination by a medical officer of the State Bureau of Medical Inspection of Schools.

9. The Superintendent of Public Welfare is specially designated and commissioned as the authorized agent of the State Child Welfare Commission in the several counties to assist in enforcing and carrying out the provisions of the child labor law and other acts relative to business and industry. In this position equal care is required to supervise and direct those employed, and to correct any influence that would injure the welfare of any person or contribute to truancy or delinquency of any child.

10. The Superintendent of Public Welfare and other authorized agents of the Commission shall suspend any certificate for employment when a condition is found that will injure the health or morals of a child, pending the action of the Commission, or revoke any certificate issued on false evidence.

EMPLOYMENTS NOT PROHIBITED.

It is to be noted that the law does not prohibit the employment of children in occupations other than those enumerated in section 5, such as farming and domestic employment. It is assumed, also, that it does not affect children who are kept

by their parents under their direct personal control in or about places owned and operated by the parents themselves, except in prohibited hours. The reason for this is that parents are supposed to control and care for their own children wherever they may be with them.

GENERAL PURPOSE.

The Commission feels that it should call the attention of parents, public officers, ministers, educators, social workers, and thinkers, and the public generally, to the fact that the Legislature intended this act to be a measure for child welfare and to solicit the aid and coöperation of all in securing the beneficent purpose intended. To this end it is necessary to make every possible effort to provide wholesome conditions of environment for children, while not in school or employed. Such environment must depend upon better home influences, more parental thought and care, and more public coöperation in the way of playgrounds and other wholesome recreation. It is still true that an "idle brain is the devil's workshop," and juvenile delinquency arises in nearly all cases from idleness or lack of proper direction of youth energy.

CHILD LABOR STANDARDS.

ILLEGAL EMPLOYMENT.

Children under 16 years employed in mine.

Children under 16 years employed in quarry.

Girls under 14 years employed in terms used in sections 5 and 6.

Boys under 12 years employed in terms used in sections 5 and 6.

ILLEGAL HOURS.

Children under 16 years employed after 9 p. m.

Children under 16 years employed before 6 a. m.

Children under 14 years employed during school hours.

Boys between 12 and 14 years employed over eight hours per day.

ILLEGAL EMPLOYMENT WITHOUT CERTIFICATES

Boys between 12 and 14 years employed before school without Employment Certificate.

Boys between 12 and 14 years employed after school without Employment Certificate.

Boys between 12 and 14 years employed during vacation without Employment Certificate.

Boys between 12 and 14 years employed without having change of employment endorsed on certificate.

Boys between 12 and 14 years employed when Employment Certificate has been suspended.

Boys between 12 and 14 years employed when Employment Certificate has been lost.

Children 14 to 16 years employed without Age Certificate (legal protection for the employer and parent).

Children 14 to 16 years employed when Age Certificate has been lost.

Children 14 to 16 years employed when Age Certificate has been revoked.

UNLAWFUL PHYSICAL CONDITIONS.

Children employed with symptoms of disease contributory to retardation or disability.

Children employed when determined by physical examination that employment is injurious to health.

Children employed with surrounding conditions injurious to morals.

Children employed with dangerous employment hazards present.

PART V.

STATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

1. UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.
2. NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING.
3. NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.
4. CULLOWHEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.
5. APPALACHIAN TRAINING SCHOOL.
6. EAST CAROLINA TEACHERS COLLEGE.
7. NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOLS FOR THE (WHITE) BLIND AND FOR THE (NEGRO) BLIND AND DEAF.
8. NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE (WHITE) DEAF.
9. STONEWALL JACKSON MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.
10. NORTH CAROLINA NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR THE COLORED RACE AND FOR THE CHEROKEE INDIANS OF ROBESON COUNTY.
11. NORTH CAROLINA NEGRO AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE.
12. CASWELL TRAINING SCHOOL.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

H. W. CHASE, *President, Chapel Hill.*

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill, Orange County, near the middle of the State. Its charter was granted in 1789; the cornerstone of the first building was laid in 1793 and students were admitted in 1795. The campus of 48 acres and about 550 acres of forest contiguous to it were given by the citizens of the county. All the buildings put up for 112 years were given by friends of the University, the first direct appropriation from the Legislature for construction being \$50,000 for a chemistry building in 1905. Of the total amount received by the institution from all sources, since its foundation, one half has been contributed by alumni and other friends.

During the Reconstruction period after the Civil War the University was stripped of its funds, and much of its property and equipment was destroyed. From 1870 to 1875 its doors were closed.

For the first eighty years of its existence, the University received no money from the State for maintenance. When it was reopened in 1875, with practically nothing but empty halls and meagre contributions from friends, the interest from the Land-Script Fund (\$7,500) was turned over to it, but this was later withdrawn. In 1881 the Legislature made its first direct appropriation for maintenance, granting \$5,000 to cover one year.

The annual upkeep fund voted by the State was increased little by little, but for a score of years the University was barely able to exist. Toward the end of the century, when the movement for public education was carried to a definite triumph through the efforts of Governor Aycock and others, the institution at Chapel Hill came upon better days. Maintenance appropriations were augmented until now the yearly allowance from the Legislature is \$480,000.

A number of new buildings have been erected on the campus since the support of higher education was accepted as a fixed policy of the State. The two-year period just ended has been the greatest building period in the history of the University. The Legislature of 1921 voted a building fund of \$1,490,000. Out of this have been

erected four dormitories, each accommodating 120 students, and three classroom buildings. In addition, long needed improvements have been made to the water, lighting and heating services.

Next on the program are a woman's building, chemistry and geology buildings, another classroom building, and more dormitories for men.

The increasing flood of graduates from the high schools of North Carolina creates the necessity of a continued expansion of living quarters. The attendance for the year 1922-1923, not including the summer school, is 2,000. There were 239 more students in the fall of 1922 than a year before, and 427 more than two years before. Estimates based on the State Superintendent of Education's figures for high school seniors in North Carolina this year indicate an attendance at the University of 2,500 in 1924-1925.

Attendance for the five years preceding the present year (excluding summer school and correspondence students) was as follows:

1917-18	855
1918-19	1,156
1919-20	1,425
1920-21	1,547
1921-22	1,733

The number of students in the Summer School of 1922 was 1400.

Of the students attending the regular session, about 95 per cent. are from North Carolina.

The University property now consists of:

Campus 48 acres, and woodland 550 acres.....	\$ 173,928.34
Equipment, books, apparatus, furniture, etc.....	536,064.76
Buildings and faculty houses.....	2,965,345.66
	<hr/>
	\$3,675,338.76
Endowment, including loan funds.....	1,588,914.46
	<hr/>

Total\$5,264,253.22

The income of the University was derived from the following sources for the year 1921-1922:

MAINTENANCE.

State appropriation	\$480,000.00
Student fees	123,490.04
Invested funds	78,484.48
Gifts	5,250.10
Other sources	22,769.91
	<hr/>
Total	\$709,994.53

BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENTS.

State appropriation	\$910,000.00
Escheats	6,925.53
University Bonds Sold.....	31,500.00
Fire Protection Receipts.....	1,322.92
Inn Fire Loss Receipts.....	6,929.61
Other Sources	5,794.93
<hr/>	
Total	\$962,472.99

The University is comprised of the following departments: Collegiate, applied science, engineering, teachers' training, graduate, law, medicine, pharmacy, and the division of extension.

The parents of the students represent all professions, creeds and parties in the State. The leading professions represented are farmers, merchants, lawyers, physicians, manufacturers, ministers, teachers. The leading churches are: Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal.

Over one-half of the students earn or borrow, in part or in whole the money for their education. Some 87 of them earn their board by waiting at the table. Few of the families from which these students come are able to stand the strain of the support of a son at college without stringent economy or even many sacrifices. About one-half of the graduates start out as teachers.

There is a splendid spirit of democracy about the institution, which opens the doors of achievement to all alike and places attainment upon merit alone. It is emphatically a place "where wealth is no prejudice and poverty is no shame."

SUMMARY.

Charter granted	1789
Opened	1795
Acres of land owned.....	598
Value of buildings, equipment and land.....	\$3,675,338.76
Invested funds	1,578,340.08
Number of volumes in library.....	105,000
Number of students.....	3,384
Number of faculty.....	120
Income from State.....	502,499.65
Income from students.....	123,490.04
Invested funds	78,484.48

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

No president	1795-1804
JOSEPH CALDWELL	1804-1835
DAVID L. SWAIN	1835-1868
SOLOMON POOL	1869-1870
University closed	1870-1876
KEMP P. BATTLE	1876-1891
GEORGE T. WINSTON	1891-1896
EDWIN A. ALDERMAN	1896-1900
FRANCIS P. VENABLE	1900-1914
EDWARD K. GRAHAM	1914-1918
HARRY W. CHASE	1919-

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
AND ENGINEERING.W. C. RIDDICK, *President, West Raleigh.*

During the years in which North Carolina was slowly emerging from the economic havoc wrought by Civil War and Reconstruction, some far-sighted men began to see the necessity of rearing industrially equipped men. They felt keenly the need of competent men to build and direct new industries, and to restore the land which had been impoverished by slave labor. They recognized that men capable of doing what was needed would have to be educated in industrial schools and technical colleges. This recognition came slowly, because the Southern people up to that period had been wedded to classical education.

The first organized body to take steps for the establishment of an industrial institution in North Carolina was the Watauga Club. This Club, composed of bright young men, explained its mission by declaring that it was "an association in the city of Raleigh designed to find out and make known information on practical subjects that will be of public use." In 1885 this club presented to the Legislature the following memorial:

"We respectfully memorialize your honorable body:

"First. To establish an industrial school in North Carolina which shall be a training place for young men who wish to acquire skill in the wealth-producing arts and sciences.

"Second. To establish this school in Raleigh in connection with the State Agriculture Department.

"Third. To make provision for the erection of suitable buildings and for their equipment and maintenance.

(Signed)

ARTHUR WINSLOW, *Chairman*;

W. J. PEELE,

WALTER H. PAGE."

This memorial quickened general interest in the proposed school, and several bills looking to its foundation were introduced in the Legislature of 1885. On March 7th, one of these bills, introduced by Hon. Augustus Leazar of Iredell County, became a law. This law provided that the Board of Agriculture should seek proposals from the cities and towns of the State, and that the school should be placed in the town offering most inducements. The Board of Agriculture finally accepted an offer from the city of Raleigh.

Meantime, the ideas of the advocates of the school had been somewhat broadened as to the character of the proposed institution. They saw that Congress was about to supplement the original land grant by an additional appropriation for agricultural and mechanical colleges in each State. The originators of the conception then sought the aid of progressive farmers in order to change the school into an Agricultural and Mechanical College. Col. L. L. Polk, the editor of the newly established *Progressive Farmer*, threw the weight of his paper heartily into the new idea. Meetings were held in various places, and two very large meetings in Raleigh considered the proposition. As a result, the school already provided for was, by action of the Legislature of 1887, changed into an Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the Land Scrip Fund was given the newly formed institution. In addition, the law directed that any surplus from the Department of Agriculture should go into the treasury of the college. Mr. R. Stanhope Pullen, one of Raleigh's most broad-minded citizens, gave the institution eighty-three acres of land in a beautiful suburb of Raleigh. The first building was completed in 1889 and the doors of the college were opened for students in October, 1889. Seventy-two students, representing thirty-seven counties, were enrolled the first year. The faculty consisted of six full professors and two assistants.

From this small beginning in 1889 the college has grown to be the second in size in students and faculty among the colleges for men in the State.

The Legislature of 1917 changed the name of the college to North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

The college confines its curriculum entirely to technical and industrial education. No general or academic courses are offered.

The courses of study are as follows:

First, *Agriculture*, including under this general term Agronomy, Horticulture, Trucking, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Veterinary Science, Poultry Science, and a course in Agricultural Education.

Second, *Engineering*. These courses include Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering. The equipment for field and for laboratory work in these courses makes them very practical, as well as scientific.

Third, *Textile Industry*. Students in Textiles have an entire mill building for their use. In addition to carding, spinning, weaving and designing, they have a thoroughly practical course in dyeing in the chemistry of dyes, and in textile engineering.

Fourth, *Industrial Chemistry*. Four-year courses in Agricultural Chemistry, Chemical Engineering, and Textile Chemistry and Dyeing.

Fifth, *Industrial Management and Agricultural Administration*. The two leading courses given in this Division are: Industrial Management and Agricultural Business Administration. The purpose of these courses are to train executives and administrators, superintendents and managers for the two leading industries of the State, Manufacturing and Farming. A third curriculum, General Business Administration, is given incidental to the other two Business Administration courses.

In all these courses, mathematics, English, physics, chemistry and one modern language are required.

For young men who have not time or means to spend four years in college, and yet who want to fit themselves as far as possible for industrial employments, short courses of one and two years are offered in Agriculture, and two years in Mechanic Arts and Textiles.

In January of each year a three-weeks' practical course for farmers is given.

During the summer there is conducted at the college a Summer School for Teachers, a short course for Club Boys and Girls, a course for Farm Demonstration Agents and the Farmers' Convention.

These activities, in addition to the regular college session, keep the plant in active service every day in the year.

The college, in coöperation with the State Department of Agriculture, conducts the North Carolina Experiment Station and the North Carolina Extension Service, which employ more than two hundred men and women, and touch the lives of at least three-fourths of the people of the State.

SUMMARY

Founded	1889
Number of buildings	37
Number of acres of land	485
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$2,250,000.00
Value of land	250,000.00
Number of volumes in library	10,000
Number of students	1,200
Number of faculty	100
State appropriation per annum	275,000.00

PRESIDENTS.

ALEXANDER Q. HOLLADAY.....	1889-1899
GEORGE TAYLOE WINSTON.....	1899-1908
DANIEL HARVEY HILL.....	1908-1916
WALLACE CARL RIDDICK.....	1916-

THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

JULIUS I. FOUST, *President, Greensboro, N. C.*

The State Normal and Industrial College was established by an act of the General Assembly of 1891. The General Assembly of 1919 changed the name of this institution to The North Carolina College for Women. The purpose of the college, as stated in chapter 199 of the Public Laws of North Carolina, session 1919, amending the charter, is as follows:

"The objects of the institution shall be (1) to teach young white women all branches of knowledge recognized as essential to a liberal education, such as will familiarize them with the world's best thought and achievement and prepare them for intelligent and

useful citizenship; (2) to make special provision for training in the science and art of teaching, school management, and school supervision; (3) to provide women with such training in the arts, sciences, and industries as may be conducive to their self-support and community usefulness; (4) to render to the people of the State such aid and encouragement as will tend to the dissemination of knowledge, the fostering of loyalty and patriotism, and the promotion of the general welfare. Tuition shall be free, upon such conditions as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors, to those who signify their intention to teach in the schools of North Carolina; and also, in the discretion of said board, to those who signify their intention to enter other fields of public service.

“* * * * That it shall be the duty of the faculty of the North Carolina College for Women to extend its influence and usefulness as far as possible to the persons of the State who are unable to avail themselves of its advantages as resident students, by extension courses, by lectures, and by such other means as may seem to them most effective.”

In 1892 the institution began with \$30,000 donated by the city of Greensboro and ten acres of land, the gift of Mr. R. S. Pullen, Mr. R. T. Gray, Mr. E. P. Wharton, and others, with an annual appropriation of \$10,000 from the State. In addition to the State appropriation and tuition fees, the institution received during the first few years about \$3,000 annually from the Peabody Fund and for three years received \$2,500 annually from the General Education Board. It also received about \$11,000 from the faculty and students, and a small amount from Mr. George Foster Peabody, and a library building from Mr. Andrew Carnegie. The plant is now worth more than \$2,500,000; the annual State appropriation is \$330,000, and the loan and scholarship funds received from various sources in the State and out of it now amount to \$35,000. The faculty numbers 100, and there have been enrolled during the present session 1,270 students, and during the summer session 998 students; total 2,268.

The chief mission of the institution lies in furnishing the public school system of the State well-equipped teachers who are capable of rendering the State intelligent and useful service. It provides regular degree courses, whose admission requirements, curriculum

of instruction, and standards of scholarship are in keeping with the requirements of our best Southern colleges for men and women.

Special industrial and commercial courses are open to those who do not have free tuition and are not under contract to teach. Provision is also made for teachers who may wish to take brief courses in pedagogy and in the subjects taught in the public schools. For those who cannot remain longer, a two-year course is offered. For various reasons a number of ambitious teachers are not able to avail themselves of the two-year course, and to meet the demands of these a regular summer session has been inaugurated. The advantages of the institution are thus open to every worthy young white woman who has availed herself of the opportunities offered in the public schools of the State.

The patronage of the institution has justified the wisdom of the founders. During the thirty years of its life, beginning October, 1892, and closing with the session of June, 1923, there have been enrolled more than 12,000 young women as students. These students have come from all of the 100 counties of the State, and in their political and religious faith, their financial condition, their professional and social life, their intellectual ability and previous educational opportunities, are representative of the people of North Carolina. Of the more than 12,000 young women who have sought the help and strength thus provided, more than 80 per cent received their training in the rural public schools, one-third defrayed their own expenses, and two-thirds, according to their own written statement, would not have attended any other North Carolina College. In brief, one of the strongest forces of the college, and a prime source of its usefulness, has been the representative character of its patronage. This coming together of all classes from all sections of the State necessarily results in creating an atmosphere of wholesome democracy and equal opportunity. The spirit of the State College for Women is, therefore, what the spirit of every State college should be, and, as a result, its representatives acquire that larger sympathy, that breadth of vision, and that intelligent insight into the needs of their State that no text-books or lectures or mere academic training can ever hope to give.

Some indication of the serviceableness of the college is suggested by what has been said of the scope and character of its patronage.

It has, since its establishment, been an open door of opportunity for the white women of North Carolina. Through it the State has added to its resources over 12,000 educated women, who have taught lessons of patriotism and right living to at least 500,000 North Carolina children. Two-thirds of all the students enrolled and nine-tenths of all who graduate become teachers in North Carolina. No large movement for the uplift of the State has failed to have support from its faculty and students, and today there is not a county in the State where representatives of the college are not to be found actively engaged in public service.

SUMMER SESSION

The special purpose of the North Carolina College for Women in organizing the Summer Session was to offer the advantages of its instruction to those women in the State whose occupation during other months of the year prevents their attendance upon the regular session. In the selection and arrangement of its summer courses the college has in view the needs of the following classes:

First. Teachers wishing special work in the principles and methods of teaching (Primary, Grammar, and High School), with opportunities for practice and observation work under experienced supervisors.

Second. Teachers desiring advanced or collegiate courses in Philosophy, Science, Psychology, and the History of Education.

Third. Teachers of special subjects, such as Domestic Science, Vocal Music, Drawing, and Manual Arts.

Fourth. High school teachers who desire advanced or extra work along the line of their specialties with free use of good department libraries and well-equipped laboratories.

Fifth. College students who wish to earn advanced credit or to remove conditions.

Sixth. Students preparing for college.

Seventh. Mothers, wives, and home-makers who feel the need of practical help in such subjects as food and food values, cookery, kitchen conveniences, home nursing, sanitation, and household decoration.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT DURING THE SESSION 1922-1923

Enrolled during the regular session.....	1,270
Enrolled during the summer session.....	998
Total number taught at the college during the session 1922-1923	2,268

SUMMARY.

Founded	1891
Number of buildings used for college purposes.....	25
Number of buildings used for residential purposes	12
Number of acres of land.....	100
Value of buildings and land	\$2,500,000
Number of volumes in library.....	18,500
Number of faculty	100
Annual State appropriation (maintenance).....	\$ 330,000

PRESIDENTS.

CHARLES D. McIVER.....	1891-1906
JULIUS I. FOUST (Dean).....	1906-1907
JULIUS I. FOUST.....	1907-

CULLOWHEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

R. L. MADISON, *President, Cullowhee, N. C.*

The Cullowhee Normal and Industrial School is a State co-educational institution mainly for the training of teachers. The school was chartered in 1891 as a private institution, and in 1905 became a State institution. It has trained more than 2,000 teachers for public school work and has furnished eleven county superintendents. The institution is equipped with steam heat, electric lights, and a gravity water line. It is built to accommodate about 200 boarding students. The organization of the school embraces: Practice School, High School, Normal Collegiate School, Domestic Science School, Domestic Arts School, and Music School.

More than 300 teachers enrolled for the Summer Quarter, 1922.

SUMMARY.

Number of buildings.....	9
Number of acres of land owned.....	27.5
Number of instructors.....	12
Value of buildings and lands.....	\$225,000
Annual appropriation	25,000

PRESIDENTS.

R. L. MADISON.....	1889-1912
A. C. REYNOLDS.....	1912-1920
R. L. MADISON.....	1920-

 THE APPALACHIAN TRAINING SCHOOL.

B. B. DOUGHERTY, *President, Boone.*

The Appalachian Training School for Teachers was established by act of the Legislature of 1903. The school is located at Boone, Watauga County, North Carolina, in the midst of North Carolina's unsurpassed mountain scenery. It is the center of education for the northwestern section of North Carolina, embracing some of the best of her mountainous counties.

The institution makes no pretension to being a college. It is a normal school, and its mission is to give a high school and professional education to hundreds of young people who cannot go elsewhere.

During the years 1919-1920 there were 433 students in the school. It supplies a large proportion of the public school teachers for the surrounding counties, and has had a marked influence upon the improvement of scholarship and professional training of these teachers. In addition to this, the school has opened a way to the State University and the State Normal College to a large number of students who otherwise would not have entered those institutions.

The first appropriation made by the Legislature was \$2,000 for maintenance, voted by the Legislature of 1903. The Legislature of 1907 increased this to \$4,000, and made an additional appropriation of \$10,000 for the enlargement of the plant. In 1909 the Legislature appropriated \$6,000 a year for maintenance, and \$8,000 per year

for general improvements. The Legislature of 1911 appropriated \$10,000 per annum for maintenance and \$10,000 for improvements. The Legislature of 1913 appropriated \$15,000 for a new dormitory and \$12,500 for maintenance.

In 1917 the maintenance fund was raised to \$20,000 and \$50,000 to improve the plant. In 1921 the maintenance was raised to \$50,000, \$125,000 allowed for buildings.

SUMMARY

Founded	1903
Number of buildings	9
Number of acres of land owned.....	450
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$400,000
Value of land	50,000
Number of students	906
Number of faculty	15
Income from State appropriation for maintenance, per annum	\$ 50,000

PRESIDENT

B. B. DOUGHERTY.....1903-

EAST CAROLINA TEACHERS COLLEGE.

R. H. WRIGHT, *President, Greenville.*

The East Carolina Teachers College was established by act of the General Assembly of 1907. The school is located at Greenville. The site contains 50 acres of land, a large part of which is a natural forest.

Nine buildings have been erected; three dormitories with a capacity for 334 students; an administration building containing the offices, auditorium, and class rooms; a building for the kitchen and dining-room (this building contains store-rooms for supplies and a refrigerating plant); an infirmary, a building containing the power plant and laundry, an eight-room model school and a residence for the president.

The buildings and equipment are modern in every sense and are valued at \$1,159,000. The town of Greenville and county of Pitt

voted \$100,000 in bonds for this school, and the State has made an appropriation of \$679,332.57 for buildings and equipment. These buildings have not yet been thoroughly equipped, but enough equipment has been installed to enable the school to do efficient work. The equipment installed is of the best type procurable.

Section 5864 of the charter reads: "That the said college shall be maintained by the State for the purpose of giving to young white men and women such education and training as shall fit and qualify them to teach in the public schools of North Carolina."

This clearly sets forth the purpose of the college. To those students who agree to teach there is no charge for tuition. Practically all of the students sign this agreement. This shows that the management is adhering to the purpose of the college as stated in its charter.

The school first opened the doors for students October 5, 1909. During the past thirteen years, including the summer terms, there have been enrolled 7,928 students.

SUMMARY

Founded	1907
Number of buildings.....	9
Number of acres of land.....	50
Value of buildings and grounds.....	\$1,159,000
Number of students 1907-1922.....	7,928
Annual appropriation.....	\$ 105,000
Other income	3,165

PRESIDENT

R. H. WRIGHT.....1907-

NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND AND THE DEAF.¹

This institution was established by act of the General Assembly passed January 12, 1845, while Hon. W. A. Graham was Governor of North Carolina. On the first day of May following the school opened with seven pupils, which number increased to seventeen

¹ The State schools for the blind white children and for the blind and the deaf negro children, though separate institutions, in separate buildings located in different parts of the city, are under the same supervision.—EDITOR.

during the session. The first appropriation amounted to \$5,000 annually. Two years later it was made \$10,000. W. D. Cooke, of Virginia, was elected first principal, and for some years the school was conducted in a building on Hillsboro Street, rented for the purpose.

On April 14, 1849, the corner-stone of the present main building on Caswell Square was laid by the Grand Lodge of Masons. At first deaf children only were received, but later blind children were admitted.

In 1868 a department for the education of the negro deaf and blind children of the State was established on Bloodworth Street, in the southeastern part of the city. This has grown to be the largest and best equipped school for the negro deaf and blind in the South.

In 1894 the white deaf children were removed to their new school at Morganton.

The auditorium building furnishes dormitories for the boys and a good auditorium, but it is now too small to accommodate the number of students in attendance.

The school has a small library and a partially equipped gymnasium which have aided much in the work it is doing.

The industrial building furnishes room for the broom, mattress, and cane-seating department of the school. Similar buildings are at the colored department.

The increased attendance has made it necessary to increase the appropriation for maintenance, and the Legislature has made additions from time to time until the annual income is now \$85,000.

This is equivalent to only about \$280 per child—an amount far less than that used by any school for the blind in the United States.

Seventeen years ago the allowance per child was more than \$214. With the increased cost of living, one can readily see how cramped must be the financial condition.

The school is now seriously handicapped for lack of room and of funds. The present quarters are entirely too circumscribed. There is no room for exercise grounds, and if any children need exercise, it is the blind; nor is there any place for additional buildings. The overcrowded condition of the buildings demands serious attention. His Excellency, the Governor, recommended in his message to the

General Assembly of 1911 the purchase of 100 acres in the suburbs of the city upon which to erect new buildings upon the cottage system. This suggestion was emphasized by the State Board of Internal Improvements, the State Board of Health, and the Board of Charities.

The new plant for the School for the Blind is being built near Pullen Park, and it is hoped that the incoming session of the General Assembly will provide sufficient funds to complete this plant in time for occupancy next fall. It is being built on the cottage system, and is of fireproof construction, and will be in every respect an up-to-date plant.

The literary work of the school begins with kindergarten and continues up through the grades and full four years' high school course, paralleling in this work the courses approved by the State Board of Education.

We also give thorough courses in piano, pipe organ, violin, and voice, and have an excellent orchestra.

All of the girls in the white department take fancy work, also work in the sewing department. The boys take work in the broom and mattress shops or piano tuning.

We have similar departments for the colored blind. The deaf are also trained in the shoe shops, the carpenter shops and in agricultural work on the school farms.

It is the aim of the school not only to give each child a good literary training, but vocational training as well, so that each one will be fitted for making a good living.

Those who have made a careful study of the former students claim that 85 per cent of the graduates of the school are making a good living. In their chosen professions and business a large number are leaders in their communities.

SUMMARY

Founded	1845
Number of buildings.....	7
Number of acres of land.....	122
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$ 200,000
Value of land.....	80,000
Number of volumes in library (ink print).....	1,900
Number of volumes in library (tactile print).....	5,600

Number of students.....	140
Value of buildings at new site.....	\$ 500,000
Number of faculty.....	23
State appropriation (including both departments)\$	130,000
Income from other sources.....	None

NAMES AND TERMS OF SERVICE OF ALL PRINCIPALS.

W. D. COOKE	1845-1860
WILLEY J. PALMER.....	1860-1869
JOHN NICHOLS	1873-1877
S. F. TOMLINSON.....	1871-1873
JOHN NICHOLS	1869-1871
HEZEKIAH A. GUDGER.....	1877-1883
WILLIAM J. YOUNG.....	1883-1896
FREDERICK R. PLACE.....	June, 1896-September, 1896
JOHN E. RAY.....	1896-1918
JOHN T. ALDERMAN.....	Jan., 1918-August, 1918
G. E. LINEBERRY.....	1918-

COLORED DEPARTMENT.

Founded	1869
Number of buildings.....	4
Value of buildings and equipment	\$ 75,000
Number of volumes in library (ink print)	500
Number of volumes in library (tactile print).....	1,700
Number of students.....	174
Number of faculty	17

THE NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE (WHITE) DEAF.

E. MCK. GOODWIN, *Superintendent, Morganton*

In 1845 this State first attempted the education of her deaf and dumb children, being the ninth State in the Union to undertake the education of this class of children. The first year, seven pupils were admitted. Soon thereafter the blind children of the State were provided for under the same management, and the institution became the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. Both classes were admitted into the institution at Raleigh till the Legislature of 1891 was made to realize that there

was only a small part of either class being educated, for up to that time only about 25 per cent were being even partially educated.

In 1891 the General Assembly passed an act creating and establishing the North Carolina School for the Deaf and Dumb for the white race only, and located it at Morganton. The school was opened for the reception of pupils in 1894. All white deaf children then in school at Raleigh were admitted to the new school, which had very limited support. There were only 102 present the first year, but as soon as the Legislature made provision, the school admitted 162, and the attendance has increased steadily till 303 were admitted one session. There are many adult deaf in North Carolina now entirely uneducated. It is a significant fact, however, that this State has the largest attendance in proportion to her population of any Southern State, and, indeed, compares favorably with the Northern States in this respect.

The statute prescribes the public school course of the State, and allows high school work for those who want to go to college.

In addition to the regular school work, we have five industrial departments for the boys, where they are given, as far as possible, the knowledge of handicraft in the elementary branches. The five departments for the boys are farming and gardening, woodwork and carpentry, typesetting and printing, and shoemaking and tailoring. The girls are taught general domestic work, including cooking, plain sewing and dressmaking. Primary handicraft is taught to the small children.

America leads the world in her provision for the education of the deaf. From 1817, when the first school was established in America, till about 1868, all the schools used the French system, which is the manual or sign method; but in 1868 the German or oral method was introduced, and while the progress has been slow, the proportion has constantly increased till at present about 85 per cent of all the deaf children in the United States, now in school, are being taught by the oral method. Many of these children learn to speak and read speech of others sufficiently to become invaluable to themselves and to the great convenience of the members of their families. But even if their speech is not natural or good, the written language of the orally taught deaf is more natural and smooth in expression than that of the deaf taught manually.

The North Carolina School has two departments to meet the demands, and is known in the profession as a "combined school." Our orally taught pupils become as adept "sign makers" as the manually taught. They acquire the manual language by association with those who sign and spell on their fingers. The orally taught get all the manually taught get, and also what speech and speech-reading they get from the oral system, beyond what those manually taught even claim to get. Some of the largest and best schools for the deaf in America are "pure oral" schools.

The North Carolina School has prepared a number of students for Gallaudet College, where they have graduated with distinction. Many of our former students have done well in the race of life, making a good living and good citizens.

Our school plant is worth at least \$1,000,000. The school, from its creation, has had a broad and liberal-minded board of directors of practical business men. The present board is composed of J. L. Scott, Jr., president; A. C. Miller, Mrs. I. P. Jeter, W. W. Neal, W. R. Whitson, J. T. Barrett, Dr. Jenness Morrill, and E. McK. Goodwin has been superintendent since its establishment.

The school has now a staff of twenty-seven regular grade teachers and an educational principal, a supervising teacher in Goodwin Hall, our new primary school, and five industrial teachers.

1,131 pupils have been enrolled since opening in 1894.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1894
Number of buildings	5
Number of acres of land	327
Value of buildings and equipment	\$1,000,000
Value of land	\$ 60,000
Number of volumes in library	3,700
Number of faculty (including one principal)	35
State appropriation	\$ 110,000
Income from other sources, about	\$ 4,000

THE STONEWALL JACKSON MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

CHARLES E. BOGER, *Superintendent, Concord.*

In accordance with an act of the Legislature of 1907, the Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School was established.

The law permits the school to receive donations, and it is largely due to several liberal-minded people that the school has made such wonderful progress for the few years it has been in existence. Mr. Caesar Cone of Greensboro, has furnished material to make the work uniforms for the boys since the opening of the school. Since the death of Mr. Cone, Mr. Bernard Cone, in memory of his brother, continues this contribution. General Julian S. Carr, of Durham, N. C., recently gave the school \$200.00 to supply a pressing and urgent need. In January, 1909, the first cottage was completed, which was the gift of the King's Daughters of North Carolina; it was erected on a 298-acre tract of land, which was donated by the city of Concord. Since that time 32 acres have been purchased by the school. Many additions have also been made to the school: Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Reynolds, of Winston-Salem, contributed \$1,000.00 towards the building of a stock barn; Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Roth, of Elkin, furnished \$3,500.00 to erect the Industrial Building, in which is located the electric shoe shop, printing office, woodworking shop, engine room, and space for the storage of lumber and supplies. A beautiful chapel has been built of rough granite, which cost \$6,500.00. A granite memorial bridge has been constructed across the national highway, connecting the chapel grounds with the school campus. These are the gifts of the King's Daughters. An artistic granite pavilion, costing \$4,000.00, the gift of Mr. J. E. Latham, of Greensboro, has been built. This Pavilion contains rest rooms, lavatories, drinking fountain, and band instrument room on the first floor, and a band stand and observation room on the second floor. Twelve cottages are completed, giving accommodations for 360 boys. Of these, six cottages have been erected by the various counties of the State. Mecklenburg Cottage was built by funds donated by the citizens of town and county. The funds for the other five cottages were furnished by the county commissioners of the various counties. These counties are Guilford, Durham, Rockingham, Gaston, Rowan, Iredell. Robeson county commissioners have authorized the building of another county cottage. The new school building erected contains school rooms and auditorium, and rooms for library, barber shop, dental office, and an indoor gymnasium room. The complete furnishing of the auditorium was the gift of Mr. J. F. Jannon, Concord, N. C., costing about \$3,500.00. The other special rooms are waiting for equipment. Our administration building,

erected by the State, was destroyed by fire on the morning of September 8, 1922. Three days later, a friend of the school was found in the person of Mrs. J. W. Cannon, of Concord, who donated \$50,000.00 for its replacement and enlargement. This new building will more adequately serve the purpose of the school than the old one.

Fire protection has been provided by the laying of 8-inch and 6-inch water mains, and the placing of hydrants in easy reach of all the buildings.

An underground wiring has been installed for campus lighting.

A modern dairy barn, with two silos, equipped for the housing of forty cows has been erected.

Two other brick structures have been built. One of these contains the store room for supplies for the school, and a cold storage plant. The other, the bakery and laundry rooms.

The reclamation of the farm lands has been wonderful.

SUMMARY.

School opened	January 12, 1909
Buildings	24
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$558,333.28
Value of land	\$ 55,000.00
Number acres of land.....	330
Pupils	360

STATE APPROPRIATION.

Flat Maintenance (for first 100 boys).....	\$ 40,000.00
Per capita for all boys over 100.....	\$ 200.00
Permanent Improvements	\$140,000.00

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR THE COLORED RACE AND FOR THE CHEROKEE INDIANS OF ROBESON COUNTY.

N. C. NEWBOLD, *Director, Raleigh.*

The State maintains three normal schools for the training of Negro teachers and one for the training of teachers for the Cherokee Indians of Robeson County. The normal schools for the Negroes are located in Fayetteville, Elizabeth City, and Winston-Salem; the school for the Cherokee Indians of Robeson County is located at Pembroke.

The first superintendent of these schools was Charles L. Coon, elected in 1904. In January, 1907, he was succeeded by John Duckett, who died November 16, 1908. J. A. Bivens was superintendent from January, 1909, until his death, March 2, 1913. E. E. Sams was superintendent from March, 1913 to June 1, 1919. A. T. Allen was superintendent from June 1, 1919, to June 30, 1921. In the Legislature of 1921 a Division of Negro Education was created in the Department of Public Instruction with the following personnel: N. C. Newbold, director; G. H. Ferguson, assistant director; W. A. Robinson, supervisor of Teacher-Training and High Schools; W. F. Credle, supervisor of the Julius Rosenwald Fund; G. E. Davis, supervisor of Rosenwald Buildings; Mrs. Annie W. Holland, supervisor of Elementary Schools; Miss Annabel Pratt, secretary; Miss Lillian Ray, stenographer. The director of this division is an *ex officio* member of the Boards of Trustees of these schools, and this division has general supervision of the schools.

Most of the Negro and Indian teachers in the sections where these schools are located have received their training in these schools. Industrial training, especially in domestic science, is required in all of them. In the Slater School at Winston-Salem shop and farm work are taught; in the Indian School home economics and vocational agriculture are taught under the direction of the Smith-Hughes Fund.

In 1917 the Legislature made an appropriation of \$10,000 out of the bond issue for the improvement of the colored normals.

The General Assembly of 1919 made an appropriation of \$90,000 for the improvement and enlargement of the three normal schools for the colored teachers, and \$1,250 for the repair of the buildings at Pembroke for the Cherokee Indians, and increased the maintenance fund for the four institutions, making the following distribution:

Slater Normal	\$15,000.00
Elizabeth City Normal	11,000.00
Fayetteville Normal	9,000.00
Pembroke Normal	3,600.00

This makes a total for maintenance of \$38,600 and a total for building purposes of \$91,250.

The \$1,250 for the repair of the Pembroke Normal School was spent and the buildings were repaired that year.

In 1921 the Legislature made available the following appropriations for improvement and maintenance for Negro education:

Building and equipment, four State Normal Schools	\$394,000	
Building and equipment, four State Normal Schools (balance 1917-1919 appo.)..	100,000	\$494,000
Maintenance, three State Normal Schools (annual)		75,000
Division of Negro Education (annual)....		15,000
Teacher-training in private schools (annual)		15,000
Teacher-training in summer schools (estimate annual)		20,000
High School and vocational education (estimate annual)		30,000
Building and improvement, A. & T. College, Greensboro		115,000
Maintenance, A. & T. (annual)		30,000
Building reformatory for Negro boys.....		25,000
Maintenance of reformatory (annual)....		10,000
Sanatorium for Negro tubercular patients		100,000
Total		\$929,000

The General Education Board in 1919 made a conditional offer of \$20,000 to Elizabeth City Normal School for the purpose of building a practice school in connection with the normal school.

In recognition of valuable service rendered the community and the State by the Slater State Normal School in Winston-Salem, the citizens of that city, the General Education Board, and the State Legislature each gave \$10,000, making a total of \$30,000, in 1919 for the construction and equipment of an industrial and science building at that school. This building was completed early in 1921.

In 1921 the Legislature made available the following appropriations for improvement and maintenance for the Indian Normal School:

Maintenance (annual)	7,200
Building and equipment	\$ 2,000
Maintenance (annual)	8,200
Building and equipment (Special Session)	75,000
Total	\$84,200

All of the property of these normal schools is held by the State Board of Education.

FAYETTEVILLE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL.

E. E. SMITH, *Principal*.J. W. SEABROOK, *Vice-Principal*.

Founded	1877
Number of buildings.....	6
Number of acres of land	42
Value of buildings	\$ 210,000
Value of land	15,000
Value of furniture and equipment	40,000
Number of students below seventh grade....	118
Number of students above seventh grade	412
State appropriation (maintenance)	\$ 23,500
State appropriation (buildings and improve- ments, used in new buildings	\$ 177,830

ELIZABETH CITY COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL.

P. W. MOORE, *Principal*.J. H. BIAS, *Vice-Principal*.

Founded	1892
Number of buildings	5
Number of acres of land	41
Value of buildings	\$ 215,000
Value of land	\$ 15,000
Value of furniture and equipment	\$ 40,000
Number of students below the seventh grade....	277
Number of students above seventh grade	271
State appropriation (maintenance)	\$ 23,500
State appropriation (building and improve- ments) used in new buildings.....	\$ 164,500

SLATER INDUSTRIAL AND NORMAL SCHOOL AT
WINSTON-SALEM.S. G. ATKINS, *Principal*

Founded	1895
Number of acres of land.....	25
Number of building	7
Value of buildings	\$ 250,000
Value of land	\$ 25,000
Other property, including furniture and fixtures..	\$ 50,000
Number of students below seventh grade	480
Number of students above seventh grade.....	252
State appropriation (maintenance)	\$ 28,000
State appropriation (buildings and improve- ments) (used in new buildings)	\$ 177,830

INDIAN NORMAL SCHOOL AT PEMBROKE

A. B. RILEY, *Principal.*

Founded	1887
Number of buildings	4
Number of acres of land	10
Value of buildings	\$ 90,000
Value of land	\$ 7,500
Number of students below seventh grade.....	196
Number of students above seventh grade	96
State appropriation (maintenance).....	\$ 7,200
Value of equipment	\$ 7,000

SUPERINTENDENTS.

CHARLES L. COON.....	1904-1907
JOHN DUCKETT	1907-1908
J. A. BIVENS	1908-1913
E. E. SAMS.....	1913-1919
A. T. ALLEN.....	1919-1921
N. C. NEWBOLD (Director).....	1921-

As will be seen from the foregoing statement, the three Negro State Normal Schools have had appropriations for building as follows:

1. General Assembly of 1917.....	\$ 10,000
2. General Assembly of 1919.....	90,000
3. General Assembly of 1921.....	394,000

which is approximately a half million dollars. A number of substantial brick buildings have been built or are under construction for these schools. All the appropriation has been used except about \$7,000, which will be spent in the next sixty days, when all the construction will be completed.

The General Education Board gave \$125,000 to purchase equipment for the three Negro Normal Schools, thus making it possible to use all the State's appropriations in actual construction of new buildings.

A splendid new brick building containing classrooms, auditorium, and office and library rooms is being constructed at Pembroke in Robeson County for the Cherokee Indians. The special session of the General Assembly in 1921 made an appropriation of \$75,000 for this purpose.

THE NEGRO AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE

JAMES B. DUDLEY, *President, Greensboro, N. C.*

Founded	1891
Number of buildings	13
Number of acres of land owned.....	130½
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$300,000
Value of land	64,000
Number of volumes in library	2,900
Number of regular students (1922)	446
Number of Summer School students (1922)	474
Total number of students (1922).....	920
Number of faculty.....	25
Income from State Appropriation.....	\$ 30,000
Income from Federal Appropriation.....	\$ 16,500

PRESIDENTS

JOHN O. CROSBY.....	1892-1896
JAMES B. DUDLEY.....	1896-

The Negro Agricultural and Technical College is located at Greensboro. Its charter was granted March 9, 1891; the first building was completed in 1893, and the school opened in the fall of the same year. The citizens of Greensboro donated fourteen acres of land and \$11,000 to be used in the construction of buildings. In 1893 the General Assembly supplemented this gift with an appropriation of \$11,000.

The financial support of the college comes from the United States Government under an act of Congress known as the Morrill Act, passed August 2, 1890; and from the State of North Carolina, which makes appropriations for maintenance and improvements.

The management of the institution and the care of its property is vested in a board of trustees, consisting of fifteen members. The trustees, by an act of the Legislature, have power to elect the president, teachers, and as many other officers and servants as they think necessary.

This institution has six brick buildings, one brick-veneered building, three barns, a small dairy building, two greenhouses, a broom shop, a blacksmith shop, a poultry plant, and a few smaller buildings.

The college confines its courses of study entirely to agricultural and mechanical education. No purely academic courses are offered.

The Agricultural Department of this institution is one of the best to be found in any Negro school in the country.

Its aim is to train practical farmers and teachers of agriculture. It offers four courses.

1. A four-year course for those who want a well-rounded agricultural education combined with technical and practical training.

2. A two-year course for those who have little time to spend in school and want to get only such information as bears directly on their chosen vocation.

3. A winter short-course for farm boys who are unable to get into school until after harvesting their crop, and who must leave before the close of school in order to prepare for another crop.

4. A one-week course for farmers and others who can spend only a limited time away from their business.

Throughout the State and the South may be seen the splendid work of the men who have completed these courses. Some of the finest farms in the State are managed by its graduates, and the leading Negro institutions seek them as teachers of agriculture. The Farm Demonstration work in this State is, to a large extent, being done by the graduates of this department.

Through farmers' meetings and short courses this department is endeavoring to stimulate the Negro farmers in every section of the State. A vocational course for training teachers of agriculture was established by the Smith-Hughes Fund in 1917. The object of this department is to prepare agricultural teachers for the Rural High Schools in this State.

The work of the Agricultural Department is greatly handicapped because of the lack of sufficient equipment and teachers.

The courses in the Mechanical Arts Department are designed to give the student a thorough knowledge of the trades offered in this department. Aside from the technical skill of his particular trade, the student is given a course in Mechanical Drawing and a working knowledge of at least two kindred trades. Students and graduates of this department are leading useful and thrifty lives in this and other States as carpenters, bricklayers, auto mechanics, machinists, plumbers, electricians, broom and mattress makers, blacksmiths, architects, contractors, and teachers.

Any person of suitable age and character who desires a trade is admitted as a special student regardless of entrance requirements.

Some indications of the usefulness of the college may be suggested by the scope and character of its work. Ever since this institution was established, it has been the open door of industrial

opportunity for the Negro boys of this State. It has added to the industrial resources of the State more than 600 trained workers who have taught the lessons of patriotism, thrift, and right living to more than a hundred thousand Negro men, women, and children in this State.

It is hoped that the General Assembly will see its way clear to give this institution an appropriation sufficiently adequate to meet its growing demands, and to enable it to take first rank among the Negro land-grant colleges of this country.

THE CASWELL TRAINING SCHOOL.

C. BANKS MCNAIRY, M. D., *Superintendent, Kinston.*

The Caswell Training School (The North Carolina School for the Feeble-minded) was established by the Legislature in 1911. Dr. Ira M. Hardy, who with other notable and progressive leaders worked so faithfully in teaching the urgent need of such an institution, was superintendent during the construction of the first main buildings.

On July 1, 1914, the institution was opened and 15 girls received. Since then there have been 519 admissions. At the close of the last biennial period, June 30th, 1922, we had present 274 children. The present population is 322.

The Legislature of 1919, appreciating the necessity for the expansion of this work, appropriated the sum of \$300,000.00 for rebuilding and enlarging the institution. The Legislature of 1921, appreciating the said program, appropriated \$240,000.00 for permanent improvements and furnishing with which we have completed and furnished buildings sufficient to accommodate 400 children. Said buildings were sufficiently completed to be dedicated April 13, 1922. However, we were able to take only 300 children for lack of maintenance.

The purpose of the institution as it relates to the children themselves is identical with that of the home, the school and the community; to establish wholesome conditions in which they may find their fullest happiness, and to train and educate to the extent of their mental ability and to throw around them such protection and safeguards as will prevent them from being overcome by the things

they are unable to meet, and also, prevent them, as far as possible, from being a burden or nuisance to those by whom they are surrounded. Then the institution goes further and seeks to educate the people to the alarming increase of the number of this class and to initiate methods cutting off this increase and thus saving our homes, our communities and our State from the ever present burden and responsibility of the care of these whom all admit are a heavy liability to any community.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1911
Number of buildings.....	11
Old buildings of brick construction: Administration building, 1 dormitory, laundry. New buildings of fire-proof construction: 3 2-story dormitories, dining hall and school building, kitchen and refrigerating plant, smoke house, power house, potato house.	
Number of acres of land.....	950
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$550,000
Value of land.....	\$ 40,000
Number of pupils	322
Number of employees	50
Income from State (maintenance 1921-22).....	\$160,000

SUPERINTENDENTS.

DR. IRA M. HARDY.....	1911-1913
DR. C. BANKS MCNAIRY.....	1914-1922

PART VI.

STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

1. STATE HOSPITAL AT RALEIGH.
2. STATE HOSPITAL AT MORGANTON.
3. STATE HOSPITAL AT GOLDSBORO.
4. NORTH CAROLINA SANATORIUM FOR THE TREATMENT OF
TUBERCULOSIS.
5. NORTH CAROLINA STATE ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL
SCHOOL.
6. OXFORD ORPHANAGE FOR WHITE CHILDREN.
7. NORTH CAROLINA ORPHANAGE FOR THE COLORED RACE.
8. THE SOLDIERS' HOME.
9. CONFEDERATE WOMAN'S HOME.

STATE HOSPITAL AT RALEIGH.

ALBERT ANDERSON, M.D. *Superintendent.*

To Raleigh there came in 1848 Miss Dorothea Lynde Dix, who two years later was to be termed in a letter to her from Millard Fillmore, President of the United States, "the most distinguished and useful woman America has yet produced." Her mission was one of the noblest ever undertaken by a mortal—the care of the insane, and she brought about the establishment of asylums for them in more than thirty States. She was literally the mother of the State Hospital at Raleigh, the first in North Carolina.

Her first effort to induce the Legislature to make an appropriation was defeated, but Providence showed her a way to win success. A member of the House was James C. Dobbin of Fayetteville, and his wife became seriously ill at a hotel at Raleigh. By day and night Miss Dix was by her bedside, a trained and devoted nurse. On her death-bed Mrs. Dobbin expressed gratitude for the tender and loving care given her and almost with her dying breath urged her husband to repay her debt of appreciation by making another effort to pass the bill. From her graveside he went to the House and there made a speech so impressive and so touching that opposition disappeared and the bill to establish the North Carolina Asylum for the Insane passed by an overwhelming vote, 101 yeas to 10 nays.

The first appropriation was made in 1849, but the work of construction did not begin until May, 1850. The site, a noble and commanding one, had been chosen by Miss Dix at the request of the Legislature and is named for her "Dix Hill." The plan of the main building was of the finest type then conceived and it stands today a fine example of the best thought of seventy-two years ago; a central structure 186 by 50 feet, with two wings each 325 by 40 feet, with accommodations for 224 patients. The first superintendent of construction was Dr. Edward Strudwick, of Hillsboro, who was chosen by the asylum commission created by the Legislature as a "competent medical superintendent." He consented to accept the duties temporarily, until his place could be filled. September 16th the commission (or trustees) appointed Dr. Edward C. Fisher, of Richmond, Va., who had

had experience in such an asylum at Staunton, Va., and he entered on the duty October 1st.

The report of the superintendent from February 22nd to October 31st, 1856, showed that during that period 59 males and 31 females, a total of 90, had been admitted, and that 80 remained, 4 having recovered and 3 improved greatly. The report also showed that the amount expended in building the asylum was \$184,938, and that the incidental expenditure totaled \$60,606.

Superintendent Fisher paid a tribute to the noble founder of the Asylum, Miss Dix, an oil portrait of her having been made for the State and placed in the reception-room. He said: "Unwilling as she is to receive a public recognition of thanks and enjoying a world-wide reputation for her action and philanthropic efforts to relieve the sorrow and suffering of the distressed, we deem this a suitable occasion to present this humble, but not less sincerely felt, tribute to her heroic and untiring efforts in originating and prosecuting with success the law establishing and building the North Carolina Insane Asylum." No honor was too great for North Carolina to give her. She visited this asylum frequently and was greeted always by the deep respect, love and admiration of the Governor, the Legislature and the people.

Dr. Fisher said in his report of September 30th, 1865, "the circumstances surrounding the management of the Asylum have been both novel and peculiar but have at least been manfully met." He stated further that "in the past four months there have been received eight colored patients, 6 males and 2 females, admitted by military authority. There was no arrangement of the building designed for this class of unfortunates, hence there was no other alternative but to place them in the same apartments in common with the whites. The question arises as to what extent shall the apartments be applied to the use of the colored insane? It may be reasonably expected that a part of this building will be called into requisition for their accommodation and common justice seems to require that for their maintenance a tax should be levied upon the colored people of the State, as the present financial status utterly precludes the least hope of a separate or distinct building being erected for them." It is of interest to know that North Carolina, 25 years after this statement, namely, in 1880, made this provision for a State hospital at Goldsboro.

During the ten years between February 22nd, 1866, and the founding in 1856, there had been in the Asylum 693 inmates; no serious accident or misfortune befell any one of these and 172 had been discharged as restored. July 7th, 1868, Dr. Eugene Grissom became superintendent of the Asylum and found 216 inmates, who filled it to capacity, and there were 250 applications for admission.

His first report says that the garden supplied the Asylum and also furnished vegetables to the Deaf-Mute Asylum. The improvement and adornment of the grounds was placed under the direction of Capt C. B. Denson of Pittsboro. Through the years many newspapers had been sent by their editors as a gift, and pictures and books were also freely given.

The State was divided by a line north and south along the western boundaries of Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, Montgomery and Richmond counties. Those west of the line were to be sent to the State Hospital at Morganton.

In 1889 Dr. William R. Wood succeeded Dr. Grissom as Superintendent, September 12th, and he reported 240 beds in the Asylum. He reported a general average of 8 insane to a county outside the Asylum, a total of 816, of whom 37 per cent were in poorhouses, 5 per cent in jails and 57 per cent "unprovided for by any known responsible authority."

Fireproof towers, fire escapes, were installed in 1892. In March, 1894, Dr. Wood resigned and Dr. Geo. L. Kirby became superintendent. Dr. Francis. T. Fuller, after 38 **years of constant** and devoted service as assistant superintendent, died, September 14th. A new building containing a congregate dining room and dormitories for 75 female patients was occupied. The school for nurses was established in 1895. In 1897 there were 425 patients, costing \$140.00 each for maintenance. Dr. James McKee became Superintendent in 1902.

The State Hospital Commission, in 1908, bought 1,139 acres of adjoining land for \$53,500. The land area had up to this purchase been far too limited and this addition gave opportunity for growth on a great scale and so marks a most important period in the life of what had become the State Hospital at Raleigh. On this land were built two colonies for epileptics. A colony building for convalescing male insane and an annex to the male insane department were built and work was begun on a female colony building, named the Erwin

Building. The water supply began to be received from the Raleigh mains. In 1910 the two epileptic colonies and one male insane colony were opened; the epileptic ones with capacity for 192 patients. Dr. L. J. Picot became Superintendent in 1912, upon the death of Dr. McKee.

Dr. Albert Anderson became Superintendent in 1913. He instituted vocational training for the patients, with great success, a highly trained expert directing the work. A careful survey disclosed some male and female patients with tuberculosis and these were at once placed in a special building for this disease. A complete medical laboratory was installed and a training school for nurses put in operation. A spacious greenhouse was added to the equipment; mechanical stokers were installed in the boiler house, effecting a great saving of coal and doing away with the smoke. The policy was adopted of bringing the medical profession into close touch with the Hospital and of having clinics. The number of patients November 30th, 1914, was 994, of whom 531 were females, 463 males; the total number admitted from the opening of the institution in 1856 being 6,830. In the Epileptic Department there were 204, of whom 123 were males and 81 females.

In 1915 a dental department was inaugurated, and also a Mental Hygiene campaign in the eastern half of the State. A Nurses' Home was built and a Receiving Building for female patients. In 1918 an epidemic of influenza caused the death of two employes and 18 patients.

The boiler capacity was increased, at a cost of \$90,000.

In 1919, 49 patients were transferred to this Hospital from the Caswell Training School at Kinston, because of a fire at the latter. All the patients were immunized against typhoid. A new kitchen, costing \$100,000 and the best in any institution of this kind, was built with a capacity to serve 2,000 persons. The laundry was burned, but was quickly rebuilt with double its former capacity.

Tuberculosis caused the slaughter of the herd of cattle, and a new herd was purchased.

During the last year, August, 1921 to July, 1922, there has been spent \$765,000. Two large dining rooms, each holding more than 300 patients, for serving meals, with connecting corridors, bringing all patients into the male and female dining rooms, have been built on either side and connected with kitchen at a cost of about \$200,000.

The barnyard equipment has been moved from the old site to near the middle of the farm with the most modern and convenient buildings, consisting of hay barn—400-ton capacity; 40-stall mule barn; a large implement shed 204 feet by 40 feet; eight cottages for colored laborers; and a cottage for a white man who is feeder and caretaker of this group of farm buildings. A new dairy barn with individual drinking cups with capacity of 85; a modern bullpen holding four bulls; and calf barn equipped like the dairy, sufficiently large to hold forty to fifty calves. All the room made by our new buildings will accommodate about 600 patients.

STATE HOSPITAL AT MORGANTON.

JOHN McCAMPBELL, M.D., *Superintendent*.

The appropriation for maintenance for the past two years was \$425,000 annually. This amount under the present standard of care proved sufficient with a balance left over at the end of the period. We have requested through the medium of our budget an annual appropriation of \$454,000 for the next two years. This amount, calculated upon the present rate of expenditures, will care for 300 additional patients.

We are requesting by way of permanent improvement an appropriation of \$215,000 for the purpose of building a new power house and installing necessary mechanical equipment. This request is made after a careful survey of engineers and upon their recommendation. We are also asking for \$200,000 for the purpose of building two buildings, one for men and one for women, providing additional capacity. At the present rate of application for admission these will be needed before they can be supplied.

SUMMARY.

Institution founded.....	1875
Number of buildings.....	17
Number of acres of land.....	1,130
Number of inmates.....	1,450
Number of attendants.....	100
Annual appropriation.....	\$425,000

SUPERINTENDENTS.

DR. P. L. MURPHY.....	1882-1907
DR. JOHN McCAMPBELL.....	1907-

STATE HOSPITAL AT GOLDSBORO.

W. W. FAISON, *M.D., Superintendent, Goldsboro, N. C.*

This institution was opened for reception of patients August 1st, 1880. The number of patients received since its beginning is 7,059. Number discharged, 5,938. Number of patients remaining on roll, 1,116.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1880
Number of buildings.....	13
Number of acres of land.....	725
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$1,000,000.00
Value of land.....	\$ 100,000.00
Number of inmates.....	1,116
Number of attendants.....	52
State Appropriation for 1921 and 1922.....	\$ 740,000.00

SUPERINTENDENTS.

W. H. MOORE.....	1880-1882
J. D. ROBERTS.....	1882-1888
J. F. MILLER.....	1888-1906
W. W. FAISON.....	1906-

NORTH CAROLINA SANATORIUM FOR TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

L. B. McBRAYER, *M.D., F.A.C.P., Superintendent, Sanatorium, N. C.*

The North Carolina Sanatorium for Treatment of Tuberculosis was established by an act of the General Assembly in 1907, which appropriated for the purpose \$15,000 for construction and \$5,000 for annual maintenance.

SUMMARY.

Number of buildings.....	30
Value of buildings.....	\$512,015.68
Number of acres of land.....	1,200
Value of land.....	\$ 54,750.00
Number of patients	190
Appropriations 1921 and 1922:	
Permanent improvements.....	\$330,000.00
Maintenance, 1921.....	85,000.00
Maintenance, 1922.....	85,000.00
Extension, 1921.....	15,000.00
Extension, 1922.....	15,000.00

SUPERINTENDENTS.

J. E. BROOKS, M. D.....	1907-1912
M. E. STREET, M. D.....	1912-1914
L. B. McBRAYER, M. D., F. A. C. P.....	1914-

NORTH CAROLINA ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL.

ROBERT B. BABINGTON, *Founder and President, Gastonia, N. C.*

The North Carolina Orthopaedic Hospital, Gastonia, N. C., was founded in 1909, was chartered in 1914, was created a State institution by the General Assembly of 1917, was erected to God in 1920-21 for the scientific treatment and healing of crippled children of sound mind. The institution was dedicated August 18th, 1921, and was opened for the reception of little crippled children July 1st, 1921.

The General Assembly of 1917 and of 1919 appropriated \$20,000.00 each session for permanent improvements, making \$40,000.00 to the building fund. The above General Assembly appropriated \$7,500.00 for maintenance fund. However, the institution was not operating, on account of not having sufficient funds to be built. Therefore, none of the money appropriated for maintenance was used.

The completion and opening of the North Carolina Orthopaedic Hospital, July 1st, 1921, supplies the State of North Carolina with one of the most needed charities of the day, and one of the few such State institutions in the United States.

The aim and purpose of the institution is to scientifically treat, heal and teach all crippled and deformed children of sound mind of North Carolina, and especially the orphaned, poor and neglected ones.

The institution is located in Gaston County on a 28.5 acre tract of land, two miles east of Gastonia on the New Hope asphalt road, beautifully situated on a high elevation of more than 1,000 feet. The land is well watered, with beautiful groves on it.

The main buildings, where the children live are fireproof and beautiful in architectural design.

The institution is under the management of a board of nine trustees, appointed from time to time by the Governor, of which the Governor is *ex officio* Chairman.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1909
Chartered	1914
Created a State institution	1917
Number of acres of land.....	28.5
Value of land.....	\$ 28,500.00
Value of buildings, improvements and equipment	200,000.00

OXFORD ORPHANAGE.

R. L. BROWN, *Superintendent, Oxford.*

In the year 1872 the Oxford Orphan Asylum was established by the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Order of Masons of North Carolina.

It was the first institution of its character established in the State and one of the first in the South.

This property was originally the old St. John's College, and was established in 1855 by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina for educational purposes. After being tried for a number of years and proving a failure financially, the Grand Lodge in 1872 decided to turn the property into a home for the orphan children of the State.

This was accomplished largely through the instrumentality of John H. Mills, who offered the resolution at the meeting of the Grand Lodge, and worked for its adoption without very great encouragement. It was, therefore, quite fitting that he should have been chosen to be the first superintendent of the Orphanage.

This action of the Grand Lodge brought into existence the first orphanage in North Carolina.

The purpose of the institution is to provide a temporary home and training school for the homeless boys and girls of the State.

The conditions of admission of the white children of North Carolina are: That they are really destitute and homeless; that they are of sound mind and body; and they are not over twelve years of age.

The benefits of Oxford Orphan Asylum have never been restricted to the children of Masons alone. Only about 25 per cent of its children had fathers who were Masons.

Three thousand four hundred and twenty-two children have received the care and training of the institution since 1872 to October 31, 1922.

The institution is providing the necessities of life for these children, the opportunity to acquire an English education, industrial training in cottages, kitchen, sewing room, domestic science, laundry, Shoe shop, printing office, telegraphy and typewriting, woodworking shop, dairy, and on farm. Each child is in school at least the half of each school day during the school term of nine and a half months. Moral and religious instruction is prominent in the work.

In recognition of the services of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, its value to our Commonwealth in its work, the State of North Carolina appropriates \$30,000 annually to aid in its maintenance and extension.

Annually a report of the operations of the institution is made to the Governor of the State and to the State Board of Public Charities, and to the Grand Lodge.

At the request of the Grand Lodge of Masons, the State of North Carolina is represented by three members on the board of directors of the Orphanage. These are appointed by the Governor of the State.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1872
Number of acres of land.....	242
Number of buildings	28
Value of land, buildings, and equipment.....	\$500,000.00
Number of volumes in library.....	1,800
Number of children in institution (Nov. 1, 1922)	378
Number of officers and teachers.....	44
Annual income (State appropriation).....	\$ 30,000.00
Annual income (other sources).....	114,263.36

SUPERINTENDENTS.

J. H. MILLS.....	1872-1882
B. F. DIXON.....	1883-1890
JULIUS T. HARRIS (Sept. 1-Nov. 21).....	-1890
B. F. DIXON (Nov. 21-Dec. 31).....	-1890
W. S. BLACK.....	1891-1894
N. M. LAWRENCE.....	1894-1898
W. J. HICKS.....	1898-1911
R. L. BROWN.....	1911-

NORTH CAROLINA ORPHANAGE FOR THE COLORED RACE.

HENRY P. CHEATHAM, *Superintendent, Oxford, N. C.*

The North Carolina Orphanage for the Colored Race was founded in 1883 as the result of the joint efforts of Rev. Augustus Shepard, then pastor of the colored Baptist Church in Henderson, and Henry P. Cheatham, then a teacher in the Henderson public schools. Their plans contemplated the establishment of an orphanage in North Carolina for the fatherless and homeless children of the colored race without regard to religious sects. Calling together certain leaders of the colored race, they laid their plans before them. The plans were adopted, a board of directors elected, and a site purchased for the orphanage about a mile and a half south of the town of Oxford. Upon this site were two old and dilapidated buildings, which were repaired and put into immediate use. During the first ten years of its existence the Orphanage was entirely dependent upon the churches, Sunday schools, and sympathetic individuals for support, together with what the children could earn by cultivating the six acres of land then belonging to the Orphanage. In 1892 the Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina adopted a provision allowing the Orphanage annually ten per cent of its gross receipts, and in 1893 the General Assembly began to make a small annual appropriation, which now amounts to \$10,000.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1883
Number of buildings.....	10
Number of acres of land.....	234
Value of land, buildings and equipment.....	\$60,000
Number of children in institution.....	185
Number of officers, teachers and helpers.....	9
Annual appropriation from State.....	\$10,000
Other sources (for 1918).....	4,578
Annual per capita cost.....	112

SUPERINTENDENTS.

REV. JOSHUA PERRY.....	1883-1884
MISS BESSIE HACKINS.....	1884-
REV. WALTER A. PATILLO.....	1886-1887
REV. ROBERT SHEPHERD.....	1887-1907
HENRY P. CHEATHAM.....	1907-

SOLDIERS' HOME.

J. A. WIGGS, *Superintendent.*

So far as can be ascertained from the records on file in the office of the Soldiers' Home, a home for indigent Confederate soldiers was first established in a rented house at the corner of Polk and Bloodworth streets, in the city of Raleigh, and declared to be opened on October 15, 1890, with five inmates. W. C. Stronach, under the auspices of the Daughters of the Confederacy, acted as superintendent and looked after the personal comforts of the men.

The General Assembly of 1891, chapter 60, Private Laws, incorporated Gen. Robert F. Hoke, Col. William L. Saunders, Col. A. B. Andrews, Capt. S. A. Ashe, Gen. Rufus Barringer, Gen. A. M. Scales, Gen. Robert B. Vance, Gen. Thomas Clingman, Gen. W. P. Roberts, Gen. Julian S. Carr, Capt. Thomas J. Jarvis, Col. W. P. Wood, Gen. Matt. W. Ransom and other members of the Confederate Veterans' Association, under the name and style of "The Soldiers' Home Association," and conferred upon this association the usual corporate powers. The act gave to the Soldiers' Home Association a tract of land near the eastern section of the city of Raleigh, known as Camp Russell, to be used for the purpose of a soldiers' home, and, if it should cease to be so used, to revert to and belong to the State. The same act appropriated \$3,000 for the maintenance of the Soldiers' Home and the support of its inmates. Section 6 of the act is as follows:

"The directors shall cause to be kept a minute-book of the Home, in which full entries shall be kept concerning memorable incidents in the lives of its inmates. They shall also take steps to form a museum of Confederate relics and to perpetuate such historical records of the Confederate soldiers of North Carolina as they shall find it practicable to do."

The act was ratified February 14, 1901.

On April 27, 1891, the number of inmates of the Soldiers' Home having increased to nine, they were removed to an old building at Camp Russell which had been fitted up for the purposes of the Home. Miss Mary Williams was appointed matron, and served in that capacity until February 15, 1893, when Capt. J. H. Fuller was made resident superintendent. On February 1, 1898, Superintendent

Fuller resigned. Feebleness of age and the increase in number of inmates had made the duties too arduous for one of his strength.

Capt. R. H. Brooks was elected to succeed Captain Fuller, and served until his death on June 14, 1910. The number of inmates continued to increase during his term, and the necessity for new and larger buildings became urgent. A dormitory was built to accommodate 70 inmates, and furnished by liberal donations from the Daughters of the Confederacy and others. A large hospital was built, medical attention given, nurses employed, water, sewerage, and electric lights provided, and the grounds made attractive. Such heavy expenses exceeded the appropriation made by the State, and at the close of Captain Brooks' term the books showed the Home to be in arrears to the extent of \$6,000; but all felt confident that the Legislature would provide for the deficiency.

Capt. W. S. Lineberry was elected to succeed Captain Brooks, and entered upon his duties July 20, 1910.

Colonel D. H. Milton, who was elected to succeed Capt. W. S. Lineberry, September 26, 1916, took charge October 1, 1916. Colonel Milton resigned October 1, 1920, and was succeeded by J. A. Wiggs.

An appropriation of \$35,000 was made by the Legislature of 1915 for the support of the Home. The Home is now out of debt; the buildings bright with new paint; the grounds ornamented with trees and shrubbery, and walks clean. The comrades are, as a rule, contented. The fare is good, the rooms comfortable, the regulations reasonable, and an air of cheerfulness pervades. All this has come from the humble beginning of October, 1890.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1890
Number of comrades received since its founding..	1,373
Number received since last report.....	63
Number of comrades died since its founding.....	682
Number died since last report.....	66
Number of comrades in the Home, December 1, 1922	111

SUPERINTENDENTS.

MISS MARY WILLIAMS.....	1891-1893
CAPT. J. H. FULLER.....	1893-1898
CAPT. R. H. BROOKS.....	1898-1910
CAPT. W. S. LINEBERRY.....	1910-1916
COL. D. H. MILTON.....	1916-1920
J. A. WIGG.....	1920-

THE CONFEDERATE WOMAN'S HOME.

MISS N. W. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent, Fayetteville.*

The Confederate Woman's Home of North Carolina was established by chapter 62 of the Public Laws of 1913. The act incorporated the Confederate Woman's Home Association, with Julian S. Carr, John. H. Thorpe, Robert H. Ricks, Robert H. Bradley, E. R. Preston, Simon B. Taylor, Joseph B. Spainhour, A. D. McGill, M. Leslie Davis, T. T. Thorne, and W. A. Grier, as incorporators. The object of the Association was "to establish, maintain, and govern a home for deserving, needy and dependent wives and widows of North Carolina Confederate soldiers, and other worthy dependent women of the Confederacy who are *bona fide* residents of this State." Ample power for carrying out this purpose was conferred by the act upon the Association. The act authorized the Governor to appoint a board of directors of seven members who should be the governing board of the institution. The board appointed by the Governor consisted of J. A. Turner, James A. Bryan, W. H. Bahnson, Haywood Parker, A. G. McGill and Ashley Horne. Upon the death of Colonel Horne, the Governor appointed T. T. Thorne to the vacancy. An advisory board of women managers was established to assist the board of directors in the equipment and management of the Home. The State appropriates \$10,000 annually for its maintenance.

DIRECTORS

J. A. BRYAN, <i>Chairman</i>	New Bern, N. C.
GEO. M. ROSE, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Fayetteville, N. C.
W. H. WHITE.....	Oxford, N. C.
T. T. THORNE.....	Rocky Mount, N. C.
J. S. CARR.....	Durham, N. C.
J. W. McLAUGHLIN.....	Raeford, N. C.
E. R. McKEITHAN.....	Fayetteville, N. C.

ADVISORY BOARD

MRS. HUNTER SMITH	MRS. HARLEE TOWNSEND
MRS. FELIX HARVEY	MRS. W. O. WINSTEAD
MRS. T. B. REYNOLDS	MRS. B. H. GRIFFIN
MRS. R. E. LITTLE	MRS. HERBERT McCULLERS
MRS. McKEITHAN	MRS. T. W. THRASH
MRS. T. W. BICKETT	MRS. MARSHALL WILLIAMS

PART VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.
2. THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.
3. THE NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
4. NORTH CAROLINA STATE CAPITOL.
5. STATE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.
6. NORTH CAROLINA DAY.
7. LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN NORTH CAROLINA.
8. STATE FLAG.
9. THE GREAT SEAL.
10. STATE MOTTO AND ITS ORIGIN.
11. THE CONFEDERATE MUSEUM AT RICHMOND.

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.²

A. H. ELLER, *Secretary and Treasurer*†

The greatest of all enterprises so far attempted by the State of North Carolina in the nature of a public or internal improvement was the building of the North Carolina Railroad from Goldsboro by way of Raleigh, Greensboro and Salisbury, to Charlotte.

Considering the experimental state of railroading at that time, the load of public or private indebtedness, and the limited resources, the movement was a monumental enterprise—and one in advance of anything attempted by almost any other State in the Union. The success, however, which has crowned the labors and sacrifices of our fathers has established beyond all question that their wisdom was equal to, or superior to, any displayed before or since their day.

In 1833 the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company and the Wilmington and Raleigh, afterwards known as the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, were chartered, and later these roads were built. In 1848 the former was in the hands of the State, and was in a bankrupt condition for the want of patronage. It was necessary to give it some connection, or to extend it. At the session of November, 1848, the western counties urged a charter for a road from Charlotte to Danville, asking no State aid; but the eastern members opposed that project. The finances of the State were in such an impoverished condition that it was generally deemed impracticable for the State to give any considerable aid to any railroad; but William S. Ashe, the Democratic Senator from New Hanover, introduced a bill to construct a road from Goldsboro to Charlotte, under the name of the North Carolina Railroad, and appropriating two millions of dollars for that purpose, on condition, however, that private parties would subscribe one million, and to secure the payment of the State bonds, when issued, a lien was given on the State's stock. When the western men brought up the Charlotte and Danville bill in the House, Stanley and other eastern men opposed it so bitterly

² This article is brought forward from the *MANUAL* of 1913. The editor regrets that he has been unable to secure from the present secretary of the company a revised statement bringing it up to date.

† The writer acknowledges his indebtedness to Capt. S. A. Ashe for his historical data contained in this sketch.

that it could not pass, and then in a dramatic scene, the friends of internal improvement agreed to send to the Senate and take the Ashe bill from the files and offer it as a substitute. After a great and prolonged struggle the bill passed the House of Commons. In the Senate it failed by an adverse majority of one; but the Senator from Cumberland was led to support it by passing the bill for the State to build the plank road from Fayetteville to Salem; and then the vote in the Senate was a tie. Speaker Graves, who had up to that moment maintained an impenetrable silence as to the measure, broke the tie in favor of building the road by State aid; and the measure was passed. Speaker Graves was never again elected to any office by the vote of his people.

To secure the needed one million of private stock, Speaker Graves, Governor Morehead and Mr. William Boylan made great exertions, and by their efforts, aided by Joseph Caldwell, Governor W. A. Graham, Paul C. Cameron and others, the necessary stock was eventually raised. On January 29, 1856, the railroad was ready for passage of trains from Goldsboro to Charlotte, and charters had been granted for two other roads—from Goldsboro to Morehead City and from Salisbury to the Tennessee line.

By act ratified 14th of February, 1855, the General Assembly increased the capital stock to \$4,000,000, and subscribed for the State the whole of the added capital. From that time till now the State has owned three-fourths and individuals one-fourth of this road.

The first president of the company was Governor John M. Morehead, to whom so much was due for securing the subscription of the private stock, and under his direction the road was constructed. His successors were Charles F. Fisher, of Rowan; Paul C. Cameron, Josiah Turner, Jr., of Orange, and William A. Smith, of Johnston. During the administration of Mr. Smith the road was, on the 11th day of September, 1871, leased to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company for thirty years, at a rental of 6 per cent per annum. The subsequent presidents of the company have been: Thomas M. Holt, Lee S. Overman, S. B. Alexander, J. F. Kornegay, R. M. Norment, J. L. Armstrong, H. G. Chatham, Charles M. Stedman and Benehan Cameron.

On the 16th day of August, 1895, in view of the approaching termination of the lease, the property was leased to the Southern Railway

Company for a term of ninety-nine years at an annual rental of 6½ per cent for six years and 7 per cent for the remaining ninety-three years, and the stock of the company was selling at \$186 per share until the panic of 1907.

On the readjustment of the debt of the State, the State renewed the bonds issued for the purchase of the North Carolina Railroad stock, pledging the original lien on the stock for the payment of the debt.

Col. Peter B. Ruffin for more than thirty years was the faithful and efficient secretary and treasurer of the company.

The secretaries of the company in the order of their election and service are as follows: Cyrus P. Mendenhall, Julius B. Ramsey, R. M. Mills, F. A. Stagg, J. A. McCauley, W. F. Thornburg, P. B. Ruffin, H. B. Worth, Spencer B. Adams, D. H. McLean, A. H. Eller, J. P. Cock and R. B. White.

The State, as is well known, has continued to own its \$2,000,000 of the original capital stock, and has acquired two (2) additional shares, thus giving it 30,002 shares, at par value amounting to \$3,000,200, which, however, at the recent market value aggregates \$5,580,372. And it is confidently believed that if the State desired to part with a controlling interest in the company, its stock would command a much greater price, and those who have watched the constant advance in the price of this stock expect it to go to \$200 per share at an early day.

Under the lease of 1871 to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, the company could not have claimed the betterments made by the lessee; but under the present lease the company is not only amply secured by bond for the prompt payment of its lease money and organization expenses, to-wit, \$143,000, on the first day of January and July of each year, but upon the termination of said lease for any cause the company acquires the betterments made thereon.

In addition to the railroad and rolling stock leased to the Southern Railway Company, the company still owns valuable land in and about Company Shops, now known as the city of Burlington.

When the board of directors appointed by Governor Aycock took charge of the company's affairs, there was a floating indebtedness of \$10,000. The May balance, 1912, of the secretary and treasurer shows that said indebtedness has been paid and a special divi-

dividend of one-half of one per cent, amounting to \$20,000, and the company has to its credit in the bank the sum of \$21,128.64, all of which, except a small balance, is drawing 4 per cent interest. Again, on August 1, 1912, an extra one-half of one per cent dividend, amounting to \$20,000, was paid. Promptly upon the payment of the lease money on the first of January and July in each year, the directors declare a dividend, and the secretary and treasurer pay to the State Treasurer immediately \$105,000, and a like dividend is paid to the private stockholders on the first day of February and August of each year. The present board of directors, as appointed by Governor Kitchin on the part of the State, are given below. The State's proxy is Jo. M. Reese; the expert is John W. Thompson, and the company's attorney is Frank R. McNinch.*

A true sketch of this company would be incomplete without calling attention to the long and invaluable services of Gen. R. F. Hoke as director. His experience and great knowledge of affairs, and life-long devotion to the best interest of the company, entitle him to the gratitude of the State, as well as the private stockholders. His death on July 3, 1912, was deeply and universally lamented.

The question is sometimes asked why the organization of the North Carolina Railroad Company is kept up, and what particular functions it performs.

This company, as some people think, does not belong to the State of North Carolina. It is a quasi-public corporation like all other railroad companies, in which the State owns three-fourths of the stock. It is managed practically as any private corporation would be managed, the principal difference being that the Governor has the appointment of eight of the directors, while the private stockholders have the election of four of the directors.

The organization is maintained for the purpose of enforcing the terms of the lease to the Southern Railway Company, and, in case of the termination of that lease for any cause, to resume the operation of the road.

It is required to see that the bonds given for the prompt payment of the rent, and also the bond to maintain the rolling stock in good condition, are kept in force. It receives the rent money of \$280,000 per year, payable semi-annually, and declares a dividend and pays

*This article was written in 1912.

the same to the stockholders of record. It transfers stock like other corporations.

In leasing its property to the Southern Railway Company it reserved its office building, which is the residence of the secretary and treasurer, containing its vault and records, at Burlington, N. C. It owns certain real estate in and about the city of Burlington, which is sold by its land committee from time to time.

The secretary and treasurer is required to give a bond in the sum of \$50,000, and his books and accounts are audited by a finance committee at stated times. It is required to file a report annually with the State Corporation Commission and one with the Interstate Commerce Commission, as other railroad companies must do. It also reports its income for Federal taxation like other corporations. Its stock is the most valuable holding that the State of North Carolina has amongst its assets, and whether it will be the policy of the State to hold its stock perpetually or to dispose of the same is a matter for the Legislature of the future.

THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

[Reprinted from the North Carolina Manual of 1915. The editor regrets that he has not been able to get the data necessary to bring the article up to date.]

The Atlantic and Northern Carolina Railroad was chartered by the General Assembly of North Carolina in 1852, duration of the charter being ninety-nine years. The charter was amended in 1854 and 1855. Work on the railroad was begun shortly afterwards, and pushed to completion from Goldsboro to a point on the seacoast now known as Morehead City, a distance of 95 miles, in 1858.

Not having the necessary data at hand, I state from memory, and from information gained from other sources, the names of the different presidents of the railroad company, in the order of their service from the beginning up to the time when the railroad was leased to the Howland Improvement Company, during the administration of Hon. C. B. Aycock as Governor of North Carolina, on September 1, 1904, as follows: John D. Whitford, Charles R. Thomas, John D. Whitford, E. R. Stanley, R. W. King, L. W. Humphrey, John Hughes, John D. Whitford, Washington Bryan, W. S. Chadwick, Robert Hancock, D. W. Patrick, James A. Bryan.

The road was capitalized at \$1,800,000; the par value of the stock was fixed at \$100 per share. The State of North Carolina owns 12,666 shares of the stock. The county of Craven owns 1,233 shares, the county of Lenoir owns 500 shares,* the county of Pamlico owns 292 shares. The balance of the stock of the road is owned by private individuals. The equipment of the road was by no means complete when the War between the States began (1861), and by reason of the fact that a good portion of the road was under the control of the Federal arms from the fall of New Bern in 1862 to the close of the war in 1865, the road when turned over to its rightful owners was little more, if any, than a burden to carry, which was in part the cause of no returns to the stockholders on their investments for thirty-four years after the road was constructed.

During the administration of Hon. T. J. Jarvis, Governor of North Carolina, the railroad was leased to W. J. Best, who had control and operated same for a short time only, and then returned it back to its owner.

There is an outstanding bonded indebtedness against the road of \$325,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum, the interest payable semi-annually. Bonds for same were issued in 1887 and will mature in 1917.† During the last year of the presidency of James A. Bryan two suits were instituted in the Federal Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina for the appointment of receivers of the road—first by K. S. Finch of New York, and the second by John P. Cuyler of New Jersey. Receivers were appointed in both cases, but relief was granted by higher courts.

The vast amount of unsettled business in which the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company was in any way interested at the time the Howland Improvement Company, "lessees," assumed control of the railroad, was very largely adjusted during the first two years. The expiration of the third year of the lease found only a small amount of difference to be looked after, which in time was settled. Suit was brought in the Superior Court of Craven County, in 1906, to annul the lease to the Howland Improvement Company, resulting in a decision upholding the lease, which decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

The contract for lease with the Howland Improvement Company terminates in ninety-one years and four months from the date of

* Sold to private individuals. † Written in 1914.

its execution, and the stipulations contained in same have, up to the last meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, in 1912, been largely complied with, as will be seen from the annual reports to the stockholders' meeting of the president, treasurer and expert of the lessor company. The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad has, with some other short lines in Eastern North Carolina, been merged into and now forms part of the Norfolk Southern Railway system.

The following have been presidents of the company: James A. Bryan, J. W. Grainger, S. W. Ferrebee, L. P. Tapp, H. H. Grainger and Thomas D. Warren.

THE NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

JOSEPH E. POGUE, *Secretary, Raleigh.*

The North Carolina Agricultural Society, which operates the State Fair annually in Raleigh during the month of October, was chartered by special act of the Legislature in 1852 "to provide a place for the holding of annual fairs, that the citizens may be encouraged by exhibitions, premiums and other means to develop and improve the productions of agriculture and every species of native industry; and to this end, and for these great and valuable purposes, and to no other, shall the corporation apply all the funds which by any means it may acquire."

No capital stock was provided for in that charter. Various public-spirited citizens loaned to the Society a sum of money sufficient to purchase grounds and erect buildings for the purposes of an annual fair, taking therefor the bonds of the Society. The real property pledged to secure this bonded debt is held in trust. The bonded debt was originally \$26,600, but was reduced in 1905 to \$22,600, and refunded for twenty years at five per cent instead of six per cent, the former rate. These bonds are now generally held at par value. In 1917 ten thousand dollars more was borrowed from the Citizens National Bank of Raleigh, at six per cent, to build the Woman's Building. This is payable in annual installments of \$1,000 each, \$5,000 of which has been paid.

Any profits made in the operation of the Fair go into a surplus fund, which is spent in permanent improvements of all kinds at the Fair Grounds, for increased premiums, and other betterments that go toward making the Fair more efficient and for payment of the interest on the Bonds.

The present Fair Grounds are in the western suburbs of the city of Raleigh, at the terminus of the electric street car line. They were purchased about forty years ago, and cover sixty-seven acres of land in one of the most desirable of Raleigh's suburbs. The Society has twelve large buildings on these grounds. Some of these buildings were erected when the site was acquired, but most of them have gradually been added from annual profits of the Fair. Most of them have been put up in recent years. The three live-stock buildings were erected in 1913. The "Sandhills" Building was donated through President Leonard Tufts in 1916, and the Woman's Building was built in 1917. A new sheep building was erected, 25x162 feet in dimension. Modern bleacher seats to accommodate 1,500 persons and many changes and improvements on the grounds were made in 1920. Nearly all of the old buildings have been remodeled and practically rebuilt out of the current income.

A few years ago a Machinery Shed, 48 x 200 feet, with metal roof, was erected for the accommodation of exhibits of heavy farm machinery. A modern reinforced concrete building 60 x 150 feet has been put up for the exhibitors of agricultural and horticultural products. This is equipped with a concrete floor. The State Board of Agriculture usually occupies about one-half of this building with a most attractive exhibit of the various activities of the Department of Agriculture. A modern fireproof poultry house has been erected and gives 9,000 square feet of space for exhibits of this valuable and growing industry of the State.

Among other improvements might be mentioned the widening three times of the "Midway" within the last dozen years, to afford room for the ever increasing crowds, and the macadamizing of this thoroughfare; the overhauling and remodeling of the Arts and Crafts Building, known as "Floral Hall"; a large increase in the number of box stalls for exhibition and race horses, the wiring of the buildings for electric lights, the extension of the city water pipe to the Fair Grounds, providing running water throughout. The live-stock buildings cost nearly \$10,000; the swine building

has a concrete floor. And all of these improvements, with the exception of the Woman's Building, have been erected and paid for out of the current revenues, without adding one dollar of bonded debt. This is an achievement of which the management feels proud.

In addition to this, the management found the Society heavily in debt and facing the possibility of a foreclosure of the mortgage. All floating debts have been paid. Nearly \$15,000 has been paid for past-due interest and in reducing the bonded debt.

It may be said, in conservative terms, that the Fair has grown from modest beginnings, until in recent years, just as the Old North State is taking her proper place among the foremost States of the Union, her State Fair is taking rank with the leading institutions of the kind in the country. Moreover, it has been gaining more and more the enthusiastic support, coöperation and advice of men in all industries of the State, a thing that is absolutely necessary for the making of a larger and greater fair.

It is the intention of the management to continue to put up new permanent buildings as fast as the profits from the fair will permit, or the public policy of the State towards her agricultural and industrial interests as expressed at the State Fair will make possible, replacing all of the old wooden structures with buildings that are adapted to the rapidly increasing needs of the more representative exhibitors that are year by year demanding larger and better accommodations. A new race track was completed in 1920 at a cost of \$23,000, releasing the old track site for improvements.

Some definite idea of the growth of the Fair during the last few years may be gathered from the fact that in one year the number of solid carloads of exhibits jumped from 42 to 83, and the number of separate entries from 1,201 in 1909 to 3,501 in 1910, and 4,136 in 1911, and each year since has shown a healthy growth, 1922 witnessing the largest exhibits in the long history of the Society.

No other occasion in North Carolina draws anything like the throngs that visit the State Fair each year. The railroads for years have been putting on special rates and extra trains to handle the crowds, and thousands come by automobile.

Keeping pace with the most modern methods of stimulating the efforts to produce better and better crops of all kinds, the management during the last few years has instituted the corn contest fea

ture for boys, cotton contests for men and boys, the tomato contest for girls, the Pig Clubs for boys and girls, and the Poultry Clubs for boys and girls, and still more and larger prizes for individual and county exhibits and agricultural products. The Girls' and Boys' Poultry Clubs were invited to enter our poultry show free of entry fees, and they made a fine showing and won a large percentage of the prize money in this department.

The Fair of 1922, by common consent, was pronounced the best in its long history of fifty-seven years. Especially did the exhibits in cattle, horses, swine and sheep excel anything yet seen at the State Fair or anywhere else in our Fair Zone.

The list of national live-stock associations offering their special premiums at the Fair keeps growing larger as the years go by, and in the care of one of the most prominent of these associations the North Carolina State Fair is honored among only four Southern fairs. It is thus apparent that our State Fair is recognized as one of the greatest gathering points for pure-bred live-stock in the South.

For years the management has been working away from the big-midway and little-exhibit condition of a fair back to the fundamental purpose of its existence, the competition of the best to make better, and all questionable shows and doubtful games are absolutely forbidden in the grounds, and a clear field is given to the best shows offering legitimate amusement as well as educational features. *The management is working for the ideal State Fair, which shall be the meeting place of agriculture and industry, a delightful outing for all the members of the family, a short school for men and women, boys and girls, the best short course in agriculture in the State, a great industrial exchange, a university of experience and experiment, an annual advertisement of the greatness of a great State.*

Mrs. Edith Vanderbilt of Biltmore, N. C., was elected president of the Society in 1921, and has just been re-elected president for 1923 her third term. Her activities for the promotion, enlargement and development of State Fair along all useful lines, during her administration has set a new pace, culminating in the largest display of live-stock at the 1922 State Fair ever seen in the South, and the Society is to be congratulated upon her accepting the presidency for another year, when even greater results are naturally to be expected. She also inaugurated an active State campaign for new

life and annual memberships in the Society, and increased the number this year from 65 to 233, and this campaign will be continued throughout the State during 1923.

Mr. E. V. Walborn, formerly manager of the Ohio State Fair, is now serving his first year as business manager of the North Carolina State Fair, and brings to us advanced ideas which he should naturally develop in so large a field of experience, having served the Ohio State Fair for four years, terminating when he came here in January of 1922.

The outlook for the North Carolina State Fair for 1923 is such as to indicate and justify every hope of making the State Fair this fall a State Fair in fact as well as name, which is the goal set by the President, Mrs. Edith Vanderbilt. A most commendable ambition, and one likely to be achieved by the quite remarkable energy and determination of this most gracious and practical lady.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE CAPITOL.

On the morning of June 21, 1831, the State Capitol of North Carolina was destroyed by fire. Though the public records of the State were saved, the State Library, containing many valuable books and manuscripts, was lost.

The citizens of Raleigh naturally bemoaned the destruction of the building, but Governor Stokes did not regard it as a great loss. In his opinion there were some mitigating circumstances. In his message to the General Assembly, when it met the following November, he said that the calamity was not so great, because the old Statehouse, built in 1794, was almost ready to tumble down of its own accord, and that perhaps many valuable lives had been saved by its being destroyed by fire instead of tumbling down on the Legislature while in session.

At once Senator Seawell of Wake brought forward a bill providing for the erection of a new Capitol on the site of the old one. At the same time a similar bill was introduced in the House of Commons. As there was a strong sentiment in the State favorable to the removal of the capital from Raleigh to Fayetteville, these two bills to rebuild at Raleigh met with vigorous opposition. Accordingly, Senator Seawell's bill was quickly disposed of. Senator Wilson of Edge-

combe moved to table it, and it was tabled. The House bill was longer discussed. The discussion was prolonged for two days, but on a yea and nay vote the bill failed, 65 to 68. The Assembly of 1831 refused to rebuild.

A year passed, and the ruins of the old Statehouse still marked the site of the former Capitol. But the Constitution, or rather the Ordinance, of 1789, located the capital at Raleigh, and the Legislature had no power to move it. It was even questioned with great seriousness whether the Assembly could hold its sessions in the Governor's Mansion, at the end of Fayetteville Street, as that was outside of the limits of the town. To move the Capital a convention was necessary, and a majority of the Legislature was not favorable to a convention.

At the session of November, 1832, the Assembly, by a vote of 35 to 28 in the Senate and 73 to 60 in the House, resolved to rebuild on the old site, and \$50,000 was appropriated for the purpose.

William Boylan, Duncan Cameron, Henry Seawell, Romulus M. Saunders and William S. Mohon were appointed commissioners to have the work done. The commissioners, with \$50,000 at their command, did not dally. The rubbish was cleared away, the excavations made and the foundations were laid. On July 4, 1833, the corner-stone was set in place. Up to that time W. S. Drummond was the superintendent and chief architect, and he was one of the principal persons in the ceremony of laying the corner-stone.

After the foundations were laid the work progressed more slowly, and it was so expensive that the appropriation was exhausted. The Legislature at its next session appropriated \$75,000 more. To do the stone and finer work many skilled artisans had been brought from Scotland and other countries. Part of the work was conducted under the supervision of W. S. Drummond and another part under Colonel Thomas Bragg, but these arrangements did not prove satisfactory, and a year later, in September, 1834, Mr. I. Theil Town of New York, acting for the commissioners, contracted with David Paton to come to Raleigh and superintend the work.

Mr. Paton was an architect who had come from Scotland the year before. He was then thirty-three years of age. He was the son of John Paton of Edinburgh, who was an extensive builder in that city and vicinity and who had built the greater part of the new town and

constructed the famous Dean Bridge across the water of Leith, and he ranked high in his profession. Having received a liberal education at the University of Edinburgh, David Paton took up the profession of his father and was regularly bred as an architect and builder under his father and under Sir John Sloan, R. A., professor of architecture to the Royal Academy of London. He soon demonstrated his capacity. When he first came to Raleigh the cost of overseeing the work on the Capitol was \$25 a day. He reduced that cost to \$9. Twenty-eight stonecutters were paid \$81 a day. This he reduced to \$56. He made a saving in these two items alone of \$42 a day. He found himself to be not merely supervisor of the work, but the superintendent; not merely the superintendent, but the bookkeeper and paymaster. He had every detail of the work on his shoulders. And then he had to make the working drawings. He was the builder, the architect, the designer.

Both the commissioners and the architect had large ideas. The former were wise enough to expend the original \$50,000, which the General Assembly expected would complete the structure, *on its foundation*. Their work being severely criticised, they resigned January 1, 1835. Their successors were Beverly Daniel, chairman, Samuel F. Patterson, Charles Manly and Alfred Jones. The Legislature was compelled to make appropriations for the work from time to time. The following is a table of the several appropriations made:

Session of 1832-33	\$ 50,000.00
Session of 1833-34	75,000.00
Session of 1834-35	75,000.00
Session of 1835	75,000.00
Session of 1836-37	120,000.00
Session of 1838-39	105,300.00
Session of 1840-41	31,374.46
Total	\$531,674.46

It must be remembered that the stone with which the building was erected was the property of the State. Had the State been compelled to purchase this material the cost of the Capitol would have been considerably increased.

The following is a description of the Capitol, written by David Paton, the architect:

"The State Capitol is 160 feet in length from north to south by 140 feet from east to west. The whole height is $97\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the center. The apex of pediment is 64 feet in height. The stylobate is 18 feet in height. The columns of the east and west porticoes are 5 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. An entablature, including blocking course, is continued around the building, 12 feet high.

"The columns and entablature are Grecian Doric, and copied from the Temple of Minerva, commonly called the Parthenon, which was erected in Athens about 500 years before Christ. An octagon tower surrounds the rotunda, which is ornamented with Grecian cornices, etc., and its dome is decorated at top with a similar ornament to that of the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, commonly called the Lanthorn of Demosthenes.

"The interior of the Capitol is divided into three stories: First, the lower story, consisting of ten rooms, eight of which are appropriated as offices to the Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, and Comptroller, each having two rooms of the same size—the one containing an area of 649 square feet, the other 528 square feet—the two committee rooms, each containing 200 square feet, and four closets; also the rotunda, corridors, vestibules, and plazas, contain an area of 4,370 square feet. The vestibules are decorated with columns and antæ, similar to those of the Ionic Temple on the Ilissus, near the Acropolis of Athens. The remainder is groined with stone and brick, springing from columns and pilasters of the Roman Doric.

"The second story consists of Senatorial and Representatives' chambers, the former containing an area of 2,545 and the latter 2,849 square feet. Four apartments enter from Senate Chamber, two of which contain each an area of 169 square feet, and the other two contain an area of 154 square feet; also, two rooms enter from Representatives' chamber, each containing an area of 170 square feet; of two committee rooms, each containing an area of 231 feet; of four presses and the passages, stairs, lobbies, and colonnades, containing an area of 3,204 square feet.

"The lobbies and Hall of Representatives have their columns and antæ of the Octagon Tower of Andronicus Cyrrhestes and the plan of the hall is of the formation of the Greek theater and the columns and antæ in the Senatorial chamber and rotunda are of the Temple of Erechetus, Minerva Polias, and Pandrosus, in the Acropolis of Athens, near the above named Parthenon.

"Third, or attic story, consists of rooms appropriated to the Supreme Court and Library, each containing an area of 693 square feet. Galleries of both houses have an area of 1,300 square feet; also two apartments entering from Senate gallery, each 169 square feet, of four presses and the lobbies' stairs, 988 square feet. These lobbies, as well as rotunda, are lit with cupolas, and it is proposed to finish the court and library in the florid Gothic style."

In the summer of 1840 the work was finished. The Assembly had, in December, 1832, appropriated \$50,000 for the building. Mr. Boylan, Judge Cameron and State Treasurer Mohoon and their associates spent that sum in the foundation. They proposed to have a Capitol worthy of the State. At every subsequent session the Assembly made additional appropriations. There was some caviling, and the commissioners resigned; but the Legislature and the new commissioners took no step backwards. Year by year they pressed on the work as it had been begun, until at last, after more than seven years, the sum of \$531,674.46 was expended. As large as that sum was for the time, when the State was so poor and when the entire taxes for all State purposes reached less than \$100,000, yet the people were satisfied. The building had been erected with rigorous economy, and it was an object of great pride to the people. Indeed, never was money better expended than in the erection of this noble Capitol.

Speaking of this structure, Samuel A. Ashe, in an address on David Paton, delivered in 1909, says:

"Not seventy years have passed since the completion of this building, yet it has undying memories. It was finished the year Henry Clay was set aside and his place as the Whig leader given to General Harrison. Four years later Clay spoke from the western portico; but, like Webster and Calhoun, the prize of the presidency was denied him. The voices of other men of large mould also have been heard within this Capitol. Here, too, our great jurists—Gaston, Ruffin, Pearson and their associates—held their sessions and brought renown to North Carolina. Here, Badger, Mangum, Dobbin and scores of men known to fame held high debates. Here was brought forth in great travail our system of internal improvements, and of education, ramifying the State, disseminating enlightenment and opening the pathways to prosperous, contented and happy homes for our people.

"Here Ellis and Clark and the mighty Vance directed the affairs of State in the trying days of war and suffering and desolation, the glories mingled with pain and sorrow, and fading away in heart-rending defeat; but through it all the women and men, alike heroes, worthy the poets' loftiest strains. Then, when the people were still bowed in anguish, Carolinians turned their faces to the future, and, with resolution and intelligence, themselves modified their laws and institutions to meet the new conditions but in vain, for these mute walls are the witnesses of the saturnalia of Reconstruction, still awaiting some Dante to portray the scenes with realistic power. Yet the dark cloud had its silver lining, and the courageous devotion of Jarvis, John Graham and their Spartan band adds historic interest to that time of fearful storm.

"Later, here was the scene of the great State trial, the impeachment of the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth and the contest between the intellectual giants of that generation, Governor Graham and Bragg and Merrimon, contesting with Smith and Conigland and Richard Badger.

"And these walls have witnessed the reversal of that State policy forced on an unwilling people by the mailed hand of the conquering power, and the full restoration of Anglo-Saxon control. Never in history has a people been so clearly and effectually vindicated as those gallant souls of North Carolina, who, emulating the constancy of Hamilcar, swore their children to undying opposition to those who would destroy their civilization. Let the oppressed of future ages gaze on the scene and take courage. Already hallowed are the memories that these chambers evoke. What grand occasions yet await them! We may not lift the veil of the future, but experience warns us that history constantly repeats itself, and as the web woven by destiny unrolls itself there will yet occur within these enduring walls occasions of surpassing magnitude affecting the weal and woe of our posterity."

STATE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

Mindful of the fact that only a little more than a generation ago the State Capitol of North Carolina was destroyed by fire, entailing the loss of many valuable records and papers, for some years prior

to the convening of the 1911 session of the General Assembly the demand has been insistent for a safer housing of several departments of the State Government at Raleigh, notably the books and records of the North Carolina Historical Commission, which has now grown to be one of the most important branches of the work at the seat of government.

Early in the session a movement was started for the building of a State administration building at the capital, and after numerous conferences and compromises of differences as to the amount that should be appropriated for that purpose, a bill was at length unanimously passed by both houses, appropriating the sum of \$250,000 for this purpose and conferring upon the government the appointment of a State Building Commission for the consummation of this worthy undertaking. Soon after the adjournment of the Legislature Governor W. W. Kitchin named as the members of the Commission Ashley Horne of Clayton, William E. Springer of Wilmington, Julian S. Carr of Durham, W. L. Parsons of Rockingham, A. S. Rascoe of Windsor, J. A. Long of Roxboro, and J. Elwood Cox of High Point, men of affairs and recognized business ability in the State.

The State Building Commission held its first meeting in the office of the State Auditor at 12:30 p. m., May 9, 1911, and organized by the election of Ashley Horne, of Clayton, as chairman, and William E. Springer, of Wilmington, as secretary. Following organization a conference was held with the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds, composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney-General. It was stated as the purpose of the General Assembly to provide ample room for the Supreme Court, all valuable State records, the State Library, offices for the Attorney-General, and several of the other State departments. The grounds were carefully gone over, the situation canvassed, and a subcommittee composed of Chairman Horne, Secretary Springer, and Commissioner Cox was appointed to go further into the matter of a building and site.

At a subsequent meeting, on May 19, 1911, the committee reported that it had secured an option on three sites, and recommended the purchase of the Grimes tract for \$45,000. This recommendation was accepted by the Commission as a whole, and on June 6, 1911.

plans as prepared by P. Thornton Marye, of Atlanta, were accepted after hearing a number of others and after several conferences. These plans were later reviewed by Glenn Brown, of Washington, D. C., another expert in building construction, and were declared eminently proper and in order in every respect. The plans call for a modern fireproof building four stories in height and admirably adapted to the purpose to which it will be put.

On November 1, 1911, the Commission met again in Raleigh, after proposals had been invited for the building, and after considering a number of bids for the construction, the contract was at length awarded to the John T. Wilson Company, of Richmond, Va., at a cost of \$188,000, the building to be completed and ready for occupancy by January 19, 1913.

How well the State Building Commission wrought is attested by the splendid building, which now stands opposite the Capitol grounds and which was occupied in January, 1914, by the several departments of government as agreed upon after the numerous conferences of the Commission. The departments occupying the building are as follows: First floor, State Library; second floor, North Carolina Historical Commission and the Library Commission; third floor, the Supreme Court and Attorney-General; fourth floor, Supreme Court Library.

NORTH CAROLINA DAY.

The following act, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Celebration of North Carolina Day in the Public Schools," is chapter 164 of the Public Laws of 1901:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That the 12th day of October in each and every year, to be called "North Carolina Day" may be devoted, by appropriate exercises in the public schools of the State, to the consideration of some topic or topics of our State history, to be selected by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. *Provided*, that if the said day shall fall on Saturday or Sunday, then, the celebration shall occur on the Monday next following: *Provided, further*, that if the said day shall fall at a time when any such schools may not be in session, the celebration may be held within one month from the beginning of the term, unless the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall designate some other time.

SEC. 2. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification. In the General Assembly read three times, and ratified this the 9th day of February, A. D., 1901.

October 12th, the date selected for North Carolina Day, is the anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of the University of North Carolina, October 12, 1793. In accordance with the provisions of this act, the Superintendent of Public Instruction has had prepared and distributed to the schools of the State each year a program of exercises devoted to the study of some phase of North Carolina history.

Since the creation of North Carolina Day the following subjects have been studied each year (back numbers of the programs can be secured from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.):

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|-------|---|--------------------------------|--|
| 1901. | The Roanoke Island Colonies. | Prepared by Fred A. Olds. | |
| 1902. | The Albemarle Section. | Prepared by a Committee. | |
| 1903. | The Lower Cape Fear Section. | Prepared by R. D. W. Connor. | |
| 1904. | The Pamlico-Neuse Section. | Prepared by Charles L. Coon. | |
| 1905. | The Scotch Highlanders in North Carolina. | Prepared by R. D. W. Connor. | |
| 1906. | Charles D. McIver Memorial Day. | Prepared by R. D. W. Connor. | |
| 1907. | The Scotch-Irish in North Carolina. | Prepared by Charles H. Mebane. | |
| 1908. | The German Settlements in North Carolina | | } Each prepared by
R. D. W. Connor. |
| 1909. | Western North Carolina. | | |
| 1910. | North Carolina Poets and Poetry. | | |
| 1911. | Local and County History. | | |
| 1912. | Charles B. Aycock Memorial Day. | | |
| 1913. | North Carolina Rural Life and Knapp Memorial Day. | Edited by N. C. Newbold. | |
| 1914. | Community Service. | | |
| 1915. | School and Neighborhood Improvement Day. | | |
| 1916. | Murphy Day: Archibald DeBow Murphy. | Prepared by Edgar W. Knight. | |
| 1917. | Theft, Conservatism, Patriotism. | | |

LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Although certain great days in each year—such as New Year's Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day—have long been observed as general holidays, there were no "legal" holidays in North Carolina prior to 1881. The Legislature of that year, in the interest of commercial transactions, passed an act to make these customary holidays "legal" holidays. It is chapter 294, Public Laws of 1881, and was brought forward in The Code of 1883 as sections 3784-3786 of chapter 61. It provides:

"That the first day of January, twenty-second day of February, tenth day of May, twentieth day of May, fourth day of July, and a day appointed by the Governor of North Carolina as a thanksgiving day, and the twenty-fifth day of December of each and every year be,

and the same are hereby declared to be public holidays; and that whenever any such holiday shall fall upon Sunday, the Monday next following shall be deemed a public holiday, and papers due on such Sunday shall be payable on the Saturday next preceding, and papers which would otherwise be payable on said Monday shall be payable on the Tuesday next thereafter.

"SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever either of the above named days shall fall on Saturday, the papers due on the Sunday following shall be payable on the Monday next succeeding.

"SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever the above named days shall fall on Monday, the papers which should otherwise be payable on that day shall be payable on Tuesday next succeeding."

Ten years later, the nineteenth of January was made a "legal" holiday, by chapter 58, Public Laws of 1891, which provides:

"That the nineteenth day of January, the birthday of the peerless Robert E. Lee, in each and every year hereafter, shall be a public holiday."

In 1899, the first Thursday in September was designated as Labor Day and made a "legal" holiday. The Legislature of 1901 amended this Act by changing the holiday from the first Thursday to the first Monday in September. The reason for this change was recited in the preamble of the act as follows:

"Whereas it is desirable that the same date should be set aside by both State and Federal statutes for the observance of the same holiday;

"And whereas the first Monday in September is designated by statutes in various States and also by Federal Statutes as Labor Day, while the first Thursday in September is designated as Labor Day by statute of this State, thereby causing confusion and annoyance in mercantile transactions, therefore," etc.

These several Acts were all brought forward in the Revisal of 1905 as section 2838.

The Legislature of 1907 added another legal holiday to the list by setting aside as a holiday "Tuesday after the first Monday in November, when a general election is held." This is chapter 996, Public Laws of 1907.

The latest of our legal holidays is the twelfth day of April. This was provided for by chapter 888, Public Laws of 1909, which is as follows:

"Whereas the Provincial Congress which met at Halifax, in this State, in April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, after providing for the military organization of the State, did, on the twelfth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, adopt the following resolutions, generally known as the 'Halifax Resolutions,' to-wit:

"*Resolved*, That the delegates for this colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the delegates of the other colonies in declaring independency, and forming foreign alliances, reserving to this colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a constitution and laws for this colony.'

"And whereas said resolution is the first declaration in favor of independence by the people of the whole State, through their duly authorized representatives, and was adopted more than two months before the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress; and whereas an occurrence so momentous in the history of our State and Nation, and so illustrative of the patriotism and wisdom of the whole people of North Carolina, should be commemorated, therefore,

"The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

"SECTION 1. That the twelfth day of April in each and every year be, and the same is hereby made a legal holiday in North Carolina."

Legal holidays in North Carolina, therefore, are as follows:

January 1—New Year's Day.

January 19—Birthday of General Robert E. Lee.

February 22—Birthday of George Washington.

April 12—Anniversary of the Resolutions adopted by the Provincial Congress of North Carolina, at Halifax, April 12, 1776, instructing the delegates from North Carolina to the Continental Congress to vote for a Declaration of Independence.

May 10—Confederate Memorial Day.

May 20—Anniversary of the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence."

July 4—Independence Day.

September, first Monday—Labor Day.

November, Tuesday after first Monday—General Election Day.

November 11—Armistice Day.

November, last Thursday—Thanksgiving Day.

December 25—Christmas Day.

THE STATE FLAG.

The first legislation on the subject of a State flag was enacted by the Convention of 1861. May 20, 1861, the Convention adopted the Ordinance of Secession.

On that same day Col. John D. Whitford, a member of the Convention from Craven County, introduced the following ordinance, which was passed and referred to a select committee of seven:

"Be it ordained that the flag of this State shall be a blue field with a white V thereon, and a star, encircling which shall be the words 'Surgit astrum, May 20th, 1775.'"

Colonel Whitford was made chairman of the committee to which this ordinance was referred. The committee secured the aid and advice of William Carl Brown, an artist of Raleigh. Brown prepared and submitted a model to this committee. And this model was adopted by the Convention on the 22d day of June, 1861. It will be observed that the Brown model, to be hereafter explained, was vastly different from the one originally proposed by Colonel Whitford. Here is the ordinance as it appears on the Journal of the Convention:

"AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO A STATE FLAG."

"Be it ordained by this Convention, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the Flag of North Carolina shall consist of a red field with a white star in the center, and with the inscription, above the star, in a semi-circular form, of 'May 20th, 1775,' and below the star, in a semi-circular form, of 'May 20, 1861.' That there shall be two bars of equal width, and the length of the field shall be equal to the bar, the width of the field being equal to both bars; the first bar shall be blue, and the second shall be white; and the length of the flag shall be one-third more than its width. (Ratified the 22d day of June, 1861.)"

This State flag, adopted in 1861, is said to have been issued to the first ten regiments of State troops during the summer of that year, and was borne by them throughout the war, being the only flag, except the National and Confederate colors, used by the North Carolina troops during the Civil War. This flag existed until 1885, when the Legislature of that year adopted a new model.

The bill, which was introduced by General Johnstone Jones on the 5th of February, 1885, passed its final reading one month later after little or no debate. This act reads as follows:

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A STATE FLAG.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That the flag of North Carolina shall consist of a blue union, containing in the center thereof a white star with the letter N in gilt on the left and the letter C in gilt on the right of said star, the circle containing the same to be one-third the width of the union.

SEC. 2. That the fly of the flag shall consist of two equally proportioned bars; the upper bar to be red, the lower bar to be white; that the length of the bars horizontally shall be equal to the perpendicular length of the union, and the total length of the flag shall be one-third more than its width.

SEC. 3. That above the star in the center of the union there shall be a gilt scroll in semi-circular form, containing in black letters this inscription: "May 20th, 1775," and that below the star there shall be a similar scroll containing in black letters the inscription: "April 12, 1776."

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this 9th day of March, A. D. 1885.

No change has been made in the flag since the passage of this act. By an act of 1907 it is provided:

"That the board of trustees or managers of the several State institutions and public buildings shall provide a North Carolina flag, of such dimensions and material as they may deem best, and the same shall be displayed from a staff upon the top of each and every such building at all times except during inclement weather, and upon the death of any State officer or any prominent citizen the flag shall be put at half-mast until the burial of such person shall have taken place.

"That the Board of County Commissioners of the several counties in this State shall likewise authorize the procuring of a North Carolina flag, to be displayed either on a staff upon the top, or draped behind the Judges' stand, in each and every courthouse in the State, and that the State flag shall be displayed at each and every term of court held, and on such other public occasions as the Commissioners may deem proper."

THE GREAT SEAL.

The Constitution of North Carolina, Article III, section 16, requires that

Abridged from "The Great Seal of North Carolina," by J. Wilson Green, Publications of the North Carolina Historical Commission, Bulletin No. 5.

"There shall be a seal of the State which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may acquire, and shall be called 'The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina.' All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name and by the authority of the State of North Carolina, sealed with 'The Great Seal of the State,' signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of State."

The use of a Great Seal for the attestation of important documents began with the institution of government in North Carolina. There have been at various times nine different seals in use in the colony and State. The first seal was adopted by the Lords Proprietors of Carolina soon after receiving their charters from the Crown in 1665. This seal is to be seen in the Public Record Office in London. It is described as follows:

"The obverse side has a shield bearing on its face two cornucopias crossed, filled with products and having for supporters, on the sinister side, an Indian chief holding an arrow. On the dexter is an Indian squaw with a papoose by her side and one in her arms. These natives, I imagine, are supposed to be bringing tribute. The crest is a stag upon a wreath above a helmet from which there is a mantling. On the scroll below the shield is the motto, *Domitus Cultoribus Orbis*. Around the shield are the words MANGUM SIGILLUM CAROLINAE DOMINORUM. On the reverse side is a disc bearing a cross, around which are arranged the coats-of-arms of the Lords Proprietors in the following order: Clarendon, Albemarle, Craven, John Berkeley, Cooper, Carteret, William Berkeley, and Colleton. The size of this seal is 3 3/8 inches in diameter, and was made by placing together two wax cakes with tape between before being impressed, and was about 1/4 inch thick. This seal was used on all the official papers of the Lords Proprietors for Carolina, embracing North and South Carolina."

About 1665 the government of Albemarle County was organized, and for a seal the reverse side of the seal of the Lords Proprietors was adopted. It bore the word A-L-B-E-M-A-R-L-E, beginning with the letter A between the names of Clarendon and Albemarle, L between the arms of Albemarle and Craven, BE between the arms of Craven, Lord John Berkeley, etc.

This was a small seal 1 7/16 inches in diameter, with one face only, and is now frequently to be found attached to colonial papers. It was first used for the government of the County of Albemarle, and then became the seal of the Province of North Carolina, being used until just after the purchase by the Crown.

In 1730, after the purchase of the colony by the Crown, the Lords of Trade proposed to the King a new seal "whereon Liberty is represented introducing Plenty to your Majesty with this motto, *Quae scra tamen resperit*, and this inscription around the circumference, *Sigillum Provinciae Nostrae Carolinae, Septentrionalis*." The background on which the King and these figures stand is a map of the coast of North Carolina, and in the offing is a ship. On the reverse of this seal are the Royal Arms, Crown, Garter, Supporters and Motto, with this inscription around the circumference, *Georgius Secundus Dei Gratia Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, et Hiberniae, Rex, Fidei Defensor, Brunsvici et Lunenburgi Dux, Sacri Romani Imperii Archi Thesaurarius, et Elector*.

This seal was made by placing two cakes or layers of wax together, between which was the ribbon or tape with which the instrument was interlaced and by which the seal was appended. It was customary to put a piece of paper on the outside of these cakes before they were impressed. The seal complete was $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick and weighed about $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

In 1767 Governor Tryon received from the King a new Great Seal for the Province. The new seal was engraved on the one side with the Royal Arms, Garter, Crown, Supporters and Motto, and this inscription around the circumference "*Georgius III D: G: Mag. Bri. Fr. et Hib. Rex, F. D. Brun, et Lun, Dux, S. R. I. ar Thes, et El.*" On the other side are figures of the King and Liberty who is introducing Plenty to the King with this Motto, *Quae Scra Tamen Resperit*. Around the circumference is the following legend: *Sigillum. Provinciae Nostrae Carolinae, Septentrionalis*. This seal was 4 inches in diameter, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inches thick, and weighed $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Sometimes a smaller seal than the Great Seal was used, as commissions and grants are often found with a small heart-shaped seal about one inch wide and a quarter of an inch thick which was impressed with a crown. Also a seal was occasionally used about three inches long and two inches wide and a half an inch thick, in the shape of an ellipse. These impressions were evidently made by putting the wax far enough under the edge of the Great Seal to take the impression of the crown. The royal governors also sometimes used their private seals.

When the government of the independent State of North Carolina was organized, the Constitution adopted at Halifax, December 18, 1776, provided, Section XVII, "That there shall be a seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require; and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina and be affixed to all grants and commissions."

The Convention of 1868 changed the section of the Constitution, with reference to the seal, to read as it now stands.

The Assembly of 1778 appointed William Tisdale to cut and engrave the first State seal, under the direction of the Governor. This seal was used until 1794. Its actual size was three inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. It was made by putting two cakes of wax together with paper wafers on the outside and pressed between the dies forming the obverse and reverse sides of this seal.

The seal of 1778 is described as follows:

"On one side is the figure of Minerva or Liberty holding in the right hand the pole with cap and in the left hand with arm extended is held a large scroll on which appears in large capital letters the word 'Constitution.' Under the figure the words, IN LEGIBUS SALUS. Around the circumference are the words, THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. On the other side of the shield is the figure of a woman, probably Plenty. The right arm is folded across her breast and in her right hand inclining toward her left shoulder is held a distaff. In the left hand with arm extended is held an ear of corn. In the distance beyond a tree browses a cow. Under these figures appear the word and letters 'INDEPENDENCE—MDCCLXXVI.' Around the circumference appear the words O. FORTUNATOS. NIMIUM. SUM. SI. BONA. NORINT, COLONOS."

In December, 1781, the General Assembly authorized the Governor to procure a seal that should "be prepared with one side only, and calculated to make the impression on the face of such grant, commission, record, or other public act," etc. An artist in Philadelphia submitted a sketch to the Governor as follows: Minerva is represented in the act of introducing Ceres with her horn of plenty to Liberty, who is seated on a pedestal holding in her right hand a book on which is inscribed the word "Constitution." In the background are introduced a pyramid, denoting strength and dura-

bility, and a pine tree which relates immediately to the products of the State.

This sketch, omitting Minerva and with some minor changes, was accepted by Governor Speight. The new seal was very much like the present one. It has two figures, Liberty and Plenty. Liberty is seated on a pedestal with her pole in her right hand, and her cap on the pole; in her left hand is a scroll with the word "Constitution" upon it. Plenty is standing to the left and front of Liberty; around her head is a circlet of flowers; in her right hand, leaning against her shoulder, is her cornucopia, mouth upwards, overflowing with fruits and produce. In her left is an ear of corn. Around the circumference are the words THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This seal was $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, slightly larger than the present one, and was used until about 1835.

In 1834 the Legislature authorized the Governor to procure a new seal. The preamble to the act states that the old seal had been in use since the first day of March, 1793. The seal adopted in 1835, which was used until 1883, was very similar to its predecessor. On it Liberty and Plenty faced each other. Liberty was standing, her pole with cap on it in her left hand, and a scroll with the word "Constitution" inscribed thereon in her right hand. Plenty is sitting down, her right arm half extended towards Liberty, three heads of wheat in her right hand, and in her left the small end of her horn, the mouth of which is resting at her feet, and the contents of her horn rolling out. Around the circumference were the words THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. This seal was $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

In 1883 an act was passed relative to the seal, which was incorporated in the Code as section 3329. The seal therein provided for is described as follows:

"The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina shall be two and one-quarter inches in diameter, and its design shall be a representation of the figures of Liberty and Plenty, looking toward each other, but not more than half fronting each other, and otherwise disposed as follows: Liberty, the first figure, standing, her pole with cap on it in her left hand and a scroll with the word 'Constitution' inscribed thereon in her right hand. Plenty, the second figure, sitting down, her right arm half extended towards Liberty,

three heads of wheat in her right hand, and in her left the small end of her horn, the mouth of which is resting at her feet, and the contents of the horn rolling out."

In 1893 an act, introduced by Jacob Battle, added at the foot of the coat of arms of the State as a part thereof the motto "Esse Quam Videri," and required that the words, "May 20, 1775," be inscribed at the top of the coat of arms.

The present Great Seal of the State of North Carolina is described at the top of the coat of arms.

"The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina is two and one-quarter inches in diameter, and its design is a representation of the figures of Liberty and Plenty, looking toward each other, but not more than half fronting each other, and otherwise disposed as follows: Liberty, the first figure standing, her pole with cap on it in her left hand and a scroll with the word 'Constitution' inscribed thereon in her right hand. Plenty, the second figure, sitting down, her right arm half extended toward Liberty, three heads of wheat in her right hand, and in her left the small end of her horn, the mouth of which is resting at her feet, and the contents of horn rolling out. In the exergon is inserted the words May 20, 1775, above the coat of arms. Around the circumference is the legend, 'The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina,' and the motto, 'Esse Quam Videri.'"

STATE MOTTO AND ITS ORIGIN.*

The General Assembly of 1893 (chapter 145) adopted the words "Esse Quam Videri" as the State's motto and directed that these words with the date, "20 May, 1775," should be placed with our Coat of Arms upon the Great Seal of the State.

The words "Esse Quam Videri" mean "to be rather than to seem." Nearly every State has adopted a motto, generally in Latin. The reason for their mottoes being in Latin is that the Latin tongue is far more condensed and terse than the English. The three words, "Esse Quam Videri," require at least six English words to express the same idea.

Curiosity has been aroused to learn the origin of our State motto. It is found in Cicero in his essay on Friendship (Cicero de Amicitia, chap. 26). He says, "Virtute enim ipsa non tam multi pediti

* Adopted from an article by Chief Justice Walter Clark in *The North Carolina Booklet*, Vol. IX, No. 3.

esse quam videri." i. e., "Virtue is a quality which not so many desire to possess as desire to seem to possess," or, translated literally, "For indeed not so many wish *to be* endowed with virtue *as* wish *to seem to be*."

The phrase is a striking one, and Cicero's version of it has been caught up and often used as a motto. No less than three houses of British nobility have adopted it, to-wit: the Earl of Winterton, Earl Brownlow and Lord Lurgan.

It has been adopted by many associations, especially literary societies. In this State it is the motto of Wilson Collegiate Institute and, with some modifications, of one of the societies at Wake Forest College.

The figures on our State Coat of Arms are Liberty and Plenty. It has been objected that the motto has no reference or application to the figures on the coat of arms. It is very rarely that such is the case. The national motto, "E Pluribus Unum," has no reference to the Eagle and Shield and the Thunderbolts on the national coat of arms. Nor has the "Excelsior" of New York, the "Dirigo" of Maine, the "Qui Transtulit, Sustinet" of Connecticut any application to the figures above them. Indeed, Virginia's "Sic Semper Tyrannis" is one of the very few instances in which the motto bears such reference. But, in fact, is our motto so entirely without reference to the coat of arms as is usually the case? The figures are, as just stated, Liberty and Plenty. Is it inappropriate to say we prefer *to be* free and prosperous than *seem to be so*. There have been States that had all the appearance of liberty and prosperity, when in truth having lost the reality of both, they were tottering to their fall.

It is a little singular that until the act of 1893 the sovereign State of North Carolina had no motto since its declaration of independence. It was one of the very few States which did not have a motto, and the only one of the original thirteen without one.

It may be noted that up to the time it became a "sovereign and independent State" the Colony or Province of North Carolina bore on its great seal "Quae sera tamen respexit." This was taken from the first Eclogue of Virgil (line 27) and, referring to the figure of Liberty, meant "Which, though late, looked upon me"—the full line in Virgil being "Liberty, which though late, looked upon me indolent." No wonder that this was dropped by the new State. Noth-

ing could possibly have been more inappropriate. Liberty came not to her late; and it came not to a people inert or unseeking her rewards. To such, liberty never comes.

It may be mentioned, to prevent any misunderstanding as to the scope of the Act of 1893 (now Revisal, sec. 5320), that it does not apply to county seals. Each county is authorized to adopt its own seal. Revisal, sec. 1318 (24). Many counties now have on their county seals the appropriate phrase, "Leges Jaraque Vindicamus." Some have adopted the State motto. But this is a matter left to the discretion of the county commissioners in each county.

NOTE BY THE EDITORS (of *The Booklet*).—The bill which was passed in 1893 to adopt our State motto was introduced by Senator Jacob Battle, of Nash, afterwards Judge of the Superior Court. We have before us a letter from him in which he states that the motto was selected by Judge—since Chief Justice—Walter Clark, who also drew the bill and requested him to present it. He adds that the words "20 May, 1775," secured the hearty coöperation of Senator Brevard McDowell, of Mecklenburg, and by their joint efforts the bill passed by the unanimous vote of both houses of the General Assembly, and without amendment.

THE CONFEDERATE MUSEUM AT RICHMOND.

In the house in Richmond, Virginia, which was the Executive Mansion of the Confederate States, and as such was occupied by President Jefferson Davis from 1861 to 1865, the United Daughters of the Confederacy support a museum of relics of the Confederacy. To each of the former Confederate States is assigned a room which it supports. To the support of the North Carolina Room, the General Assembly appropriates \$200 annually. About eight years ago it was decided that each room must raise an endowment of \$2,000. The officials of the North Carolina Room increased theirs to \$3,000, and up to date are the only ones who have completed their fund. The North Carolina Room contains one of the largest collections of relics, and the largest collection of portraits, in the museum. About 15,000 persons visit the museum annually.

The State Regent for North Carolina is, in 1918, Mrs. Latta C. Johnson of Charlotte, the Vice-Regent is Mrs. J. Allison Hodges, Richmond, Va.

PART VIII.

PLATFORMS OF POLITICAL PARTIES. 1922.

1. NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.
2. NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.
3. NATIONAL SOCIALIST PLATFORM.
4. NATIONAL PROHIBITION PLATFORM.
5. STATE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.
6. STATE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.
7. STATE SOCIALIST PLATFORM.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM 1920.

The Democratic Party, in its national convention now assembled, sends greetings to the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, and hails with patriotic pride the great achievements for country and the world wrought by a Democratic administration under his leadership.

It salutes the mighty people of this great republic, emerging with imperishable honor, from the severe tests and greivous strains of the most tragic war in history, having earned the plaudits and the gratitude of all free nations.

It declares its adherence to the fundamental progressive principles of social, economic and industrial justice and advance, and purposes to resume the great work of translating these principles into effective laws, begun and carried far by the Democratic administration and interrupted only when the war claimed all the national energies for the single task of victory.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The Democratic Party favors the League of Nations as the surest, if not the only, practicable means of maintaining the permanent peace of the world, and terminating the insufferable burden of great military and naval establishments. It was for this that America broke away from traditional isolation and spent her blood and treasure to crush a colossal scheme of conquest. It was upon this basis that the President of the United States, in prearrangement with our allies, consented to a suspension of hostilities against the imperial German government; the armistice was granted and a treaty of peace negotiated upon the definite assurance to Germany as well as to the powers pitted against Germany, that "a general association of nations must be formed, under specific covenants, for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike." Hence, we not only congratulate the President on the vision manifested and the vigor exhibited in the prosecution of the war, but we felicitate him and his associates on the exceptional achievements at Paris involved in the adoption of a league and treaty

so near akin to previously expressed American ideals and so intimately related to the aspirations of civilized people everywhere.

We commend the President for his courage and his high conception of good faith in steadfastly standing for the covenant agreed to by all the associated and allied nations at war with Germany, and we condemn the Republican Senate for its refusal to ratify the treaty merely because it was the product of Democratic statesmanship, thus interposing partisan envy and personal hatred in the way of peace and renewed prosperity of the world. By every accepted standard of international morality the President is justified in asserting that the honor of the country is involved in this business; and we point to the accusing fact that before it was determined to initiate political antagonism to the treaty, the now Republican chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee himself publicly proclaimed that any proposition for separate peace with Germany such as he and his party associates thereafter reported to the Senate, would make us "guilty of the blackest crime."

On May 15, last, the Knox substitute for the Versailles treaty was passed by the Republican Senate, and this convention can contrive no more fitting characterization of its obloquy than that made in the Forum Magazine of December, 1918, by Henry Cabot Lodge, when he said:

"If we send our armies and young men abroad to be killed and wounded in Northern France and Flanders with no result but this, our entrance into war with such an intention was a crime which nothing can justify."

The intent of Congress and the intent of the President was that there would be no peace until we could create a situation where no such war as this could recur. We cannot make peace except in company with our allies. It would brand us with everlasting dishonor and bring ruin to us also if we undertook to make a separate peace.

Thus to that which Mr. Lodge, in saner moments, considered "the blackest crime" he and his party in madness sought to give the sancity of law, that which eighteen months ago was of "ever lasting dishonor," the Republican Party and its candidates today accept as the essence of faith.

We endorse the President's view of our international obligations and his firm stand against reservations designed to cut to pieces the vital provisions of the Versailles treaty and we commend the Democrats in Congress for voting against resolutions for separate peace which would disgrace the nation. We advocate the immediate ratification of the treaty without reservations which would impair its essential integrity; but we do not oppose the acceptance of any reservations making clearer or more specific the obligations of the United States in the league associates. Only by doing this may we retrieve the reputation of this Nation among the powers of the earth and recover the moral leadership which President Wilson won and which Republican politicians at Washington sacrificed. Only by doing this may we hope to aid effectively in the restoration of order throughout the world, and to take the place which we should assume in the front ranks of spiritual, commercial, and industrial advancement.

We reject as utterly vain, if not vicious, the Republican assumption that ratification of the treaty and membership in the League of Nations would in any way impair the integrity or independence of our country. The fact that the covenant has been entered into by twenty-nine nations, all as jealous of their independence as we are of ours, is a sufficient refutation of such charges. The President repeatedly has declared, and this convention reaffirms, that all our duties and obligations as a member of the league must be fulfilled in strict conformity with the Constitution of the United States, embodied in which is the fundamental requirement of declaratory action by the Congress before this Nation becomes a participant in any war.

CONDUCT OF WAR

During the war President Wilson exhibited the very broadest conception of liberal Americanism. In his conduct of the war, as in the general administration of his high office, there was no semblance of partisan bias. He invited to Washington as his counsellors and coadjutors hundreds of the most prominent and pronounced Republicans in the country. To these he committed responsibilities of the gravest import and most confidential nature. Many of them had charge of vital activities of the Government.

And yet, with the war successfully prosecuted and gloriously ended, the Republican Party in Congress, far from applauding the masterly leadership of the President and felicitating the country on the amazing achievements of the American Government, has meanly requited the considerate course of the Chief Magistrate by savagely defaming the commander-in-chief of the army and navy and by assailing nearly every public officer of every branch of the service intimately concerned in winning the war abroad and preserving the security of the Government at home.

We express to the soldiers and sailors and marines of America the admiration of their fellow countrymen. Guided by the genius of such commanders as Gen. John J. Pershing, the armed force of America constituted a decisive factor in the victory and brought new luster to the flag.

We commend the patriotic men and women who sustained the efforts of their Government in the crucial hours of the war and contributed to the brilliant administrative success achieved under the broad-visioned leadership of our President.

FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS

A review of the record of the Democratic Party during the administration of Woodrow Wilson presents a chapter of substantial achievements unsurpassed in the history of the republic. For fifty years before the advent of this administration periodical convulsions had impeded the industrial progress of the American people and caused inestimable loss and distress. By the enactment of the Federal Reserve Act the old system, which bred panics, was replaced by a new system, which insured confidence. It was an indispensable factor in winning the war, and today it is the hope and inspiration of business. Indeed, one vital danger against which the American people should keep constantly on guard is the commitment of this system to partisan enemies who struggled against its adoption and vainly attempted to retain in the hands of speculative bankers a monopoly of the currency and credits of the nation. Already there are well defined indications of an assault upon the vital principles of the system in the event of Republican success in the elections in November.

Under Democratic leadership the American people successfully financed their stupendous part in the greatest war of all time. The

Treasury wisely insisted upon the meeting of an adequate portion of the war expenditure from current taxes and the bulk of the balance from popular loans, and, during the first full fiscal year after fighting stopped, upon meeting current expenditures from current receipts notwithstanding the new and unnecessary burdens thrown upon the Treasury by the delay, obstruction and extravagance of a Republican Congress.

The nonpartisan Federal Reserve authorities have been wholly free of political interference or motive; and, in their own time and their own way, have used courageously, though cautiously, the instruments at their disposal to prevent undue expansion of credit in the country. As a result of these sound Treasury and Federal Reserve policies, the inevitable war inflation has been held down to a minimum, and the cost of living has been prevented from increasing here in proportion to the increase in other belligerent countries and in neutral countries which are in close contact with the world's commerce and exchange.

After a year and a half of fighting in Europe, and despite another year and half of Republican obstruction at home, the credit of the Government of the United States stands unimpaired, the Federal Reserve note is the unit of value throughout all the world and the United States is the one great country in the world which maintains a free gold market.

We condemn the attempt of the Republican Party to deprive the American people of their legitimate pride in the financing of the war—an achievement without parallel in the financial history of this or any other country, in this or any other war. And in particular we condemn the pernicious attempt of the Republican party to create discontent among the holders of the bonds of the Government of the United States and to drag our public finance and our banking and currency system back into the arena of party politics.

TAX LAW REVISION.

We condemn the failure of the present Congress to respond to the oft repeated demand of the President and the Secretaries of the Treasury to revise the existing tax laws. The continuance in force in peace times of taxes devised under pressure of imperative necessity to produce a revenue for war purposes, is indefensible and

can only result in lasting injury to the people. The Republican Congress persistently failed, through sheer political cowardice, to make a single move toward readjustment of tax laws which it denounced before the last election and was afraid to revise before the next election.

We advocate tax reform and a searching revision of the war revenue acts to fit peace conditions so that the wealth of the nation may not be withdrawn from productive enterprise and diverted to wasteful or nonproductive expenditure.

We demand prompt action by the next Congress for a complete survey of existing taxes and their modification and simplification with a view to secure greater equity and justice in tax burden and improvement in administration.

PUBLIC ECONOMY.

Claiming to have effected great economies in Government expenditures, the Republican Party cannot show the reduction of one dollar in taxation as a corollary of this false pretense. In contrast, the last Democratic Congress enacted legislation reducing taxes from eight billions, designed to be raised, to six billions for the first year after the armistice, and to four billions thereafter; and there the total is left undiminished by our political adversaries. Two years after armistice day a Republican Congress provides for expending the stupendous sum of \$5,403,390,327.30.

Affecting great paper economies by reducing departmental estimates of sums which would not have been spent in any event, and by reducing formal appropriations, the Republican statement of the expenditures omits the pregnant fact that Congress authorized the use of one and a half billion dollars in the hands of various departments and bureaus, which otherwise would have been covered into the Treasury, and which should be added to the Republican total of expenditures.

HIGH COST OF LIVING

The high cost of living and the depreciation of bond values in this country are primarily due to war itself, to the necessary governmental expenditures for the destructive purposes of war, to private extravagance, to the world shortage of capital, to the inflation of foreign currencies and credits, and, in large degree, to conscienceless profiteering.

The Republican Party is responsible for the failure to restore peace and peace conditions in Europe, which is a principal cause of post-armistice inflation the world over. It has denied the demand of the President for necessary legislation to deal with secondary and local causes. The sound policies pursued by the Treasury and the Federal Reserve System have limited in this country, though they could not prevent the inflation which was world-wide. Elected upon specific promises to curtail public expenditures and to bring the country back to a status of effective economy, the Republican Party in Congress wasted time and energy for more than a year in vain and extravagant investigation, costing the taxpayers great sums of money, while revealing nothing beyond the incapacity of Republican politicians to cope with the problem. Demanding that the President, from his place at the peace table, call the Congress into extraordinary session for imperative purposes of readjustment, the Congress when convened spent thirteen months in partisan pursuits, failing to repeal a single war statute which harassed business or to initiate a single constructive measure to help business. It busied itself making a pre-election record of pretended thrift, having not one particle of substantial existence in fact. It raged against profiteers and the high cost of living without enacting a single statute to make the former afraid of doing a single act to bring the latter within limitations.

The simple truth is that the high cost of living can only be remedied by increased production, strict governmental economy, and a relentless pursuit of those who take advantage of post-war conditions and are demanding and receiving outrageous profits.

We pledge the Democratic Party to a policy of strict economy in Government expenditures and to the enactment and enforcement of such legislation as may be required to bring profiteers before the bar of criminal justice.

THE TARIFF

We reaffirm the traditional policy of the Democratic Party in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and to confirm the policy of basing tariff revisions upon the intelligent research of a nonpartisan commission, rather than upon the demands of selfish interests, temporarily held in abeyance.

BUDGET.

In the interest of economy and good administration, we favor the creation of an effective budget system that will function in accord with the principles of the Constitution. The reform should reach both the executive and the legislative aspects of the question. The supervision and preparation of the budget should be vested in the Secretary of the Treasury as the representative of the President. The budget, as such, should not be increased by the Congress except by a two-third vote, each House, however, being free to exercise its constitutional privilege of making appropriations through independent bills. The appropriation bills should be considered by the single committees of the House and the Senate. The audit system should be consolidated, and its powers expanded so as to pass upon the wisdom of, as well as the authority for, expenditures.

A budget bill was passed in the closing days of the second session of the sixty-sixth Congress which invalidated by plain constitutional defects and defaced by consideration of patronage, the President was obliged to veto. The House amended the bill to meet the executive objection. We condemn the Republican Senate for adjourning without passing the amended measure, when by devoting an hour or two more to this urgent public business a budget system could have been provided.

SENATE RULES.

We favor such alteration of the rules of procedure of the Senate of the United States as will permit the prompt transaction of the nation's legislative business

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

To the great agricultural interests of the country the Democratic Party does not find it necessary to make promises. It already is rich in its record of things actually accomplished. For nearly half a century of Republican rule not a sentence was written into the Federal statutes affording one dollar of bank credits to the farming interests of America. In the first term of this Democratic administration the National Bank Act was so altered as to authorize loans of five years maturity on improved farm lands. Later was established a system of farm loan banks, from which the borrowings already exceed \$300,000,000, and under which the interest rate to

farmers has been so materially reduced as to drive out of business the farm loan sharks who formerly subsisted by extortion upon the great agricultural interests of the country.

Thus it was a Democratic Congress in the administration of a Democratic President which enabled the farmers of America for the first time to obtain credit upon reasonable terms and insured their opportunity for the further development of the nation's agricultural resources. Tied up in Supreme Court proceedings, in a suit by hostile interests, the Federal Farm Loan System, originally opposed by the Republican candidate for the Presidency, appealed in vain to a Republican Congress for an adequate financial assistant to tide over the interim between the beginning and the ending of the current year, awaiting a final decision of the highest court on the validity of the contested act. We pledge prompt and consistent support of sound and effective measures to sustain, amplify and perfect the rural credits statutes and thus to check and reduce the growth and course of farm tenancy.

Not only did the Democratic Party put into effect a great farm loan system of land mortgage banks, but it passed the Smith-Lever agricultural extension act, carrying to every farmer in every section of the country, through the medium of trained experts and by demonstration farms, the practical knowledge acquired by the Federal Agricultural Department in all things relating to agriculture, horticulture, and animal life; it established the bureau of markets, the bureau of farm management, and passed the cotton futures act, the grain grades bill, the coöperative farm administration act, and the Federal warehouse act.

The Democratic Party has vastly improved the rural mail system, and has built up the parcel post system to such an extent as to render its activities and its practical service indispensable to the farming community. It was this wise encouragement and this effective concern of the Democratic Party for the farmers of the United States that enabled this great interest to render such essential service in feeding the armies of America and the allied nations of the war and succoring starving populations since armistice day.

Meanwhile the Republican leaders at Washington have failed utterly to propose one single measure to make rural life more tolerable. They have signalized their fifteen months of congress-

sional power by urging schemes which would strip the farms of labor; by assailing the principles of the Farm Loan System and seeking to impair its efficiency; by covertly attempting to destroy the great nitrogen plant at Muscle Shoals upon which the Government has expended \$70,000,000 to supply American farmers with fertilizers at reasonable cost; by ruthlessly crippling nearly every branch of agricultural endeavor, literally crippling the productive mediums through which the people must be fed.

We favor such legislation as will confirm to the primary producers of the nation the right of collective bargaining and the right of coöperative handling and marketing of the products of the workshop and the farm, and such legislation as will facilitate the exportation of our farm products.

We favor comprehensive studies of farm production costs and the uncensored publication of facts found in such studies.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

The Democratic Party is now, as ever, the firm friend of honest labor and the promoter of progressive industry. It established the Department of Labor at Washington and a Democratic President called to his official council board the first practical working man who ever held a cabinet portfolio. Under this administration have been established employment bureaus to bring the man and the job together; have been peaceably determined many bitter disputes between capital and labor; were passed the child labor law, the workingman's compensation act (the extension of which we advocate so as to include laborers engaged in loading and unloading ships and in interstate commerce), the eight-hour law, the act for vocational training, and a code of other wholesome laws affecting the liberties and bettering the conditions of the laboring classes. In the Department of Labor the Democratic administration established a woman's bureau, which a Republican Congress destroyed by withholding appropriations.

Labor is not a commodity, it is human. Those who labor have rights and the national security and safety depend upon a just recognition of those rights and the conservation of the strength of the workers and their families in the interest of sound-hearted and sound-headed men, women and children. Laws regulating

hours of labor and conditions under which labor is performed, when passed in recognition of the conditions under which life must be lived to attain the highest development and happiness, are just assertions of the national interest in the welfare of the people.

At the same time the Nation depends upon the products of labor, a cessation of production means loss, and, if long continued, disaster. The whole people, therefore, have a right to insist that justice shall be done to those who work, and in turn that those whose labor creates the necessities upon which the life of the nation depends must recognize reciprocal obligation between the worker and the State. They should participate in the formulation of sound laws and regulations governing the conditions under which labor is performed, recognize and obey the laws so formulated, and seek their amendment when necessary by the processes ordinarily addressed to the laws and regulations affecting the other relations of life.

Labor, as well as capital, is entitled to adequate compensation. Each has the indefensible right of organization, of collective bargaining, and of speaking through representatives of their own selection. Neither class, however, should at any time nor in any circumstances, take action that will put in jeopardy the public welfare. Resort to strikes and lockouts which endanger the health or lives of the people is an unsatisfactory device for determining disputes, and the Democratic Party pledges itself to contrive, if possible, and put into effective operation a fair and comprehensive method of composing differences of this nature.

In private industrial disputes, we are opposed to compulsory arbitration as a method plausible in theory but a failure in fact. With respect to Government service, we hold distinctly that the rights of the people are paramount to the right to strike. However, we confess scrupulous regard for the conditions of public employment and pledge the Democratic Party to be instant in inquiry into the pay of Government employes and equally speedy regulations designed to bring salaries to a just and proper level.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

We endorse the proposed 19th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, granting equal suffrage to women. We congratu-

late the Legislatures of thirty-five States which have already ratified said amendment, and we urge the Democratic Governors and Legislatures of Tennessee, North Carolina, and Florida and such States as have not yet ratified the Federal suffrage amendment to unite in an effort to complete the process of ratification and secure the 36th State in time for all the women of the United States to participate in the fall election. We commend the effective advocacy of the measure of President Wilson.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

We urge coöperation with the States for the protection of child life through infancy and maternity care; in the prohibition of child labor and by adequate appropriations for the children's bureau and the women's bureau of the Department of Labor. Co-operative Federal assistance to the State is immediately required for the instruction in citizenship for both native and foreign born; increased appropriation for vocational training in home economics; re-establishment of joint Federal and State employment service with women's departments under the direction of technically qualified women. We advocate full representation of women on all commissions dealing with women's interest and a reclassification of the Federal Civil Service free from discrimination on the ground of sex; a continuance of appropriations for education in sex hygiene; Federal legislation which shall insure that American women resident in the United States, but married to aliens, shall retain their American citizenship, and that the same process of naturalization shall be required for women as for men.

DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The Federal Government should treat with the utmost consideration every disabled soldier, sailor and marine of the world war, whether his disability be due to wounds received in line of action or to health impaired in service, and for the dependents of the brave men who died in line of duty the Government's tenderest concern and richest bounty should be their requital. The fine patriotism exhibited, the heroic conduct displayed by American soldiers and sailors and marines at home and abroad constitute a sacred heritage of posterity, the worth of which can never be recompensed from the Treasury and the glory of which must not be diminished by any such expedients.

The Democratic administration wisely established a war risk insurance bureau, giving four and a half millions of enlisted men insurance at unprecedentedly low rates and through the medium of which compensation of men and women injured in service is readily adjusted, the hospital facilities for those whose health is impaired are abundantly afforded.

The Federal board of vocational education should be made a part of the war risk insurance bureau in order that the task may be treated as a whole, and this machinery of protection and assistance must receive every aid of law and appreciation to full and effective operation.

We believe that no higher or more valued privilege can be afforded to an American citizen than to become a free holder in the soil of the United States and to that end we pledge our party to the enactment of soldiers' settlements and home aid legislation which will afford to the men who fought for America the opportunity to become land and home owners under conditions affording genuine government assistance unincumbered by needless difficulties of red tape or adverse financial investment.

THE RAILROADS.

The railroads were subjected to Federal control as a war measure without other idea than the swift transport of troops, munitions and supplies. When human life and national hopes were at stake, profits could not be considered, and were not. Federal operation, however, was marked by an intelligence and efficiency that minimized loss and resulted in many and marked reforms. The equipment taken over was not only grossly inadequate, but shamefully outworn. Unification practices overcame the initial handicaps and provided additions, betterments and improvements. Economics enabled operation without rate raises that private control would have found necessary, and labor was treated with an exact justice that secured the enthusiastic cooperation that victory demanded. The fundamental purpose of Federal control was achieved fully and splendidly, and at far less cost to the taxpayer than would have been the case under private operation. Investments in railroad properties were not only saved by government operation, but government management returned these properties vastly improved in every physical and executive detail. A great task flatly discharged.

The President's recommendation of return to private ownership gave the Republican majority a full year in which to enact the necessary legislation. The house took six months to formulate its ideas and another six months was consumed by the Republican Senate in equally vague debate. As a consequence, the Esch-Cummings bill went to the President in the closing hours of Congress, and he was forced to a choice between the chaos of a veto and the acquiescence in the measure submitted, however grave may have been his objections to it.

There should be a fair and complete test of the law until careful and mature action by Congress may cure its defects and insure a thoroughly effective transportation system under private ownership without government subsidy at the expense of the taxpayers of the country.

IMPROVED HIGHWAYS.

Improved roads are of vital importance not only to commerce and industry, but also to agriculture and rural life. The Federal Road Act for 1916, enacted by the Democratic Congress, represented the first systematic effort of the government to insure the building of an adequate system of roads, in this country. The act, as amended, has resulted in placing the movement for improved highways on a progressive and substantial basis in every State in the union and in bringing under actual construction more than 13,000 miles of roads suited to the traffic of the communities in which they are located.

We favor a continuance of the present federal aid plan under existing federal and State agencies, amended so as to include as one of the elements in determining the ratio in which the several States shall be entitled to share in the fund, the area of any public lands therein.

Inasmuch as the postal service has been extended by the Democratic party to the door of practically every producer and every consumer in the country (rural free delivery alone having been provided for six million additional patrons within the past eight years without material added cost), we declare that this instrumentality can and will be used to the maximum of its capacity to improve the efficiency of distribution and reduce the cost of living to consumers while increasing the profitable operations of producers.

We strongly favor the increased use of the motor vehicle in the transportation of the mails and urge the removal of the restrictions imposed by the Republican Congress on the use of motor devices in mail transportation in rural territories.

MERCHANT MARINE.

We desire to congratulate the American people on the rebirth of our merchant marine, which once more maintains its former place in the world. It was under a Democratic administration that this was accomplished after seventy years of indifference and neglect, thirteen million tons having been constructed since the act was passed in 1916. We pledge the policy of our party to the continued growth of our merchant marine under proper legislation so that American products will be carried to all ports of the world by vessels built in American yards, flying the American flag.

PORT FACILITIES.

The urgent demands of the war for adequate transportation of war materials as well as for domestic need, revealed the fact that our port facilities and rate adjustment were such as to seriously effect the whole country in times of peace as well as war.

We pledge our party to stand for equality of rates, both import and export, for the ports of the country to the end that there might be adequate and fair facilities and rates for the mobilization of the products of the country offered for shipment.

INLAND WATERWAYS.

We call attention to the failure of the Republican National Convention to recognize in any way the rapid development of barge transportation on our inland waterways, which development is the result of the constructive policies of the Democratic administration. And we pledge ourselves to the further development of our inland waterways, and we recognize the importance of connecting the Great Lakes with the sea by way of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, as well as by the St. Lawrence River. We favor an enterprising foreign trade policy with all nations, and in this connection we favor the full utilization of all Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports, and an equitable distribution of shipping facilities between the various ports.

Transportation remains an increasingly vital problem in the continued development and prosperity of the nation.

Our present facilities for distribution by rail are inadequate, and the promotion of transportation by water is imperative.

We, therefore, favor a liberal and comprehensive policy for the development and utilization of our harbors and interior waterways.

FLOOD CONTROL

We commend the Democratic Congress for the redemption of the pledge contained in our last platform by the passage of the flood control act of March 1, 1917, and point to the successful control of the floods of the Mississippi River and the Sacramento River, California, under the policy of that law, for its complete justification. We favor the extension of this policy to other flood control problems wherever the Federal interest justifies the expenditure required.

RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS.

By wise legislation and progressive administration we have transferred the Government reclamation projects representing an investment of \$100,000,000 from a condition of impending failure and loss of confidence in the ability of the government to carry through such large enterprises, to a condition of demonstrated success, whereby formerly arid and wholly unproductive lands now sustain 40,000 prosperous families and have an annual crop production of over \$70,000,000, not including the crops grown on a million acres outside the projects supplied with storage water for Government workers.

We favor ample appropriations for the continuation and extension of this great work of homebuilding and internal improvement along the same general lines to the end that all practical projects shall be built, and waters now running to waste, shall be made to provide homes and add to the food supply proper resources and taxable property, with the government ultimately reimbursed for the entire outlay.

THE TRADE COMMISSION.

The Democratic party heartily endorses the creation and work of the Federal Trade Commission in establishing a fair field for competitive business, free from restraints of trade and monopoly and

recommends amplification of the statutes governing its activities so as to grant it authority to prevent the unfair use of patents in restraint of trade.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

For the purpose of insuring just and fair treatment in the great interstate live stock market, and thus instilling confidence in growers through which production will be stimulated and the price of meats to consumers be ultimately reduced, we favor the enactment of legislation for the supervision of such markets by the national government.

MEXICO.

The United States is the neighbor and friend of the nations of the three Americas. In a very special sense, our international relations in this hemisphere should be characterized by good will and free from any possible suspicion as to our national purpose.

The administration, remembering always that Mexico is an independent nation and that permanent stability in her government and her institutions could come only from the consent of her own people to a government of their own making, has been unwilling either to profit by the misfortune of the people of Mexico or to enfeeble their future by imposing from the outside a rule upon their temporarily distracted councils. As a consequence, order is gradually reappearing in Mexico; at no time in many years have American lives and interest been so safe as they now are; peace reigns along the border and industry is resuming.

When the new government of Mexico shall have given ample proof of its ability permanently to maintain law and order, signified its willingness to meet its international obligations and written upon its statute books just laws under which foreign investors shall have rights as well as duties, that government should receive our recognition and systematic assistance. Until these proper expectations have been met, Mexico must realize the propriety of a policy that asserts the rights of the United States to demand full protection for its citizens.

PETROLEUM.

The Democratic party recognizes the importance of the acquisition by Americans of additional sources of supply of petroleum

and other minerals and declares that such acquisition both at home and abroad should be fostered and encouraged.

We urge such action, legislative and executive, as may secure to American citizens the same rights in the acquirement of mineral rights and foreign countries as are enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of any other nation.

NEW NATIONS.

The Democratic party expresses its active sympathy with the people of China, Czecho-Slovakia, Finland, Poland, Persia and others who have recently established representative government and who are striving to develop the institutions of true democracy.

IRELAND.

The great principle of national self-determination has received constant reiteration as one of the chief objectives for which this country entered the war, and victory established this principle.

Within the limitation of international comity and usage, this convention repeats the several previous expressions of the sympathy of the Democratic party of the United States for the aspirations of Ireland for self-government.

ARMENIA.

We express our deep and earnest sympathy for the unfortunate people of Armenia, and we believe that our government, consistent with its constitution and principles, should render every possible and proper aid to them in their efforts to establish and maintain a government of their own.

THE PHILIPPINES.

We favor the granting of independence without unnecessary delay to the 10,500,000 inhabitants of the Philippine Islands.

HAWAII.

We favor a liberal policy of homesteading public lands in Hawaii to promote a larger middle class citizen population, with equal rights to all citizens.

PORTO RICO

We favor the granting to the people of Porto Rico the traditional territorial form of government, with a view to ultimate statehood.

accorded to all territories of the United States since the beginning of our government, and we believe that the officials appointed to administer the government of such territories should be qualified by previous bona fide residence therein.

ALASKA

We commend the Democratic Administration for inaugurating a new policy as to Alaska as evidenced by the construction of the Alaska railroad and opening of the coal and oil fields.

We declare for the modification of the existing coal land law, to promote development without disturbing the features intended to prevent monopoly.

For such changes in the policy of forestry control as will permit the immediate initiation of the paper pulp industry.

For relieving the territory from the evils of long distance government by authority and interlocking bureaucratic regulation, and to that end we urge the speedy passage of a law containing the essential features of the Lane-Curry bill now pending, coordinating and consolidating all Federal control of natural resources under one department to be administered by a nonpartisan board permanently resident in the territory.

For the fullest measure of territorial self-government with the view to ultimate statehood, with jurisdiction over all matters not of purely Federal concern, including fisheries and game, and for an intelligent administration of Federal control, we believe that all officials appointed should be qualified by previous bona fide residence in the territory.

For a comprehensive system of road construction with increased appropriations and the full extension of the Federal road act to Alaska.

For the extension to Alaska of the Federal farm loan act.

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

The policy of the United States with reference to the non-admission of Asiatic immigrants is a true expression of the judgment of our people and to the several States, whose geographical situation or internal condition make this policy and the enforcement of the laws enacted pursuant thereto, of particular concern, we pledge our support.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The efficiency of the Postoffice Department has been vindicated against a malicious and designing assault by the efficiency of its operation. Its record refutes its assailants. Their voices are silenced and their charges have collapsed.

We commend the work of the joint commission on the reclassification of salaries of postal employes, recently concluded, which commission was created by a Democratic administration. The Democratic party has always favored and will continue to favor the fair and just treatment of all government employes.

FREE SPEECH AND PRESS.

We resent the unfounded reproaches directed against the Democratic administration for alleged interference of the freedom of the press and freedom of speech.

No utterances from any quarter have been assailed, and no publication has been repressed which has not been animated by the reasonable purpose and directed against the nation's peace, order and security in time of war.

We reaffirm our respect for the great principles of free speech and a free press, but assert as an indisputable proposition that they afford no toleration of enemy propaganda or the advocacy of the overthrow of the government of the State or nation by force or violence.

REPUBLICAN CORRUPTION.

The shocking disclosure of the lavish use of money by aspirants for the Republican nomination for the highest office in the gift of the people has created a painful impression throughout the country. Viewed in connection with the recent conviction of a Republican Senator from the State of Michigan for the criminal transgression of the law limiting expenditures on behalf of a candidate for the United States Senate, it indicates the re-entry, under Republican auspices, of money as an influential factor in elections, thus nullifying the letter and flaunting the spirit of numerous laws enacted by the people to protect the ballot from the contamination of corrupt practices. We deplore those delinquencies and invoke their stern popular rebuke, pledging our earnest efforts to strengthening of the present statutes against corrupt practices and their rigorous enforcement.

We remind the people that it was only by the return of a Republican Senator in Michigan, who is now under conviction and sentence for the criminal misuse of money in his election, that the present organization of the Senate with a Republican majority was made possible.

CONCLUSION

Believing that we have kept the Democratic faith and resting our claims in the confidence of the people not upon grandiose promises but upon performances of our duty, we submit our record to the nation's Federation and ask that the pledges of this platform be appraised in the light of that record.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM, 1920

The Republican party, assembled in representative national convention, reaffirms its unyielding devotion to the Constitution of the United States, and to the guarantees of civil, political and religious liberty therein contained. It will resist all attempts to overthrow the foundations of the government or to weaken the force of its controlling principles and ideals, whether these attempts be made in the form of international policy or domestic agitation.

For seven years the national government has been controlled by the Democratic party. During that period a war of unparalleled magnitude has shaken the foundations of civilization, decimated the population of Europe, and left in its train economic misery and suffering second only to the war itself.

The outstanding features of the Democratic administration have been complete unpreparedness for war and complete unpreparedness for peace.

UNPREPAREDNESS FOR WAR.

Inexcusable failure to make timely preparation is the chief indictment against the Democratic administration in the conduct of the war. Had not our Associates protected us, both on land and sea, during the first twelve months of our participation, and furnished us to the very day of the Armistice with munitions, planes and artillery, this failure would have been punished with disaster. It directly resulted in unnecessary losses to our gallant troops, in

the imperilment of victory itself, and in an enormous waste of public funds literally poured into the breach created by gross neglect. Today it is reflected in our huge tax burden and in the high cost of living.

UNPREPAREDNESS FOR PEACE.

Peace found the Administration as unprepared for peace as war found it unprepared for war. The vital needs of the country demanded the early and systematic return to a peace-time basis.

This called for vision, leadership and intelligent planning. All three have been lacking. While the country has been left to shift for itself, the Government has continued on a war-basis. The Administration has not demobilized the army of place holders. It continued a method of financing which was indefensible during the period of reconstruction. It has used legislation passed to meet the emergency of war to continue its arbitrary and inquisitorial control over the life of the people in time of peace, and to carry confusion into industrial life. Under the despot's plea of necessity or superior wisdom, executive usurpation of legislative and judicial functions still undermines our institutions. Eighteen months after the Armistice, with its war-time powers unabridged, its war-time departments undischarged, its war-time army of place holders still mobilized, the Administration continues to flounder helplessly.

The demonstrated incapacity of the Democratic party has destroyed public confidence, weakened the authority of the government, and produced a feeling of distrust and hesitation so universal as to increase enormously the difficulties of readjustment and to delay the return to normal conditions.

Never has our nation been confronted with graver problems. The people are entitled to know in definite terms how the parties purpose solving these problems. To that end, the Republican party declares its policies and program to be as follows:

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

We undertake to end executive autocracy and to restore to the people their constitutional government.

The policies herein declared will be carried out by the federal and State governments, each acting within its constitutional powers.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The foreign policy of the Administration has been founded upon no principle and directed by no definite conception of our nation's rights and obligations. It has been humiliating to America and irritating to other nations, with the result that after a period of unexampled sacrifice, our motives are suspected, our moral influence impaired, and our Government stands discredited and friendless among the nations of the world.

We favor a liberal and generous foreign policy founded upon definite normal and political principles characterized by a clear understanding of and a firm adherence to our own rights, and unfailing respect for the rights of others. We should afford full and adequate protection to the life, liberty, property and all international rights of every American citizen, and should require a proper respect for the American flag; but we should be equally careful to manifest a just regard for the rights of other nations. A scrupulous observance of our international engagements when lawfully assumed is essential to our own honor and self-respect, and the respect of other nations. Subject to a due regard for our international obligations, we should leave our country free to develop its civilization along lines most conducive to happiness and welfare of its people, and to cast its influence on the side of justice and right should occasion require.

(a) MEXICO.

The ineffective policy of the present Administration in Mexican matters has been largely responsible for the continued loss of American lives in that country and upon our border; for the enormous loss of American and foreign property; for the lowering of American standards of morality and social relations with Mexicans, and for the bringing American ideals and justice, national honor and political integrity into contempt and ridicule in Mexico and throughout the world.

The policy of wordy, futile written protests against the acts of Mexican officials, explained the following day by the President himself as being meaningless and not intended to be considered seriously, or enforced, has but added in degree to that contempt, and has earned for us the sneers and jeers of Mexican bandits, and added insult upon insult against our national honor and dignity.

We should not recognize any Mexican government unless it be a responsible government willing and able to give sufficient guarantees that the lives and property of American citizens are respected and protected; that wrongs will be promptly corrected and just compensation will be made for injury sustained. The Republican party pledges itself to a consistent, firm and effective policy towards Mexico that shall enforce respect for the American flag and that shall protect the rights of American citizens lawfully in Mexico to security of life and enjoyment of property, in accordance with established principles of international law and our treaty rights.

The Republican party is a sincere friend of the Mexican people. In its insistence upon the maintenance of order for the protection of American citizens within its border a great service will be rendered the Mexican people themselves; for a continuation of present conditions means disaster to their interests and patriotic aspirations.

(b) MANDATE FOR ARMENIA.

We condemn President Wilson for asking Congress to empower him to accept a mandate for Armenia. We commend the Republican Senate for refusing the President's request to empower him to accept the mandate for Armenia. The acceptance of such mandate would throw the United States into the very maelstrom of European quarrels. According to the estimate of the Harbord Commission, organized by authority of President Wilson, we would be called upon to send 59,000 American boys to police Armenia and to expend \$276,000,000 in the first year and \$756,000,000 in five years. This estimate is made upon the basis that we would have only roving bands to fight; but in case of serious trouble with the Turks or with Russia, a force exceeding 200,000 would be necessary.

No more striking illustration can be found of President Wilson's disregard of the lives of American boys or of American interests.

We deeply sympathize with the people of Armenia and stand ready to help them in all proper ways, but the Republican party will oppose now and hereafter the acceptance of a mandate for any country in Europe or Asia.

(c) LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Republican party stands for agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world. We believe that such an international association must be based upon international justice, and must provide methods which shall maintain the rule of public right by the development of law and the decision of impartial courts, and which shall secure instant and general international conference whenever peace shall be threatened by political action, so that the nations pledged to do and insist upon what is just and fair may exercise their influence and power for the prevention of war.

We believe that all this can be done without the compromise of national independence, without depriving the people of the United States in advance of the right to determine for themselves what is just and fair when the occasion arises, and without involving them as participants and not as peacemakers in a multitude of quarrels, the merits of which they are unable to judge.

The covenant signed by the President at Paris failed signally to accomplish this great purpose, and contains stipulations, not only intolerable for an independent people, but certain to produce the injustice, hostility, and controversy among nations which it proposed to prevent.

That covenant repudiated, to a degree wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable, the time-honored policies in favor of peace declared by Washington, Jefferson and Monroe, and pursued by all American administrations for more than a century, and it ignored the universal sentiment of America for generations past in favor of international law and arbitration, and it rested the hope of the future upon mere expediency and negotiation.

The unfortunate insistence of the President upon having his own way, without any change and without any regard to the opinions of a majority of the Senate, which shares with him in the treaty-making power, and the President's demand that the Treaty should be ratified without any modification, created a situation in which Senators were required to vote upon their consciences and their oaths according to their judgment against the Treaty as it was presented, or submit to the commands of a dictator in

a matter where the authority and the responsibility under the Constitution were theirs, and not his.

The Senators performed their duty faithfully. We approve their conduct and honor their courage and fidelity. And we pledge the coming Republican administration to such agreements with the other nations of the world as shall meet the full duty of America to civilization and humanity, in accordance with American ideals, and without surrendering the right of the American people to exercise its judgment and its power in favor of justice and peace.

CONGRESS AND RECONSTRUCTION.

Despite the unconstitutional and dictatorial course of the President and the partisan obstruction of the Democratic Congressional minority, the Republican majority has enacted a program of constructive legislation which in great part, however, has been nullified by the vindictive vetoes of the President.

The Republican Congress has met the problems presented by the Administration's unpreparedness for peace. It has repealed the greater part of the vexatious war legislation. It has enacted a transportation act making possible the rehabilitation of the railroad systems of the country, the operation of which under the present Democratic Administration has been wasteful, extravagant and inefficient in the highest degree. The Transportation Act made provision for the peaceful settlement of wage disputes, partially nullified, however, by the President's delay in appointing the Wage Board created by the act. This delay precipitated the outlaw railroad strike.

We stopped the flood of public treasure, recklessly poured into the lap of an inept Shipping Board, and laid the foundations for the creation of a great merchant marine; we took from the incompetent Democratic Administration the administration of the telegraph and telephone lines of the country and returned them to private ownership; we reduced the cost of postage and increased the pay of the postal employes—the poorest paid of all public servants; we provided pensions for superannuated and retired civil servants; and for an increase in pay of soldiers and sailors. We reorganized the Army on a peace footing, and provided for the maintenance of a powerful and efficient Navy.

The Republican Congress established by law a permanent Woman's Bureau in the Department of Labor; we submitted to the country the constitutional amendment for woman suffrage, and furnished twenty-nine of the thirty-five Legislatures which have ratified it to date.

Legislation for the relief of the consumers of print paper, for the extension of the powers of the government under the Food Control Act, for broadening the scope of the War Risk Insurance Act, better provisions for the dwindling number of aged veterans of the Civil War and for the better support of the maimed and injured of the Great War, and for making practical the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, has been enacted by the Republican Congress.

We passed an oil leasing and water power bill to unlock for the public good the great pent-up resources of the country; we have sought to check the profligacy of the Administration, to realize upon the assets of the government and to husband the revenues derived from taxation. The Republicans in Congress have been responsible for cuts in the estimates for government expenditure of nearly \$3,000,000,000 since the signing of the armistice.

We enacted a national executive budget law; we strengthened the Federal Reserve Act to permit banks to lend needed assistance to farmers; we authorized financial incorporations to develop export trade; and finally, amended the rules of the Senate and House, which will reform evils in procedure and guarantee more efficient and responsible government.

AGRICULTURE.

The farmer is the backbone of the nation. National greatness and economic independence demanded a population distributed between industry and the farm, and sharing on equal terms the prosperity which is wholly dependent upon the efforts of both. Neither can prosper at the expense of the other without inviting joint disaster.

The crux of the present agricultural condition lies in prices, labor and credit.

The Republican party believes that this condition can be improved by: practical and adequate farm representation in the appointment of governmental officials and commissions; the right to

form coöperative associations for marketing their products, and protection against discrimination; the scientific study of agricultural prices and farm production costs, at home and abroad, with a view of reducing the frequency of abnormal fluctuations; the uncensored publication of such reports; the authorization of associations for the extension of personal credit; a national inquiry on the co-ordination of rail, water and motor transportation with adequate facilities for receiving, handling and marketing food; the encouragement of our export trade; an end to unnecessary price-fixing and ill considered efforts arbitrary to reduce prices of farm products which invariably result to the disadvantage both of producer and consumer; and the encouragement of the production and importation of fertilizing material and its extensive use.

The Federal Farm Loan Act should be so administered as to facilitate the acquisition of farm land by those desiring to become owners and proprietors and thus minimize the evils of farm tenantry, and to furnish such long time credits as farmers may need to finance adequately their larger and long time production operations.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

There are two different conceptions of the relations of capital and labor. The one is contractual and emphasizes the diversity of interests of employer and employe. The other is that of co-partnership in a common task.

We recognize the justice of collective bargaining as a means of promoting good will, establishing closer and more harmonious relations between employers and employes, and realizing the true ends of industrial justice.

The strike or the lockout, as a means of settling industrial disputes, inflicts such loss and suffering on the community as to justify government initiative to reduce its frequency and limit its consequences.

We deny the right to strike against the government; but the rights and interests of all government employes must be safeguarded by impartial laws and tribunals.

In public utilities we favor the establishment of an impartial tribunal to make an investigation of the facts and to render a decision to the end that there may be no organized interruption

of service necessary to the lives, health and welfare of the people. The decisions of the tribunals should be morally but not legally binding, and an informed public sentiment be relied on to secure their acceptance. The tribunals, however, should refuse to accept jurisdiction except for the purpose of investigation, as long as the public service be interrupted. For public utilities we favor the type of tribunal provided for in the Transportation Act of 1920.

In private industries we do not advocate the principle of compulsory arbitration, but we favor impartial commissions and better facilities for voluntary mediation, conciliation and arbitration, supplemented by that full publicity which will enlist the influence of an aroused public opinion. The Government should take the initiative in inviting the establishment of tribunals or commissions for the purpose of voluntary arbitration and of investigation of disputed issues.

We demand the exclusion from interstate commerce of the products of convict labor.

NATIONAL ECONOMY.

A Republican Congress reduced the estimates submitted by the Administration almost three billion dollars. Greater economies could have been effected had it not been for the stubborn refusal of the Administration to coöperate with Congress in an economy program. The universal demand for an executive budget is a recognition of the incontrovertible fact that leadership and sincere assistance on the part of the executive departments are essential to effective economy and constructive retrenchment.

The Overman Act invested the President of the United States with all the authority and power necessary to restore the Federal Government to a normal peace basis and to reorganize, retrench and demobilize. The dominant fact is that eighteen months after the Armistice the United States Government is still on a war-time basis, and the expenditure program of the Executive reflects war-time extravagance rather than rigid peace-time economy.

As an example of the failure to retrench which has characterized the post-war policy of the Administration, we cite the fact that not including the War and Navy Departments, the executive departments and other establishments at Washington actually record an increase subsequent to the Armistice of 2,184 employees. The

net decrease in pay-roll cost contained in the 1921 demands submitted by the Administration is only one per cent under that of 1920. The annual expenses of the Federal Government can be reduced hundreds of millions of dollars without impairing the efficiency of the public service.

We pledge ourselves to a carefully planned readjustment to a peace-time basis and to a policy of rigid economy, to the better coördination of departmental activities, to the elimination of unnecessary officials and employes, and to the raising of the standard of individual efficiency.

THE EXECUTIVE BUDGET.

We congratulate the Republican Congress on the enactment of a law providing for the establishment of an Executive Budget as a necessary instrument for a sound and business-like administration of the national finances; and we condemn the veto of the President which defeated this great financial reform.

REORGANIZATION OF FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

We advocate a thorough investigation of the present organization of the Federal departments and bureaus, with a view to securing consolidation, a more business-like distribution of functions, the elimination of duplication, delays and over-lapping of work, and the establishment of an up-to-date and efficient administrative organization.

WAR POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President clings tenaciously to his autocratic war-time powers. His veto of the resolution declaring peace and his refusal to sign the bill repealing war-time legislation, no longer necessary, evidence his determination not to restore to the Nation and to the States the form of government provided for by the Constitution. This usurpation is intolerable and deserves the severest condemnation.

TAXATION.

The burden of taxation imposed upon the American people is staggering; but in presenting a true statement of the situation we must face the fact that, while the character of the taxes can and should be changed, an early reduction of the amount of revenue

to be raised is not to be excepted. The next Republican administration will inherit from its Democratic predecessor a floating indebtedness of over three billion dollars, the prompt liquidation of which is demanded by sound financial considerations. Moreover, the whole fiscal policy of the Government must be deeply influenced by the necessity of meeting obligations in excess of five billion dollars which mature in 1923. But sound policy equally demands the early accomplishment of that real reduction of the tax burden which may be achieved by substituting simple for complex tax laws and procedure; prompt and certain determination of the tax liability for delay and uncertainty; tax laws which do not, for tax laws which do, excessively mulct the consumer or needlessly repress enterprise and thrift.

We advocate the issuance of a simplified form of income return; authorizing the Treasury Department to make changes in regulations effective only from the date of their approval; empowering the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the consent of the taxpayer, to make final and conclusive settlements of tax claims and assessments barring fraud, and the creation of a Tax Board consisting of at least three representatives of the tax-paying public and the heads of the principal divisions of the Bureau of Internal Revenue to act as a standing committee on the simplification of forms, procedure and law, and to make recommendations to the Congress.

BANKING AND CURRENCY

The fact is that the war, to a great extent, was financed by a policy of inflation through certificate borrowing from the banks, and bonds issued at artificial rates sustained by the low discount rates established by the Federal Reserve Board. The continuance of this policy since the armistice lays the Administration open to severe criticism. Almost up to the present time the practices of the Federal Reserve Board as to credit control have been frankly dominated by the convenience of the Treasury.

The results have been a greatly increased war cost, a serious loss to the millions of people who in good faith bought Liberty Bonds and Victory Notes at par, and extensive post-war speculation, followed today by a restricted credit for legitimate industrial expansion. As a matter of public policy, we urge all banks to give credit preference to essential industries.

The Federal Reserve System should be free from political influence, which is quite as important as its independence of domination by financial combinations.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

The prime cause of the "High Cost of Living" has been first and foremost a fifty per cent depreciation in the purchasing power of the dollar, due to a gross expansion of our currency and credit. Reduced production, burdensome taxation, swollen profits, and the increased demand for goods arising from a fictitious but enlarged buying power have been contributing causes in a greater or less degree.

We condemn the unsound fiscal policies of the Democratic administration which have brought these things to pass, and their attempts to impute the consequences to minor and secondary causes. Much of the injury wrought is irreparable. There is no short way out, and we decline to deceive the people with vain promises or quack remedies. But as the political party that throughout its history has stood for honest money and sound finance, we pledge ourselves to earnest and consistent attack upon the high cost of living by rigorous avoidance of further inflation in our government borrowing, by courageous and intelligent deflation of over-expanded credit and currency, by encouragement of heightened production of goods and services, by prevention of unreasonable profits, by exercise of public economy and stimulation of private thrift and by revision of war-imposed taxes unsuited to peace-time economy.

PROFITEERING.

We condemn the Democratic administration for failure impartially to enforce the anti-profiteering laws enacted by the Republican Congress.

RAILROADS.

We are opposed to government ownership and operation or employe operation of the railroads. In view of the conditions prevailing in this country, the experience of the last two years, and the conclusions which may fairly be drawn from an observation of the transportation systems of other countries, it is clear that adequate transportation service both for the present and future can be

furnished more certainly, economically and efficiently through private ownership and operation under proper regulation and control.

There should be no speculative profit in rendering the service of transportation; but in order to do justice to the capital already invested in railway enterprises, to restore railway credit, to induce future investment at a reasonable rate, and to furnish enlarged facilities to meet the requirements of the constantly increasing development and distribution, a fair return upon actual value of the railway property used in transportation should be made reasonably sure, and at the same time provide constant employment to those engaged in transportation service, with fair hours and favorable working conditions, at wages or compensation at least equal to those prevailing in similar lines of industry.

We endorse the Transportation Act of 1920 enacted by the Republican Congress as a most constructive legislative achievement.

WATERWAYS.

We declare it to be our policy to encourage and develop water transportation service and facilities in connection with the commerce of the United States.

REGULATION OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

We approve in general the existing Federal legislation against monopoly and combinations in restraint of trade, but since the known certainty of a law is the safety of all, we advocate such amendment as will provide American business men with better means of determining in advance whether a proposed combination is or is not unlawful. The Federal Trade Commission, under a Democratic Administration, has not accomplished the purposes for which it was created. This Commission properly organized and its duties efficiently administered should afford protection to the public and legitimate business interests. There should be no persecution of honest business, but to the extent that circumstances warrant we pledge ourselves to strengthen the law against unfair practices.

We pledge the party to an immediate resumption of trade relations with every nation with which we are at peace.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND TARIFF.

The uncertain and unsettled condition of international balances, the abnormal economic and trade situation of the world, and the impossibility of forecasting accurately even the near future, preclude the formulation of a definite program to meet conditions a year hence. But the Republican party reaffirms its belief in the protective principle and pledges itself to a revision of the tariff as soon as conditions shall make it necessary for the preservation of the home market for American labor, agriculture and industry.

MERCHANT MARINE.

The national defense and our foreign commerce require a merchant marine of the best type of modern ship flying the American flag, manned by American seamen, owned by private capital, and operated by private energy. We endorse the sound legislation recently enacted by the Republican Congress that will insure the promotion and maintenance of the American merchant marine.

We favor the application of the Workmen's Compensation Acts to the merchant marine.

We recommend that all ships engaged in coastwise trade and all vessels of the American merchant marine shall pass through the Panama Canal without payment of tolls.

IMMIGRATION.

The standard of living and the standard of citizenship of a nation are its most precious possessions, and the preservation and elevation of those standards is the first duty of our government. The immigration policy of the United States should be such as to insure that the number of foreigners in the country at any time shall not exceed that which can be assimilated with reasonable rapidity, and to favor immigrants whose standards are similar to ours.

The selective tests that are at present applied should be improved by requiring a higher physical standard, a more complete exclusion of mental defectives and of criminals, and a more effective inspection applied as near the source of immigration as possible, as well as at the port of entry. Justice to the foreigner and to ourselves demands provision for the guidance, protection

and better economic distribution of our alien population. To facilitate government supervision, all aliens should be required to register annually until they become naturalized.

The existing policy of the United States for the practical exclusion of Asiatic immigrants is sound, and should be maintained.

NATURALIZATION.

There is urgent need of improvement in our naturalization law. No alien should become a citizen until he has become genuinely American, and adequate tests for determining the alien's fitness for American citizenship should be provided for by law.

We advocate, in addition, the independent naturalization of married women. An American woman, resident in the United States, should not lose her citizenship by marriage to an alien.

FREE SPEECH AND ALIEN AGITATION.

We demand that every American citizen shall enjoy the ancient and constitutional right of free speech, free press and free assembly and the no less sacred right of the qualified voter to be represented by his duly chosen representative; but no man may advocate resistance to the law, and no man may advocate violent overthrow of the government.

Aliens within the jurisdiction of the United States are not entitled of right to liberty of agitation directed against the government or American institutions.

Every government has the power to exclude and deport those aliens who constitute a real menace to its peaceful existence. But in view of the large numbers of people affected by the immigration acts and in view of the vigorous malpractice of the Departments of Justice and Labor, an adequate public hearing before a competent administrative tribunal should be assured to all.

LYNCHING.

We urge Congress to consider the most effective means to end lynching in this country, which continues to be a terrible blot on our American civilization.

PUBLIC ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

We favor liberal appropriations in coöperation with the State; for the construction of highways, which will bring about a reduction in transportation costs, better marketing of farm products, improvements in rural postal delivery, as well as meet the needs of military defense.

In determining the proportion of Federal aid for road construction among the States the sums lost in taxation to the respective States by the setting apart of large portions of their area as forest reservations should be considered as a controlling factor.

CONSERVATION.

Conservation is a Republican policy. It began with the passage of the Reclamation Act signed by President Roosevelt. The recent passage of the coal, oil and phosphate leasing act by a Republican Congress and the enactment of the waterpower bill fashioned in accordance with the same principle, are consistent landmarks in the development of the conservation of our national resources. We denounce the refusal of the President to sign the waterpower bill, passed after ten years of controversy. The Republican party has taken an especially honorable part in saving our national forests and in the effort to establish a national forest policy. Our most pressing conservation question relates to our forests. We are using our forest resources faster than they are being renewed. The result is to raise unduly the cost of forest products to consumers and especially farmers, who use more than half the lumber produced in America, and in the end to create a timber famine. The Federal Government, the States and private interests must unite in devising means to meet the menace.

RECLAMATION.

We favor a fixed and comprehensive policy of reclamation to increase national wealth and production.

We recognize in the development of reclamation through Federal action with its increase of production and taxable wealth a safeguard for the nation.

We commend to Congress a policy to reclaim lands and the establishment of a fixed national policy of development of natural

resources in relation to reclamation through the now designated government agencies.

ARMY AND NAVY.

We feel the deepest pride in the fine courage, the resolute endurance, the gallant spirit of the officers and men of our army and navy in the World War. They were in all ways worthy of the best traditions of the nation's defenders, and we pledge ourselves to proper maintenance of the military and naval establishments upon which our national security and dignity depend.

THE SERVICE MEN.

We hold in imperishable remembrance the valor and the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of America who fought in the great war for human liberty, and we pledge ourselves to discharge to the fullest the obligations which a grateful nation justly should fulfill in appreciation of the services rendered by its defenders on sea and on land.

Republicans are not ungrateful. Throughout their history they have shown their gratitude toward the nation's defenders. Liberal legislation for the care of the disabled and infirm and their dependents has ever marked Republican policy toward the soldier and sailor of all the wars in which our country has participated. The present Congress has appropriated generously for the disabled of the World War.

The amounts already applied and authorized for the fiscal year 1920-21 for this purpose reached the stupendous sum of \$1,180,571.-893. This legislation is significant of the party's purpose in generously caring for the maimed and disabled men of the recent war.

CIVIL SERVICE.

We renew our repeated declaration that the civil service law shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable. The recent action of Congress in enacting a comprehensive civil service retirement law and in working out a comprehensive employment and wage policy that will guarantee equal and just treatment to the army of government workers, and in centralizing the administration of the new and progressive employ-

ment policy in the hands of the Civil Service Commission is worthy of all praise.

POSTAL SERVICE.

We condemn the present Administration for its destruction of the efficiency of the postal service, and the telegraph and telephone service when controlled by the government and for its failure to properly compensate employes whose expert knowledge is essential to the proper conduct of the affairs of the postal system. We commend the Republican Congress for the enactment of legislation increasing the pay of postal employes, who up to that time were the poorest paid in the government service.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

We welcome women into full participation in the affairs of government and the activities of the Republican party. We earnestly hope that Republican Legislatures in States which have not yet acted on the Suffrage Amendment will ratify the amendment, to the end that all of the women of the nation of voting age may participate in the election of 1920, which is so important to the welfare of our country.

SOCIAL PROGRESS.

The supreme duty of the nation is the conservation of human resources through an enlightened measure of social and industrial justice. Although the federal jurisdiction over social problems is limited, they affect the welfare and interest of the nation as a whole. We pledge the Republican party to a solution of these problems through national and State legislation in accordance with the best progressive thought of the country.

EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

We endorse the principle of Federal aid to the States for the purposes of vocational and agricultural training.

Whenever Federal money is devoted to education, such education must be so directed as to awaken in the youth the spirit of America and a sense of patriotic duty to the United States.

A thorough system of physical education for all children up to the age of 19, including adequate health supervision and instruction, would remedy conditions revealed by the draft and would

add to the economic and industrial strength of the nation. National leadership and stimulation will be necessary to induce the States to adopt a wise system of physical training.

The public health activities of the Federal government are scattered through numerous departments and bureaus, resulting in inefficiency, duplication and extravagance. We advocate a greater centralization of the Federal functions, and in addition urge the better coördination of the work of the Federal, State and local health agencies.

CHILD LABOR.

The Republican party stands for a Federal child labor law and for its rigid enforcement. If the present law be found unconstitutional or ineffective, we shall seek other means to enable Congress to prevent the evils of child labor.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

Women have special problems of employment which make necessary special study. We commend Congress for the permanent establishment of a Women's Bureau in the United States Department of Labor to serve as a source of information to the States and to Congress.

The principle of equal pay for equal service should be applied throughout all branches of the Federal government in which women are employed.

Federal aid for vocational training should take into consideration the special aptitudes and needs of women workers.

We demand Federal legislation to limit the hours of employment of women engaged in intensive industry, the product of which enters into interstate commerce.

HOUSING.

The housing shortage has not only compelled careful study of ways of stimulating building, but it has brought into relief the unsatisfactory character of the housing accommodations of large numbers of the inhabitants of our cities. A nation of home owners is the best guaranty of the maintenance of those principles of liberty, law and order upon which our government is founded. Both national and State governments should encourage in all proper

ways the acquiring of homes by our citizens. The United States Government should make available the valuable information on housing and town planning collected during the war. This information should be kept up to date and made currently available.

HAWAII.

For Hawaii we recommend Federal assistance in Americanizing and educating their greatly disproportionate foreign population; home rule; and the rehabilitation of the Hawaiian race.

Pointing to its history and relying on its fundamental principles, we declare that the Republican party has the genius, courage and constructive ability to end executive usurpation and restore constitutional government; to fulfill our world obligations without sacrificing our national independence; to raise the national standards of education, health and general welfare; to re-establish a peace-time administration and to substitute economy and efficiency for extravagance and chaos; to restore and maintain the national credit; to reform unequal and burdensome taxes; to free business from arbitrary and unnecessary official control; to suppress disloyalty without the denial of justice; to repel the arrogant challenge of any class and to maintain a government of all the people, as contrasted with government for some of the people, and finally to allay unrest, suspicion and strife, and to secure the cooperation and unity of all citizens in the solution of the complex problems of the day, to the end that our country, happy and prosperous, proud of its past, sure of itself and of its institutions, may look forward with confidence to the future.

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PLATFORM.

In the national campaign of 1920 the Socialist party calls upon all American workers of hand and brain, and upon all citizens who believe in political liberty and social justice, to free the country from the oppressive misrule of the old political parties, and to take the government into their own hands under the banner and upon the program of the Socialist party.

The outgoing administration, like Democratic and Republican administrations of the past, leaves behind it a disgraceful record

of solemn pledges unscrupulously broken and public confidence ruthlessly betrayed.

It obtained the suffrage of the people on a platform of peace, liberalism and social betterment, but drew the country into a devastating war, and inaugurated a regime of despotism, reaction and oppression unsurpassed in the annals of the republic.

It promised to the American people a treaty which would assure to the world a reign of international right and true democracy. It gave its sanction and support to an infamous pact formulated behind closed doors by predatory elder statesmen of European and Asiatic Imperialism. Under this pact territories have been annexed against the will of their populations and cut off from their source of sustenance; nations seeking their freedom in the exercise of the much heralded right of self-determination have been brutally fought with armed force, intrigue and starvation blockades.

To the millions of young men who staked their lives on the field of battle, to the people of the country who gave unstintingly of their toil and property to support the war, the Democratic administration held out the sublime ideal of a union of the peoples of the world organized to maintain perpetual peace among nations on the basis of justice and freedom. It helped create a reactionary alliance of imperialistic governments, banded together to bully weak nations, crush working-class governments and perpetuate strife and warfare.

While thus furthering the ends of reaction, violence and oppression abroad, our administration suppressed the cherished and fundamental rights and civil liberties at home.

Upon the pretext of war-time necessity, the Chief Executive of the republic, and the appointed heads of his administration, were clothed with dictatorial powers (which were often exercised arbitrarily), and Congress enacted laws in open and direct violation of the constitutional safeguards of freedom of expression.

Hundreds of citizens who raised their voices for the maintenance of political and industrial rights during the war were indicted under the Espionage Law, tried in an atmosphere of prejudice and hysteria, and many of them are now serving inhumanly long jail sentences for daring to uphold the traditions of liberty which once were sacred in this country.

Agents of the Federal Government unlawfully raided homes and meeting places and prevented or broke up peaceable gatherings of citizens.

The Postmaster-General established a censorship of the press more autocratic than ever tolerated in a regime of absolutism, and has harassed and destroyed publications on account of their advanced political and economic views, by excluding them from the mails.

And after the war was in fact long over, the administration has not scrupled to continue a policy of repression and terrorism under the shadow and hypocritical guise of war-time measures.

It has practically imposed involuntary servitude and peonage on a large class of American workers by denying them the right to quit work and coercing them into acceptance of inadequate wages and onerous conditions of labor. It has dealt a foul blow to the traditional American right of asylum by deporting hundreds of foreign-born workers by administrative order, on the mere suspicion of harboring radical views, and often for the sinister purpose of breaking labor strikes.

In the short span of three years our self-styled liberal administration has succeeded in undermining the very foundation of political liberty and economic rights, which this republic has built up in more than a century of struggle and progress.

Under the cloak of a false and hypocritical patriotism and under the protection of governmental terror the Democratic administration has given the ruling classes unrestrained license to plunder the people by intensive exploitation of labor, by the extortion of enormous profits, and by increasing the cost of all necessities of life. Profiteering has become reckless and rampant, billions have been coined by the capitalists out of the suffering and misery of their fellow men. The American financial oligarchy has become a dominant factor in the world, while the condition of the American workers has grown more precarious.

The responsibility does not rest upon the Democratic party alone. The Republican party, through its representatives in Congress and otherwise, has not only openly condoned the political misdeeds of the last three years, but has sought to outdo its Democratic rival in the orgy of political reaction and repression. Its criticism of

the Democratic administrative policy is that it is not reactionary and drastic enough.

America is now at the parting of the roads. If the outraging of political liberty, and concentration of economic power into the hands of the few is permitted to go on, it can have only one consequence, the reduction of the country to a state of absolute capitalist despotism.

We particularly denounce the militaristic policy of both old parties of investing countless hundreds of millions of dollars in armaments after the victorious completion of what was to have been the "last war." We call attention to the fatal results of such a program in Europe, carried on prior to 1914, and culminating in the Great War; we declare that such a policy, adding unbearable burdens to the working class and to all the people, can lead only to the complete Prussianization of the nation, and ultimately to war; and we demand immediate and complete abandonment of this fatal program.

The Socialist party sounds the warning. It calls upon the people to defeat both parties at the polls, and to elect the candidates of the Socialist party to the end of restoring political democracy and bringing about complete industrial freedom.

The Socialist party of the United States therefore summons all who believe in this fundamental doctrine to prepare for a complete reorganization of our social system, based upon public ownership of public necessities; upon government by representatives chosen from occupational as well as from geographical groups, in harmony with our industrial development; and with citizenship based on service, that we may end forever the exploitation of class by class.

To achieve this end the Socialist party pledges itself to the following program:

1. SOCIAL.

1. All business vitally essential for the existence and welfare of the people, such as railroads, express service, steamship lines, telegraph lines, oil wells, power plants, elevators, packing houses, cold-storage plants and all industries operating on a national scale, should be taken over by the nation.

2. All publicly owned industries should be administered jointly by the government and representatives of the workers, not for revenue or profit, but with the sole object of securing just compensation and humane conditions of employment to the workers and efficient and reasonable service to the public.

3. All banks should be acquired by the government, and incorporated in a unified public banking system.

4. The business of insurance should be taken over by the government, and should be extended to include insurance against accident, sickness, invalidity, old age and unemployment, without contribution on the part of the worker.

5. Congress should enforce the provisions of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments in reference to the Negroes, and executive Federal legislation should be enacted to secure to the Negroes full civil, political, industrial and educational rights.

2. INDUSTRIAL.

1. Congress should enact effective laws to abolish child labor, to fix minimum wages, based on an ascertained cost of a decent standard of life, to protect migratory and unemployed workers from oppression, to abolish detective and strike-breaking agencies and to establish a shorter workday in keeping with increased industrial productivity.

3. POLITICAL.

1. The constitutional freedom of speech, press, and assembly should be restored by repealing the Espionage Law, and all other repressive legislation, and by prohibiting the executive usurpation of authority.

2. All prosecutions under the Espionage Law should be discontinued, and all persons serving prison sentences for alleged offenses growing out of religious beliefs, political views or industrial activities should be fully pardoned and immediately released.

3. No alien should be deported from the United States on account of his political views or participation in labor struggles, nor in any event without proper trial on specific charges. The arbitrary power to deport aliens by administrative order should be repealed.

4. The power of the courts to restrain workers in their struggles against employers by the writ of injunction or otherwise, and their power to nullify congressional legislation, should be abrogated.

5. Federal judges should be elected by the people and be subject to recall.

6. The President and the Vice-President of the United States should be elected by direct popular election, and be subject to recall. All members of the Cabinet should be elected by Congress and be responsible at all times to the vote thereof.

7. Suffrage should be equal and unrestricted in fact as well as in law for all men and women throughout the nation.

8. Because of the strict residential qualification of suffrage in this country, millions of citizens are disfranchised in every election; adequate provision should be made for the registration and voting of migratory voters.

9. The Constitution of the United States should be amended to strengthen the safeguards of civil and political liberty, and to remove all obstacles to industrial and social reform, and reconstruction, including the changes enumerated in this program, in keeping with the will and interest of the people. It should be made amendable by a majority of the voters of the nation upon their own initiative, or upon the initiative of Congress.

4. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

1. All claims of the United States against allied countries for loans made during the war should be cancelled upon the understanding that all war debts among such countries shall likewise be cancelled. The largest possible credit in food, raw material and machinery should be extended to the stricken nations of Europe in order to help them rebuild the ruined world.

2. The Government of the United States should initiate a movement to dissolve the mischievous organization called the "League of Nations" and to create an international parliament, composed of democratically elected representatives of all nations of the world, based upon the recognition of their equal rights, the principles of self-determination, the right to national existence of colonies and other dependencies, freedom of international trade

and trade routes by land and sea, and universal disarmament, and be charged with revising the Treaty of Peace on the principles of justice and conciliation.

3. The United States should immediately make peace with the Central Powers and open commercial and diplomatic relations with Russia under the Soviet Government. It should promptly recognize the independence of the Irish Republic.

4. The United States should make and proclaim it a fixed principle in its foreign policy that American capitalists, who acquire concessions or make investments in foreign countries, do so at their own risk, and under no circumstances should our government enter into diplomatic negotiations or controversies or resort to armed conflicts on account of foreign property claims of American capitalists.

5. FISCAL.

1. All war debts and other debts of the Federal Government should immediately be paid in full, the funds for such payment to be raised by means of a progressive property tax, whose burdens should fall upon the rich and particularly upon great fortunes made during the war.

2. A standing progressive income tax and a graduated inheritance tax should be levied to provide for all needs of the government, including the cost of its increasing social and industrial functions.

3. The unearned increment of land should be taxed, all land held out of use should be taxed at full rental value.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION PLATFORM.

The Prohibition Party assembled in National Convention in the city of Lincoln, Nebraska, on this twenty-second day of July, 1920, expresses its thanks to Almighty God for the victory over the beverage liquor traffic which crowns fifty years of consecrated effort. The principles which we have advocated throughout our history have been so far recognized that the manufacture and traffic in intoxicating drink have been forever prohibited in the fundamental law of the land; Congress has rightly interpreted the Eighteenth Amendment in laws enacted for its enforcement; and the Supreme Court has upheld both the Amendment and the law.

Asking that it be clothed with governmental power, the Prohibition Party challenges the attention of the Nation and requests the votes of the people on this Declaration of Principles.

NULLIFICATION CONDEMNED.

The organized liquor traffic is engaged in a treasonable attempt to nullify the amendment by such modification of the enforcement act as will increase the alcoholic content of beer and wine and thus thwart the will of the people as constitutionally expressed.

In face of this open threat the Republican and Democratic parties refused to make platform declarations in favor of law enforcement, though petitioned so to do by multitudes of people. Thus the Prohibition party remains the sole political champion of National Prohibition.

The Prohibition party in its platform in 1872 declared: "There can be no greater peril to the nation than the existing party competition for the liquor vote; any party not openly opposed to the traffic, experience shows, will engage in this competition, will court the favor of the criminal classes, will barter away the public morals, the purity of the ballot, and every object of good government for party success." Notwithstanding the liquor traffic is now outlawed by the Constitution, this fitly describes the present political attitude of the old parties.

The issue is not only the enforcement but also the maintenance of the law to make the amendment effective.

The proposed increase in the alcoholic content of beverages would be fraught with grave danger in that it would mean the return of the open saloon with all its attendant evils.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The League of Nations is now in existence and is functioning in world affairs. We favor the entrance of the United States into the League by the immediate ratification of the treaty of peace, not objecting to reasonable reservations interpreting American understanding of the covenant. The time is past when the United States can hold aloof from the affairs of the world. Such course is shortsighted and only invites disaster.

PEACE.

We stand for a constitutional amendment providing that treaties of peace shall be ratified by a majority of both Houses of Congress.

We stand by our declaration of 1916 against militarism and universal military training. Without it our boys were in a short time trained to whip the greatest army ever assembled and with national prohibition to make sure the most virile manhood in the world, we should encourage universal disarmament and devotion to the acts of peace.

EDUCATION.

We stand for compulsory education with instruction in the English language, which, if given in private or parochial schools, must be equivalent to that afforded by the public schools, and be under state supervision.

SUFFRAGE.

The Prohibition party has long advocated the enfranchisement of women. Suffrage should not be conditioned upon sex. We congratulate the women upon the freedom which the party has helped them to achieve.

WOMAN AND THE HOME.

We approve and adopt the program of the National League of Women Voters providing for:

The prohibition of child labor;

Adequate appropriation for the Children's Bureau;

Protection for infant life through a federal program for maternity and infancy care;

A Federal department of education, Federal aid for the removal of illiteracy and the increase of teachers' salaries;

Instruction of the youth and the newcomer to our shores in the duties and ideals of citizenship;

Vocational training in home economics;

Federal supervision of the marketing and distribution of food, the enactment and enforcement of such measures as will open the channels of trade, prevent excess profits, and eliminate unfair competition and control of the necessities of life;

The establishment of a Woman's Bureau in the Department of Labor to determine standards and policies which will improve working conditions for women and increase their efficiency;

The appointment of women in the mediation and conciliation service and on any industrial commissions and tribunals which may be created;

The establishment of a joint Federal and State employment service with women's departments under the direction of qualified women.

The merit system in the Civil Service free from discrimination on account of sex with a wage scale determined by skill demanded for the work and in no wise below the cost of living as established by official investigation;

Appropriation to carry on a campaign against venereal diseases and for public education in sex hygiene;

Federal legislation permitting an American born woman to retain her citizenship while resident in the United States, though married to an alien;

And further, that an alien woman who marries an American citizen must take the obligation of citizenship before she can become a citizen.

ECONOMY IN ADMINISTRATION.

We believe in the Budget system and we stand for economy in governmental administration. There should be a reduction in boards, committees, commissions and offices which consume taxes and increase expenses.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

We stand for Industrial Peace. We believe the time has come for the government to assume responsibility for the protection of the public against the waste and terror of industrial warfare, and to that end we demand legislation defining the rights of labor and the creation of industrial courts, which will guarantee to labor and employing capital equal and exact justice, and to the general public protection against the paralysis of industry due to this warfare.

PROFITEERING.

The Prohibition party pledges the nation to rid it of the profiteer and to close the door against his return. It will endeavor to

eliminate all unnecessary middlemen by the encouragement of organizations among producers that will bring those who sell and those who use nearer together. It will enact and enforce laws needful to effectively prevent excessive charges by such middlemen. To this end it will demand legislation subjecting to the penalties of the criminal law all corporate officers and employes who give or carry out instructions that result in extortion; it will make it unlawful for anyone engaged in interstate commerce to make a sale of one article dependent upon the purchase of another article and it will require such corporation to disclose to customers the difference between cost price and selling price or limit the profit that can be legally charged, as the rate of interest is now limited.

AGRICULTURE.

We pledge our aid to the farmer in working out a plan to equalize prices, to secure labor, and to organize a system of coöperative marketing, including public terminals, mills and storage for the purpose of encouraging agriculture and securing for the farmer such return as will tend to increased production.

We favor such extension of the parcel post as will further facilitate the direct traffic between the producer and consumer.

PRESIDENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS.

The qualifications for President stated in the Constitution have to do with age and citizenship. We call attention to the fact that of greater importance are those not so stated referring to moral, intellectual and spiritual endowments. The President of the United States in his daily life, his home and family relationships and in his official career is expected to typify the finest and best the country can produce. He is the leader of the nation. The moral force and power of his example are immeasurable. No man or woman should ever be elected to the high office who is out of harmony with the purposes of the people or who lacks sympathy with their highest and holiest ideals, and with the Christian principles upon which the nation was founded.

LAW AND ORDER.

A crying evil of the day is the general lax enforcement of the law. Without obedience to law and maintenance of order our American institutions must perish.

The Prohibition party now, as ever, pledges impartial enforcement of all law.

CONCLUSION.

In this national and world crisis the Prohibition party reminds the people of its long time faithfulness and its wisdom, proved by the many reforms which it was the first to advocate; and on its record as the oldest minority party—one which has never sold its birthright for a mess of pottage but throughout the years has stood for the best interests of the country—it asks the favorable consideration of the voters, believing that by its support they can make it necessary for all political organizations to come up to a higher level and to render a finer quality of service.

It pledges itself resolutely to stand for the right and oppose the wrong and dauntlessly to lead in the advocacy of righteous and patriotic principles. On its record and on this Declaration of Principles it submits its case to the American people.

STATE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM, 1922.

Profoundly thankful to Divine Providence for the great blessings to our beloved Commonwealth of North Carolina, the Democratic party in convention assembled does hereby declare its platform, as follows:

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

We reaffirm our allegiance to the time honored principles of the Democratic party, and we hereby commend the constructive policy of the Democratic party under our great President, Woodrow Wilson.

We heartily endorse the course of our Senators and Representatives in Congress and point with pride to the record they have made.

We condemn the Republican Administration for its failure to pass legislation to meet the needs of the country.

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Democratic party since it has been entrusted with power in this State has uniformly favored and enacted legislation providing for longer and better schools for the children of the State.

for increased facilities for the care of the State's unfortunates, for the conservation of the public health, for the building up and encouragement in every proper way of the agricultural interests of the State, for the fostering of all legitimate business enterprises, for the protection of the mutual interests of labor and capital, for the construction and improvement of public roads, and, in fact, for the upbuilding and uplifting of the State.

THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

We heartily endorse the Democratic State Administration. We commend and endorse the action of the recent General Assembly of North Carolina in the great constructive programs which have been carried on for the material and industrial progress of the State.

We recommend the Legislature for the enactment of legislation looking to the care and protection of the interests of the youthful delinquents and defectives of the State; we commend the Legislature for the enactment of legislation looking to the construction and establishment of a system of hard-surfaced and other dependable roads connecting the county seats with the principal cities and towns, and we pledge the people of this State that this road program will be carried on with efficiency and economy; we commend the provisions made for increasing the facilities of our State institutions, both educational and charitable; we commend the legislation providing the splendid program being carried on in the State for the protection and conservation of the public health, and the improvement of sanitary living conditions, both urban and rural; we commend the legislation providing for the collection of the State's entire revenue from incomes, inheritances, franchises, insurance policies, fees, and rentals from the State's property, thereby providing a system of taxation whereby no taxes whatever are levied for State purposes upon property, and the establishment of a department for the assessment and collection of the State's revenues; we recommend the legislation simplifying the judicial procedure in civil actions and reducing the cost of litigation; we commend the provisions made for the care of our Confederate veterans and their widows, and pledge the Democratic party to a continuation of all of those policies.

We point with pride to the fact that Governor Morrison has recommended and vigorously urged the passage of this great constructive program enacted by the last General Assembly.

In the administration of his office as Governor, Governor Morrison has inaugurated many measures and improvements for the moral and material upbuilding of the State.

(a) We endorse the appointment by him of boards of consulting specialists to visit and minister to the needs of the insane, the delinquents, the defectives, and other unfortunates in the State. Under this plan a score or more of eminent specialists have visited each institution, performing operations and otherwise treating hundreds of these patients, without one cent of cost to the State. The thanks of the State are due to these gentlemen for the great and unselfish service they have rendered suffering humanity.

(b) We heartily endorse the program suggested by Governor Morrison and adopted by the Departments of Agriculture, Education, Health and Public Welfare work, looking to the production of sufficient food for the people of the State, and earnestly hope for the early realization of this great idea, the consummation of which is greatly to be desired, and which is in line with the program for the upbuilding of the moral and material welfare of the people.

(c) We heartily commend the Governor for his program looking to the production and conservation of fish, oysters, and other sea food in the waters of our State.

We pledge to the people of the State that the Democratic party will administer the affairs of the State, counties, and municipalities, with every economy consistent with efficient and progressive government.

We pledge to the people of the various counties and municipalities of the State the greatest measure of control of their local affairs, consistent with efficient and orderly government, and the rights of other counties and municipalities.

We favor the passage of a workman's compensation act fair to both employer and employe.

We are profoundly grateful to the service men of the late war, and we recommend to the National Government the enactment of legislation looking to their relief.

We recommend that the State Executive Committee be authorized and directed to amend the plan of organization so as to double the number of that committee, to the end that full representation of women may be had thereon. Provided, that fifty members shall constitute a quorum. The committee, at its next meeting, shall provide the necessary machinery for the election of these additional members.

We denounce the covert, unfair and cowardly attack made by the Republican party in its platform adopted at its convention at Winston-Salem, upon the program for a fair and equitable system of taxation, the education of the children, and the construction and maintenance of the highways; and we warn the people that if the Republican party be entrusted with power in this State, the evils warned against by them will indeed be realized.

REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM, 1922.

We, the Republicans of North Carolina, in convention assembled at Winston-Salem, April, 1922, reaffirm our devotion to the principles of the Republican party which are now, as they have ever been, the surest guarantee of the preservation and continued prosperity of this State and Nation.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

We view with pride the wise and conservative leadership of our President, Warren G. Harding. We congratulate him and the country upon the selection of men of pre-eminent ability to fill cabinet positions, whose concerted efforts have restored our nation to its place of wholesome leadership in the affairs of the world from which it had been displaced by the preceding Democratic administration.

We congratulate the country upon the progress made by the Republican Administration in fulfilling its platform pledges, and in its effort to restore the country to normality after the shock given it by the Democratic party, and upon the safe, sound and conservative policies adopted in all departments of the government which are gradually bringing relief from the conditions created by the reckless era of extravagance and mis-management, and accompanying burden of taxation under the Wilson

administration. Constitutional government has been restored, extravagant expenditures have been eliminated by the creation of the budget system, the public finances have been placed upon a scientific basis, we have reduced the public debt \$3,700,000,000 and have reduced taxes to the extent of three-quarters of a billion dollars a year. The extent to which the confidence of the people in the government has been restored may be measured by the fact that during the year that has past Liberty Bonds and Victory Notes have increased in value to the extent of two billions of dollars.

TAXATION.

We deplore and condemn the extravagance indulged in by the Democratic administration in this State. While the National Republican Administration is practising every economy, decreasing the number of government employes, and reducing taxation wherever possible, the Democratic Administration in the State of North Carolina is creating opportunities for political henchmen, issuing bonds and borrowing money with a reckless disregard of the property rights and welfare of the people, and as a result the very land of the State is tottering under taxation, piling ever higher, and the rank and file of our people burdened as never before.

We condemn the dominant party for its jugglery of the tax provisions of the State for political purposes as is illustrated in the manipulation of the Revaluation Act. We assert it is time to apply business methods to our tax system, and end the present tampering with our finances which is endangering the credit of the State at home and abroad, and keeps the constitutionality of legislation governing taxation, and the validity of securities issued by the State and its sub-divisions, almost continually before the Supreme Court.

EDUCATION.

The Republican party in North Carolina, as in every other State, favors public education and liberal support to all public educational institutions, and if our party is intrusted with the management of our State government we would immediately provide for the election of our County Board of Education by the people, and thereby restore to the people the control and management of our public schools, and we guarantee to observe and

enforce the Constitutional requirements of a six months school term in each county in the State, and at a greatly reduced rate of taxation

We pledge the people of the State to provide a uniform system of taxation for schools throughout the State and to give each county in the State the same rate of taxation for schools and each county its proportionate share of the constitutional requirements for a uniform system of public education throughout the State, and at a greatly reduced rate of taxation. Such a system will insure uniformity in tax rate, uniformity in school facilities and eliminate waste and extravagance in County and State in school administration and give the State a new impetus in public education.

We condemn the Democratic party for the frequent and unnecessary change in the text books used in the public schools, which result in hundreds of thousands of dollars of increased profits to the publishers of school books, but which are a needless and burdensome expense upon the people of the State. We favor the policy of the State's furnishing free text books in the public schools and thereby saving to our people thousands of dollars now expended for text books and bringing to the child of our poor man the same opportunity of education now enjoyed by the child of the rich.

ROADS.

We believe in a State system of highways; and we point with pride to the fact that what progress we have made towards obtaining a State system of highways has been brought about by the fearless advocacy of the Republican party in its platform, on the hustings and in the Legislature. But we condemn the Democratic party for prostituting the road system, as it has the school system to purposes of politics and for the reckless extravagance and favoritism with which it has expended the people's money.

AGRICULTURE.

We believe that it is the first duty of the State to help alleviate the burdens under which agriculture is staggering in North Carolina. Specifically we pledge ourselves to the establishment of an adequate system of rural credits and to such a reorganization

of the State Department of Agriculture that it will become a real aid to the farmers of the State instead of being as it is now, a haven for job hunters.

CARE OF SOLDIERS.

We favor a continuation of the time honored policy of the Republican party of enacting liberal legislation to provide for the care of infirm and disabled soldiers and their dependents. The unselfish and patriotic service rendered by them and their more fortunate brothers in arms, will ever be proud heritage of our country.

We demand that necessary legislation be enacted to make the Farm Loan Banks properly function in behalf of the farmers in accordance with the avowed purpose of the creation of such banks; giving to the farmers short term loans on security of farm products and long term loans on real estate all at a rate of interest, such as is accorded by banks on commercial loans, and that the Farm Loan Banks be completely divorced from International Banking.

POLITICAL HONESTY.

The most degrading thing in the life of North Carolina is the political dishonesty which is shamelessly flouted by the machine of the Democratic party. This dishonesty is striking at the very vitals of the State and has already produced that cynical attitude towards public affairs which invariably accompanies the decline of free government. No State can live that tolerates dishonesty and no party should survive which winks at or encourages it.

We do not charge that all elections are dishonest. We do charge that the election laws of the State lend themselves to fraud, that they were framed with that end in view and that the Democratic machine of the State under these laws, perpetrates the most shameless fraud whenever it deems fraud necessary to accomplish its purposes.

ELECTION LAW.

We denounce the Democratic party for refusing to pass the Australian Ballot law, and for amending the Absentee Voter law in such a way as to make fraud easy to perpetrate and hard to

punish. And we pledge ourselves to enact the Australian Ballot law and to place adequate safeguards around the Absentee Ballot. The time has come for corrupt elections to cease.

"GERRYMANDERING."

Another form of political dishonesty is the "Gerrymandering" of the State by the Democratic party, by means of which 43 per cent of the voters of the State are robbed of their proper right of representation. The Congressional Districts required by law to be compact and contiguous are veritable geographical monstrosities. One need only look at a map and a census table to see that the Republicans of Carolina have been robbed of our representatives in Congress. In like manner the Republicans of North Carolina have been robbed of Solicitors and State Senators, and the plan of electing judges by the State at large while allowing the Democrats of the various districts to select the candidates for those districts is but another form of the same evil, by which the high office of Judge is dragged into politics and the Republican districts are denied representation on the bench.

CAMPAIGN METHODS.

We denounce the Democratic machine for the infamous methods employed by it in the campaign of 1920. We believe the decent right thinking people of North Carolina who love their State and Nation and believe in clear politics, will not longer permit the dominant party to resort to such degrading tactics in its effort to inflame the passions of the people and divert their minds from a calm consideration of the issues before them. A party which stoops to such base methods is not worthy to be entrusted with the sacred rights of the people.

We deplore the attempt of the Democratic party to drag the negro question into any campaign. The Republican party of North Carolina is an organization of white men and women. It has no intention of appointing negroes to office within the State.

To sum up our position, we commend:

Education, in accordance with our Constitution and with election of the School Board by direct vote of the people.

Good roads, built on business principles, without favorites or waste with reduced overhead charges.

Conservation of all products and investigation of the most scientific methods of saving producers, whether by warehouses, storage, cold storage or other means; also a system of credits for the products so stored.

Economy of the strictest kind in all public affairs and this should mean the reduction of amounts paid as salaries in the public offices to unnecessary employes.

Budget System for towns, counties and State and all subdivisions, that the taxpayers may know where tax moneys go, and that every department be compelled to live within the estimates of such budget.

We condemn:

Election frauds to be a disgrace to the State.

Text book methods, in choosing of which millions are lost to taxpayers, and a public scandal is disgracing our State; we need free text books, printed within our State so far as practical.

Bond issuing in such a reckless manner without any preparation to meet interest and repayment. Such methods are enslaving our children to the third and fourth generation.

System of bank examinations which permit insolvency and loss to depositors which could be prevented.

Public debt being constantly increased without the slightest attempt at economy or curbing needless expenses.

Useless additional bureaus, costing the taxpayers untold millions to make new jobs for political favorites, such as a commission to collect taxes which is the duty of every sheriff.

Gerrymandering the districts of the State to the end that a party remains in power though the voters have lost confidence in its efficiency and honesty.

We promise:

Honest election laws and the Australian Ballot.

Reduction in taxes, and the creation of a modern taxing system.

State taxes shall be raised without burdensome property tax, which tax should be used for reduction of debt if necessary at all.

Publicity in the fullest sense of all public business both as to assessing of all taxes and payment of all costs of government.

Reduction of officers, the number of which has been increased without necessity and without reason.

Judges shall be selected from both parties to the end that every man may feel assured of obtaining justice and escaping partisan prejudice.

Officers elected on our platform shall be true to every trust, painstaking in every duty, considerate of every citizen, honest in every public act; any delinquent will be driven from power instead of being supported by a mistaken idea of partisan policy.

STATE SOCIALIST PLATFORM.

The political expression of the platform of all parties voice the economic interests of the people or class, which they subserve. The Socialist party assumes to represent the interest of the working class of field and industry only.

As between the Democratic and Republican parties there is no essential difference, both standing for the competitive system. Dominant political parties in the present campaign confine their discussions to such issues as "The Capitalist League of Nations," and other equally unimportant issues, so far as the common people are concerned, unmindful of the fact that a large proportion of our population is being robbed by the capitalist system of four-fifths of its production, thus bringing destitution and crime as a natural correlative of the conditions under which they exist.

The Socialist party stands for the abolition of the competitive system and substitution therefor of the collective, or coöperative, ownership of all means of production and distribution, which are used for exploitation. The Socialist party of North Carolina affirms its allegiance to the principles of International Socialism as enunciated in the National Platform of the Socialist party.

While realizing that only by a complete revolution, or change, of the system of government now in vogue can we bring about the emancipation of the toiling masses, yet we are sensible to the fact that there are present immediate demands for the alleviation of conditions which now confront us.

Therefore, we call upon all workers of industry and farm to unite with us for the establishing of a government and industry

We especially favor that plank in the national platform in regard to a public banking system.

The development by the State of natural resources, to the end of promoting the industrial and social conditions of the whole people.

REVENUE.

The taxation of income, inheritances and industry to an extent sufficient to meet all the requirements of the State. The exemption of all properties or incomes of the amount of \$2,000.00 or less of any taxation whatever.

These demands are to be regarded as only of temporary value during the period of transformation of the government and industry from capitalism to socialism, and the ultimate aims should not be lost sight of. The people should move onward to the conquest of all the public powers to an entire change of the present system for one which will secure to them collectively all blessings of modern civilization, and of that culture hitherto unknown to history.

NOTE—We extend our congratulations to the women of the State on their acquirement of the ballot after so long and courageous a fight, and call their attention to the fact that the Socialist party has since its inception stood unqualifiedly for the right of women to the full use of the ballot. They should realize that the end is not merely the acquirement of the use of the ballot, but to complete emancipation of all workers from the tyranny of industry and we call upon them to unite with us for the securing of these aims.

owned and controlled collectively by the workers, and as a means to the establishment of these things we make the present demands.

POLITICAL.

The right of every citizen whether male or female, without regard to race or color, to the full use of the ballot. The elimination of the poll tax qualification for voting. The full use of the Initiative, the Referendum and Recall. The gradual substitution of occupational representation for the present territorial representation and the Australian ballot.

INDUSTRIAL.

The collective ownership and democratic management of all the essential, vital industries and natural resources of the State.

The full right of all labor to organize and bargain collectively.

Complete discontinuance of the use of the writ of the injunction and the use of the militia against labor, in the settlement of disputes.

The paying of old age pensions and the insurance against industrial accidents to an extent adequate to meet the cost of living, while keeping the person in his or her own home.

AGRICULTURE.

The paying into the State as taxes the full rental value of all lands held for speculation and investment. State aid to all renting and tenant farmers desiring to own land, to the end that all farming may be carried on by those owing their own land.

State aid in the marketing of the farmers product and the supplying of farm machinery and fertilizer at the lowest possible cost.

SOCIAL.

The consolidation of the school districts so as to make every school a standard high school, giving every child the opportunity of securing a high school education. Adequate pay to teachers in the schools so as to demand the best possible talent. The furnishing free text books by the State.

The construction and maintenance of a State-wide system of improved public roads.

PART IX.

ELECTION RETURNS.

1. VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1912-1920.
2. VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY COUNTIES, 1912-1920.
3. VOTE BY COUNTIES FOR GOVERNOR IN DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES, 1916-1920.
4. VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS IN DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES, 1920.
5. VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES, 1912-1920.
6. VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1918-1920.
7. VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, 1918-1920.
8. VOTE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS BY COUNTIES, 1920.

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1912-1916.

States	Popular Vote, 1912.			Popular Vote, 1916.*			Electoral Vote, 1912			Electoral Vote, 1916	
	Wilson	Taft	Roosevelt	Wilson	Huebs		Wilson	Taft	Roosevelt	Wilson	Huebs
Alabama.....	82,439	9,731	22,689	97,778	28,632		12				
Arizona.....	10,324	3,021	6,949	33,170	1,521		3			12	3
Arkansas.....	68,838	24,297	21,673	112,186	49,827		9			9	
California.....	283,436	3,914	283,610	466,289	162,516		2	11		13	
Colorado.....	111,223	58,286	72,316	178,816	102,318		6			6	
Connecticut.....	74,561	68,324	34,129	99,786	106,514		7				7
Delaware.....	22,631	15,958	8,886	24,521	25,794		3				3
Florida.....	36,417	4,279	4,555	56,108	11,611		6			6	
Georgia.....	93,171	5,190	22,010	153,831	11,225		14			11	
Idaho.....	33,921	32,810	25,527	70,021	56,368		4			4	
Illinois.....	405,048	253,613	386,478	659,081	152,316		29				29
Indiana.....	281,810	151,267	162,007	324,063	341,005		15			15	
Iowa.....	185,325	119,815	161,819	221,690	286,419		13			10	13
Kansas.....	113,670	74,844	120,133	314,588	277,656		10			13	
Kentucky.....	219,584	115,512	102,766	294,900	211,854		13			10	
Louisiana.....	60,966	3,834	3,323	73,875	6,644		10			6	
Maine.....	51,133	26,515	48,163	61,118	69,506		6			8	
Maryland.....	112,674	54,956	57,786	138,539	117,344		8			18	
Massachusetts.....	173,418	155,948	147,228	247,885	208,812		18		15		15
Michigan.....	150,751	152,241	214,584	286,775	339,097				12		12
Minnesota.....	106,426	61,394	125,856	179,152	179,444					10	
Mississippi.....	57,161	1,511	3,627	80,382	4,257					18	
Missouri.....	330,746	207,821	124,271	348,032	369,339		18			4	
Montana.....	27,911	18,512	22,456	101,037	66,730		4			8	
Nebraska.....	109,008	54,216	72,687	158,827	117,771		8			3	
Nevada.....	7,986	3,196	5,620	17,776	12,157		3			4	
New Hampshire.....	34,724	32,927	17,794	43,779	13,733		4				14
New Jersey.....	178,289	88,835	115,410	211,018	268,982		14			3	
New Mexico.....	20,437	17,733	8,317	33,553	31,161		3				15
New York.....	655,475	455,428	396,021	768,880	875,510		45				

North Carolina.....	144,507	29,159	69,130	168,383	120,800	12	12
North Dakota.....	29,555	23,000	25,726	55,271	52,651	5	5
Ohio.....	423,152	277,086	229,327	604,946	514,836	24	24
12 Oklahoma.....	119,156	90,786	---	148,123	97,233	10	10
1 Oregon.....	47,064	34,673	37,600	120,087	126,813	5	5
Pennsylvania.....	395,619	273,305	447,426	521,784	703,734	38	38
Rhode Island.....	30,142	27,703	16,878	40,304	44,858	5	5
South Carolina.....	48,355	576	1,293	61,846	1,809	9	9
South Dakota.....	48,942	---	58,811	56,591	24,621	5	5
Tennessee.....	130,335	59,444	53,725	153,334	116,114	12	12
Texas.....	221,589	28,853	26,755	285,909	61,499	20	20
Utah.....	36,570	42,100	24,174	83,000	54,133	4	4
Vermont.....	15,350	23,305	22,070	22,708	40,250	4	4
Virginia.....	90,332	23,288	21,777	102,824	49,359	12	12
Washington.....	86,840	70,445	113,698	183,388	167,244	7	7
West Virginia.....	113,197	56,754	79,112	140,403	143,124	8	8
Wisconsin.....	164,409	130,878	58,661	193,042	221,323	13	13
Wyoming.....	15,310	14,560	9,232	28,318	21,698	3	3
Totals.....	6,203,019	3,484,956	4,110,507	9,116,298	8,547,474	8	88
						277	254

Debs, Socialist, in 1912, received 901,873 votes; Benson, Socialist, in 1916, received 750,000.

Chafin, Prohibitionist, in 1912, received 207,928 votes; Hanly, Prohibitionist, in 1916, received 221,101.

*When this vote was compiled, eight States had not reported their votes for Benson. Their estimated vote is included in this total.

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1920.

State	Popular Vote							Electoral Vote	
	Harding, Republican	Cox, Democrat	Debs, Socialist	Christensen, Farm-Labor	Watkins, Prohibitionist	Scattering	Pluralities	Harding, Republican	Cox, Democrat
Alabama	7,124	24,982	555		271	19	7,470	17,858	12
Arizona	37,016	29,546	125						9
Arkansas	71,117	107,109	5,111				305,801	36,292	
California	624,992	229,191	64,076		25,085	587	68,312		
Colorado	173,948	104,936	8,046	3,016	2,807				6
Connecticut	226,238	120,721	10,350	1,947	1,771	1,492	12,947	108,517	7
Delaware	52,858	39,911	988			132			3
Florida	44,853	90,515	5,189		2,941			45,662	6
Georgia	88,972	46,575	38	6	32	115	42,337		14
Idaho	1,424,480	534,395	74,747	49,630	11,216	4,246	800,085		4
Illinois	696,370	511,304	24,703	16,499	13,462	206	185,006	29	
Indiana	334,674	227,921	16,981	16,321	4,197	988	406,753	13	
Iowa	369,195	185,447	15,510				183,748	10	
Kansas	452,480	456,497	6,409		3,250			4,017	13
Kentucky	38,528	87,519				339	48,981		10
Louisiana	136,355	58,961	2,214			7	77,394		6
Maine	236,117	180,626	8,876	1,645		1,178	55,491	8	
Maryland	681,153	276,691	32,267			3,607	404,462	18	
Massachusetts	767,865	233,150	28,947	10,372	9,646		529,415	15	
Michigan	519,421	142,994	56,106		11,489	5,898	396,427	12	
Minnesota	11,576	69,277	1,639					58,701	10
Mississippi	737,162	574,709	20,242	3,291	5,142	2,164	152,363	18	
Montana	109,430	57,372	9,600	12,204			127,890	4	
Nebraska	247,498	113,608	4,861		5,947		6,528	8	
Nevada	15,479	9,864						3	
New Hampshire	95,196	62,662	1,234				32,534	4	

New Jersey.....	611,541	256,887	27,141	2,200	4,734	1,440	354,654	14
New Mexico.....	57,634	46,668	2	1,097	---	---	10,966	3
New York.....	1,829,862	778,706	204,120	68,477	36,377	---	1,051,136	45
North Carolina.....	232,848	305,447	4,446	---	17	---	72,589	12
North Dakota.....	160,072	37,422	8,282	---	---	---	---	5
Ohio.....	1,182,022	780,037	57,147	---	---	2,447	122,650	24
Oklahoma.....	244,320	216,390	25,685	---	---	---	401,985	10
Oregon.....	143,592	30,019	9,801	---	3,505	1,515	63,573	5
Pennsylvania.....	1,218,215	503,202	70,021	15,642	42,612	1,556	715,013	38
Rhode Island.....	107,463	55,062	4,351	---	510	100	52,401	5
South Carolina.....	2,610	64,170	26	---	---	---	---	9
South Dakota.....	110,692	35,938	---	---	---	900	74,754	5
Tennessee.....	219,829	206,558	2,239	---	---	---	13,271	12
Texas.....	115,640	280,688	8,194	---	---	---	174,048	20
Vermont.....	81,555	56,639	3,159	4,475	---	---	24,916	4
Virginia.....	68,212	20,919	---	---	774	56	47,293	4
Washington.....	87,456	141,670	807	240	826	---	54,214	12
West Virginia.....	223,137	84,298	8,913	77,246	3,800	1,321	138,839	7
Wisconsin.....	282,007	220,789	5,618	---	1,598	---	61,218	8
Wyoming.....	408,576	113,422	80,635	---	8,647	---	385,134	13
WYOMING.....	35,091	17,429	1,288	2,180	265	---	17,662	3
Totals.....	15,569,781	8,894,580	913,692	280,488	201,927	33,142	---	404

*Unofficial. †Non-Partisan League polled 34,707.

‡The so-called Black and Tans received 27,515 and the American party 47,669 votes. Total vote, except Georgia, 26,323,610. Harding's plurality (without Georgia), 6,885,929.

This table has been compiled in the editorial office of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, after direct communication with officials of each of the forty-eight States. The figures are, with few exceptions, final, in some instances having been received by telegraph at the last moment before going to press in the middle of December.

§ The following figures from Georgia were received too late to incorporate in the above table: Cox, 107,162; Harding 41,089; Debs, 46; Watkins, no official report; Christensen, no official report.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY COUNTIES, 1912-1920.

Counties	1912					1916				1920	
	Wilson	Taft	Roosevelt	Debs	Chafin	Wilson	Hughes	Berger	Hanley	Cox	Harding
Alamance	2,332	150	1,637	10	---	2,476	2,278	5	---	5,255	4,619
Alexander	852	523	497	---	---	954	1,187	---	---	2,045	2,643
Alleghany	652	208	256	---	---	796	641	---	---	1,409	1,201
Anson	1,487	125	118	---	---	2,046	301	---	---	3,175	453
Ashe	1,643	478	1,241	1	---	1,898	1,930	---	---	3,431	3,808
Avery	217	138	950	2	---	360	1,158	2	---	397	2,503
Beaufort	1,605	295	548	61	---	1,957	1,274	1	---	3,522	2,266
Bertie	1,571	43	61	---	---	1,461	116	---	---	1,840	212
Bladen	1,140	33	511	---	---	1,261	651	---	---	1,939	1,064
Brunswick	777	280	456	---	---	810	989	1	---	1,253	1,362
Buncombe	3,716	426	2,285	101	---	4,229	3,830	---	---	10,167	8,917
Burke	1,365	48	1,288	---	---	1,621	1,474	---	---	3,262	3,592
Calhoun	1,738	389	1,584	---	---	2,080	2,314	22	---	4,418	5,148
Caldwell	1,627	482	1,167	11	---	1,725	1,659	---	---	2,931	3,298
Camden	303	40	62	---	---	368	86	2	---	540	142
Carteret	1,153	218	537	---	---	1,165	1,246	---	---	2,070	2,315
Caswell	705	154	45	---	---	849	338	---	---	1,239	505
Catawba	2,110	203	1,872	---	3	2,589	2,614	4	10	5,404	5,935
Chatham	1,652	70	1,343	2	---	1,839	1,501	14	---	3,186	2,906
Cherokee	906	734	477	---	---	1,262	1,362	---	---	1,761	2,506
Chowan	663	60	77	---	---	610	91	1	---	1,091	209
Clay	372	17	387	---	---	400	453	---	---	755	911
Cleveland	2,351	81	943	---	---	2,764	1,497	---	---	5,181	2,953
Columbus	1,668	155	892	---	---	2,143	1,327	2	---	3,111	1,783
Craven	1,819	79	190	---	---	1,780	542	---	---	3,413	731
Cumberland	1,678	235	870	10	---	1,971	1,217	---	---	2,233	1,972
Currituck	622	6	8	---	---	945	87	1	---	1,000	86
Dare	397	238	80	---	---	470	363	---	---	825	632
Davidson	2,484	1,509	1,143	10	12	2,675	2,801	12	---	4,797	5,90
Davie	823	810	345	---	1	910	1,245	6	---	1,624	2,591
Duplin	1,757	33	1,066	3	---	1,824	1,527	---	---	3,398	2,697
Durham	2,197	124	1,204	1	---	2,463	1,837	---	---	4,646	3,550
Edgecombe	1,851	102	77	49	---	2,028	135	24	1	3,343	24
Forsyth	3,042	1,689	1,262	325	4	4,115	3,585	238	---	8,123	6,792
Franklin	1,856	71	346	1	---	2,057	396	---	---	2,742	589
Gaston	2,333	244	1,279	46	22	3,019	2,542	11	---	7,148	5,803
Gates	618	95	179	---	---	826	309	---	---	796	327
Graham	416	261	223	---	---	476	460	---	---	644	915
Granville	1,561	192	343	---	---	1,713	648	---	---	2,622	833
Greene	894	124	152	---	---	1,066	294	---	---	1,649	439
Guilford	3,830	460	1,979	43	26	4,616	3,670	44	---	9,615	7,920
Halifax	2,300	42	135	---	---	2,312	299	1	---	3,429	524
Harnett	1,364	148	1,035	5	1	1,992	1,603	8	---	3,919	3,311
Haywood	2,068	354	861	6	---	2,403	1,523	---	---	4,229	3,000
Henderson	1,092	801	380	2	---	1,166	1,795	---	---	2,496	3,337
Hertford	742	61	105	---	---	977	209	---	1	1,104	221
Hoke	626	63	40	---	---	780	110	---	---	1,266	166
Hyde	636	76	200	---	---	840	277	4	3	1,134	530
Iredell	2,528	392	1,047	---	2	3,325	2,073	---	---	6,470	4,402
Jackson	1,210	315	729	5	---	1,306	1,288	---	---	2,355	2,355
Johnston	2,757	1,335	1,083	---	---	3,468	2,857	---	---	6,030	5,588
Jones	635	35	125	---	---	712	233	---	---	964	385
Lee	862	451	60	---	---	1,054	573	---	---	2,327	1,143

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT—Continued.

Counties	1912					1916				1920	
	Wilson	Taft	Roosevelt	Debs	Chafin	Wilson	Hughes	Berger	Hanley	Cox	Harding
Lenoir.....	1,568	122	347	-----	-----	1,666	667	2	-----	2,560	1,153
Lincoln.....	1,280	49	1,063	3	12	1,521	1,369	8	1	3,331	3,137
Macon.....	1,020	134	841	-----	-----	1,146	1,069	-----	-----	2,177	2,050
Madison.....	897	439	1,390	-----	-----	972	1,965	-----	-----	1,340	3,616
Martin.....	1,251	229	34	-----	-----	1,472	281	-----	-----	2,561	720
McDowell.....	1,037	343	773	10	-----	1,274	1,218	-----	2	2,809	2,561
Mecklenburg.....	3,967	284	533	38	-----	4,508	1,257	6	-----	11,313	3,421
Mitchell.....	385	203	716	-----	-----	462	1,298	-----	-----	697	2,153
Montgomery.....	1,012	144	846	-----	-----	1,222	1,196	-----	-----	2,321	2,304
Moore.....	1,167	252	678	17	-----	1,337	1,047	22	-----	2,679	2,279
Nash.....	1,862	172	576	42	-----	2,189	826	19	-----	4,031	1,556
New Hanover.....	2,021	140	107	-----	-----	2,355	492	-----	-----	4,102	712
Northampton.....	1,625	57	53	-----	-----	1,518	45	-----	-----	2,305	165
Onslow.....	901	66	550	-----	-----	1,197	785	-----	4	1,557	853
Orange.....	997	172	821	4	-----	1,230	1,158	-----	-----	1,993	1,737
Pamlico.....	694	74	329	20	-----	710	527	18	-----	1,286	1,008
Pasquotank.....	972	77	184	-----	-----	1,177	270	-----	1	1,736	507
Pender.....	967	19	268	-----	-----	970	400	-----	-----	1,580	699
Perquimans.....	647	228	44	-----	-----	645	288	-----	1	1,042	487
Person.....	820	784	184	-----	-----	953	917	-----	-----	1,646	1,566
Pitt.....	2,303	347	433	3	-----	2,839	719	-----	-----	4,196	1,864
Polk.....	675	153	501	1	-----	679	750	1	-----	1,361	1,326
Randolph.....	2,665	370	1,809	6	8	2,747	3,031	-----	3	5,110	6,297
Richmond.....	1,319	82	174	3	-----	1,553	650	-----	-----	3,341	1,124
Robeson.....	2,706	154	660	-----	-----	2,894	1,453	-----	-----	6,183	2,220
Rockingham.....	1,939	694	778	51	9	2,316	1,957	-----	-----	4,507	3,605
Rowan.....	2,748	280	1,537	50	7	3,053	2,320	-----	-----	6,421	4,888
Rutherford.....	2,160	82	1,533	7	1	2,445	1,871	-----	-----	5,101	4,015
Sampson.....	1,265	84	2,520	-----	-----	1,369	2,727	-----	-----	2,426	5,353
Scotland.....	751	9	75	-----	-----	938	137	-----	-----	1,705	3,306
Stanly.....	1,702	105	1,548	-----	-----	2,110	1,941	5	4	3,843	4,312
Stokes.....	1,144	1,450	210	22	1	1,569	1,852	21	-----	1,999	2,926
Surry.....	1,919	2,277	608	-----	-----	2,029	2,977	12	-----	3,547	5,170
Swain.....	766	220	858	-----	-----	829	1,128	-----	-----	1,434	2,239
Transylvania.....	631	107	537	1	-----	821	841	-----	-----	1,542	1,680
Tyrrell.....	297	224	100	4	-----	416	392	-----	-----	718	532
Union.....	1,786	92	457	19	-----	2,662	702	4	-----	4,168	1,404
Vance.....	1,204	168	234	-----	-----	1,451	558	-----	-----	2,461	816
Wake.....	3,996	282	1,517	12	-----	4,327	2,461	5	-----	8,020	3,653
Warren.....	987	112	46	-----	-----	1,217	227	-----	-----	1,865	295
Washington.....	503	384	149	-----	-----	651	486	-----	-----	1,116	971
Watauga.....	933	420	819	2	-----	1,141	1,352	-----	-----	1,721	2,631
Wayne.....	2,293	95	1,090	16	9	2,625	1,446	3	2	4,794	2,822
Wilkes.....	1,636	331	2,571	-----	-----	1,632	3,470	-----	-----	2,843	6,451
Wilson.....	1,741	82	561	-----	-----	2,052	730	-----	-----	3,496	1,374
Yadkin.....	713	791	599	-----	-----	879	1,721	-----	-----	1,350	3,391
Yancey.....	1,112	60	1,336	-----	-----	1,273	1,082	-----	-----	2,280	2,596
Totals.....	144,507	29,139	69,139	1,025	117	168,383	120,890	509	53	305,447	232,848

Eugene V. Debs (Socialist), Electors, 446.

Aaron S. Watkins (Prohibitionist) Electors, 17.

VOTE BY COUNTIES FOR GOVERNOR IN DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES,* 1916-1920.

Counties	1916		1920 First Primary			1920 Second Primary	
	Bickett	Daughtridge	Morrison	Gardner	Page	Morrison	Gardner
Alamance.....	386	67	134	488	182	358	488
Alexander.....	214	14	187	183	14	375	203
Alleghany.....	124	18	131	60	60	320	200
Anson.....	1,458	276	590	834	569	986	1,082
Ashes.....	200	22	214	167	45	429	173
Avery.....	131	16	18	157	9	41	308
Beaufort.....	708	376	438	1,086	73	579	1,220
Bertie.....	971	689	694	229	350	627	517
Bladen.....	614	306	694	229	316	1,037	334
Brunswick.....	216	247	91	306	172	209	445
Buncombe.....	1,398	1,943	1,873	1,443	217	2,052	1,967
Purke.....	398	531	633	114	55	737	359
Cabarrus.....	295	89	303	149	284	532	321
Caldwell.....	347	181	270	262	31	361	443
Camden.....	368	84	161	277	106	142	158
Carleton.....	710	123	449	427	136	382	275
Caswell.....	509	161	89	219	375	292	433
Catawba.....	614	111	891	292	343	1,033	401
Chatham.....	697	212	535	349	319	689	390
Cherokee.....	231	90	147	195	17	315	106
Chowan.....	271	78	282	247	137	232	186
Clay.....	98	32	101	13	26	103	26
Cleveland.....	1,012	671	46	2,219	521	390	3,248
Columbus.....	1,081	826	806	699	420	1,011	1,322
Craven.....	563	268	1,263	718	124	1,451	951
Cumberland.....	644	968	413	957	443	840	1,323
Currituck.....	280	406	408	99	184	450	135
Dare.....	190	16	202	68	30	189	13
Davidson.....	1,115	237	553	281	833	886	752
Davie.....	316	38	160	50	237	277	211
Duplin.....	632	436	265	697	133	741	757
Durham.....	968	695	752	698	410	1,106	584
Edgecombe.....	353	1,181	1,254	713	457	1,604	767
Forsyth.....	663	295	514	1,064	510	936	1,410
Franklin.....	1,528	527	1,323	715	547	1,349	632
Gaston.....	1,086	364	956	1,258	279	1,375	1,494
Gates.....	118	41	128	196	120	189	145
Graham.....	185	19	53	---	2	180	---
Granville.....	818	565	518	627	282	847	713
Greene.....	688	73	209	373	70	284	576
Guilford.....	1,212	1,010	497	692	1,298	1,031	1,307
Halifax.....	1,495	396	359	1,177	607	915	999
Harnett.....	640	375	368	595	542	783	682
Haywood.....	1,258	704	1,674	305	113	1,162	553
Henderson.....	261	313	378	228	22	478	257
Hertford.....	582	258	250	576	213	406	592
Hoke.....	283	346	450	177	233	469	189
Hyde.....	178	139	92	254	201	492	444
Iredell.....	1,555	915	1,578	478	313	1,959	1,011

*The Republican party held no gubernatorial primary.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1916-1920—Continued.

Counties	1916		1920 First Primary			1920 Second Primary	
	Bickett	Daughttridge	Morrison	Gardner	Page	Morrison	Gardner
Jackson.....	479	76	397	297	30	266	339
Johnston.....	980	848	1,154	577	178	1,924	1,240
Jones.....	238	102	464	251	32	453	378
Lee.....	480	140	458	230	346	788	368
Lenoir.....	599	650	240	900	290	530	1,050
Lincoln.....	559	74	227	543	398	364	595
Macon.....	280	20	175	73	21	350	224
Madison.....	148	194	215	226	22	269	117
Martin.....	197	280	537	274	118	632	361
McDowell.....	237	268	309	421	21	422	507
Mecklenburg.....	1,742	1,207	3,022	436	2,048	3,443	1,506
Mitchell.....	92	42	108	160	14	62	182
Montgomery.....	558	111	205	49	615	474	304
Moore.....	516	486	298	69	697	695	202
Nash.....	619	1,021	953	521	321	1,395	873
New Hanover.....	813	1,587	615	1,097	482	1,167	735
Northampton.....	1,267	428	398	1,023	329	457	835
Onslow.....	475	236	418	313	98	431	298
Orange.....	374	199	85	358	256	181	440
Pamlico.....	238	95	201	327	28	245	220
Pasquotank.....	746	379	188	332	350	420	279
Pender.....	586	348	215	268	439	994	235
Perquimans.....	306	117	69	435	141	112	219
Person.....	363	227	62	170	164	180	277
Pitt.....	869	1,052	896	1,362	792	1,457	1,480
Polk.....	191	174	177	138	1	256	177
Randolph.....	811	311	1,031	117	811	1,373	512
Richmond.....	1,294	394	853	274	686	1,077	785
Robeson.....	1,830	669	1,974	2,536	615	1,861	2,472
Rockingham.....	940	376	76	545	290	447	718
Rowan.....	800	755	733	1,104	535	856	878
Rutherford.....	1,093	530	453	1,158	88	613	1,029
Sampson.....	435	73	194	183	162	331	203
Scotland.....	583	300	401	205	276	557	424
Stanly.....	232	76	316	333	468	721	464
Stokes.....	245	39	154	103	199	384	197
Surry.....	394	148	315	294	377	580	715
Swain.....	254	121	210	98	15	288	78
Transylvania.....	81	209	245	91	17	345	286
Tyrrell.....	63	20	11	146	31	51	167
Union.....	1,850	303	528	1,152	898	791	1,463
Vance.....	865	536	215	500	398	376	112
Wake.....	2,483	1,765	1,090	2,281	1,593	2,131	2,585
Warren.....	888	471	485	541	315	678	542
Washington.....	172	164	36	247	137	157	124
Watauga.....	201	5	92	25	4	271	21
Wayne.....	1,030	441	690	947	462	1,106	955
Wilkes.....	549	411	915	117	61	1,425	186
Wilson.....	922	647	1,161	292	354	1,640	823
Yadkin.....	237	59	130	130	140	261	195
Yancey.....	111	141	384	464	11	285	392
Totals.....	63,121	37,017	49,070	48,983	39,180	70,332	61,073

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS IN DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES, 1920.

FOR GOVERNOR—*First Primary:*

CAMERON MORRISON-----	49,070
O. MAX GARDNER-----	48,983
R. N. PAGE-----	30,180

Second Primary:

CAMERON MORRISON-----	70,332
O. MAX GARDNER-----	61,073

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—

W. B. COOPER-----	64,225
F. C. HARDING-----	51,605

FOR STATE TREASURER—

B. R. LACY-----	83,914
B. F. RENFREW-----	30,686

FOR COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE—

W. A. GRAHAM-----	75,192
H. E. THOMPSON-----	37,845

FOR COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND PRINTING—

M. L. SHIPMAN-----	73,505
D. P. DELLINGER-----	35,227

FOR STATE AUDITOR—*First Primary:*

BAXTER DURHAM-----	36,461
J. P. COLK-----	27,280
D. A. McDONALD-----	17,479
D. L. BOYD-----	16,427
W. T. WOODLEY-----	13,042

Second Primary:

BAXTER DURHAM-----	64,697
J. P. COOK-----	52,682

FOR INSURANCE COMMISSIONER—

STACEY W. WADE-----	75,810
JOHN UNDERWOOD-----	25,874
C. T. MCCLENNAGHAN-----	16,792

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT—*First Primary:*

W. A. HOKE-----	59,749
W. P. STACY-----	34,633
B. F. LONG-----	33,843
W. J. ADAMS-----	33,141
N. G. GULLEY-----	26,706
O. H. GUNION-----	*
N. J. ROUSE-----	10,710

Second Primary:

W. P. STACY-----	71,437
B. F. LONG-----	49,110

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR—

LEE S. OVERMAN-----	94,806
A. L. BROOKS-----	23,869

VOTE IN REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY.

FOR PRESIDENT—

LEONARD WOOD-----	5,603
HIRAM JOHNSON-----	15,375

*Figures not obtainable at time of publication.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES, 1921-1920.

Counties	1912				1916			1920	
	Locke Craig	Thomas Settle	Iredell Meares	H. E. Hodges	Thomas W. Bickett	Frank A. Linney	L. Miller	Cameron Morrison	John J. Parler
Alamance.....	2,168	324	1,416	10	2,483	2,293	3	5,274	4,624
Alexander.....	871	852	141	---	922	1,208	---	2,000	2,643
Alleghany.....	676	366	103	---	784	616	---	1,417	1,187
Anson.....	1,513	135	80	---	2,047	274	---	3,340	422
Ashe.....	1,700	1,027	641	---	1,889	1,950	---	3,628	3,800
Avery.....	227	172	847	---	324	1,283	---	403	2,497
Beaufort.....	1,825	293	482	72	1,949	1,256	63	3,559	2,212
Bertie.....	1,636	28	57	---	1,475	60	---	1,886	117
Bladen.....	1,229	43	414	---	1,269	598	---	1,991	1,010
Brunswick.....	827	380	201	---	825	981	3	1,311	1,381
Buncombe.....	3,875	1,045	1,493	78	4,487	3,835	---	10,412	8,005
Burke.....	1,375	91	1,211	2	1,585	1,484	---	3,314	3,566
Cabarrus.....	1,864	1,094	782	5	2,091	2,308	18	4,394	5,226
Caldwell.....	1,661	593	828	12	1,724	1,707	3	2,953	3,222
Camden.....	317	29	48	---	374	64	---	565	116
Carteret.....	1,165	222	489	---	1,142	1,263	---	2,094	2,292
Caswell.....	830	202	10	---	838	342	---	1,250	196
Catawba.....	2,136	300	1,763	2	2,547	2,685	4	5,424	5,912
Chatham.....	1,683	155	1,219	2	1,813	1,514	13	3,219	2,895
Cherokee.....	949	1,155	74	---	1,003	1,361	---	1,762	2,474
Chowan.....	695	48	60	---	604	80	---	1,129	162
Clay.....	381	9	386	---	398	464	---	763	913
Cleveland.....	2,398	114	845	---	2,705	1,469	---	5,116	2,978
Columbus.....	1,894	343	424	---	2,192	1,245	---	3,313	1,655
Craven.....	1,859	118	135	---	1,787	507	---	3,464	604
Cumberland.....	1,788	499	480	7	1,996	1,173	---	3,316	1,840
Currituck.....	629	21	4	---	921	72	---	974	69
Dare.....	391	243	14	3	458	375	---	846	624
Davidson.....	2,505	2,118	567	5	2,647	2,814	13	4,907	5,811
Davie.....	835	1,082	68	15	901	1,259	8	1,634	2,583
Duplin.....	1,829	46	970	3	1,836	1,516	---	3,432	2,704
Durham.....	2,264	349	932	6	2,505	1,786	6	1,706	3,484
Edgecombe.....	1,823	93	43	49	2,018	117	25	3,395	292
Forsyth.....	3,119	2,646	312	301	4,108	3,629	215	8,250	6,759
Franklin.....	1,941	113	202	1	2,092	281	---	2,786	552
Gaston.....	2,363	390	1,076	39	3,019	2,531	---	7,220	5,749
Gates.....	640	110	100	---	809	287	---	812	294
Graham.....	431	411	72	---	475	460	---	655	916
Granville.....	1,670	289	198	---	1,702	612	---	2,662	793
Greene.....	921	163	99	---	1,062	286	---	1,664	427
Guilford.....	3,874	661	1,685	39	4,588	3,643	47	9,594	7,788
Halifax.....	2,334	40	120	---	2,337	246	1	3,540	413
Harnett.....	1,409	208	901	10	1,979	1,641	9	3,902	3,318
Haywood.....	2,087	561	625	4	2,376	1,526	---	1,227	2,992
Henderson.....	1,086	695	805	2	1,154	1,794	1	2,525	2,604
Hertford.....	764	88	53	---	967	178	---	1,165	210
Hoke.....	658	24	32	---	794	85	---	1,266	156
Hyde.....	685	59	236	---	792	284	---	1,170	475
Iredell.....	2,649	512	1,000	1	3,290	2,076	6	6,351	4,4194

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1912-1920—Continued.

Counties	1912				1916			1920	
	Locke Craig	Thomas Settle	Iredell Meares	H. E. Hodges	Thomas W. Bickett	Frank A. Linney	L. Miller	Cameron Morrison	John J. Parker
Jackson-----	1,233	764	220	4	1,302	1,293	---	2,398	2,354
Johnston-----	2,959	1,761	507	---	3,227	2,946	---	6,076	5,336
Jones-----	634	76	66	---	705	231	---	999	328
Lee-----	888	95	386	---	1,049	581	---	2,319	1,155
Lenoir-----	1,666	214	201	---	1,696	653	---	2,882	1,024
Lincoln-----	1,324	67	1,015	5	1,502	1,386	---	3,326	3,127
Macon-----	1,056	314	614	---	1,126	1,053	---	2,101	2,037
Madison-----	925	842	900	---	941	1,991	---	1,330	3,609
Martin-----	1,264	231	18	---	1,463	270	---	2,577	496
McDowell-----	1,062	886	189	7	1,288	1,234	---	2,821	2,563
Mecklenburg-----	4,110	452	342	30	4,403	1,163	7	11,221	3,360
Mitchell-----	412	177	717	---	462	1,297	---	736	2,235
Montgomery-----	1,132	291	668	---	1,225	1,188	---	2,305	2,309
Moore-----	1,208	464	410	18	1,351	1,029	19	2,708	2,242
Nash-----	1,922	200	426	39	2,174	826	20	4,072	1,518
New Hanover-----	1,990	211	69	---	2,499	251	---	4,342	472
Northampton-----	1,672	43	42	---	1,432	30	---	2,329	126
Onslow-----	904	55	444	---	1,144	804	---	1,578	822
Orange-----	1,096	516	468	2	1,213	1,159	---	2,081	1,786
Pamlico-----	763	108	279	17	700	530	8	1,291	1,411
Pasquotank-----	1,011	61	117	---	1,168	229	---	1,816	417
Pender-----	988	21	234	---	973	353	---	1,611	672
Perquimans-----	686	310	42	---	631	286	---	1,057	480
Person-----	847	811	62	---	937	929	---	1,629	1,582
Pitt-----	2,420	457	239	4	2,762	740	---	4,156	831
Polk-----	676	61	5	1	682	743	---	1,387	1,349
Randolph-----	2,828	475	1,759	---	2,761	3,037	2	5,066	6,243
Richmond-----	1,357	116	85	4	1,606	593	---	3,219	1,134
Robeson-----	3,103	211	344	---	3,068	1,435	---	6,185	2,111
Rockingham-----	1,997	899	153	57	2,288	1,978	---	4,469	3,592
Rowan-----	2,839	808	961	27	3,001	2,454	35	6,427	4,853
Rutherford-----	2,241	165	1,423	---	2,432	1,871	---	5,092	1,002
Samson-----	1,289	176	2,366	---	1,326	2,758	---	2,428	5,333
Scotland-----	774	8	48	---	944	161	2	1,671	296
Stanly-----	1,742	600	1,005	1	2,105	1,945	13	3,901	4,273
Stokes-----	1,168	1,585	48	21	1,543	1,871	20	2,001	2,800
Surry-----	2,006	2,529	288	6	2,022	2,982	9	3,569	5,173
Swain-----	799	789	216	---	794	1,141	---	1,418	2,252
Transylvania-----	619	310	321	1	821	836	---	1,549	1,659
Tyrrell-----	382	209	43	---	410	388	---	717	535
Union-----	1,724	114	326	19	2,758	635	13	4,025	1,499
Vance-----	1,223	149	151	1	1,459	537	---	2,459	804
Wake-----	4,221	563	943	10	4,719	2,268	2	8,145	3,349
Warren-----	1,044	88	22	---	1,279	133	---	1,891	244
Washington-----	509	471	39	---	651	486	---	1,115	971
Watauga-----	981	723	455	---	1,134	1,381	---	1,753	2,600
Wayne-----	2,396	131	948	2	2,627	1,425	---	4,847	2,776
Wilkes-----	1,629	528	2,232	---	1,595	3,471	2	2,884	6,452
Wilson-----	1,877	65	442	---	2,050	676	---	3,530	1,296
Yadkin-----	774	1,068	429	---	858	1,738	---	1,355	3,295
Yancey-----	1,150	50	1,028	---	1,263	1,101	---	2,306	2,574
Totals-----	149,975	43,625	49,630	944	167,761	120,157	---	590,308	151,230

W. B. Taylor, Socialist, 336.

VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR, 1918-1920.

Counties	1918		1920	
	F. M. Simmons (D.)	John M. Morehead (R.)	Lee S. Overman	A. E. Holton
Alamance.....	2,528	2,241	5,289	4,604
Alexander.....	821	1,144	2,045	2,639
Alleghany.....	687	475	1,426	1,182
Anson.....	1,666	148	3,375	423
Ashe.....	1,778	1,875	3,630	3,793
Avery.....	198	690	404	2,496
Beaufort.....	1,704	688	3,564	2,214
Bertie.....	1,159	28	1,887	145
Bladen.....	951	349	2,000	1,003
Brunswick.....	385	520	1,317	1,378
Buncombe.....	4,104	3,281	10,413	7,914
Burke.....	1,352	1,510	3,311	3,562
Cabarrus.....	1,840	2,065	4,429	5,208
Caldwell.....	1,670	1,542	2,966	3,208
Camden.....	305	58	563	118
Carteret.....	1,064	992	2,094	2,289
Caswell.....	872	228	1,253	493
Catawba.....	2,323	2,485	5,436	5,907
Chatham.....	1,716	1,422	3,229	2,894
Cherokee.....	903	1,120	1,753	2,473
Chowan.....	668	46	1,133	172
Clay.....	370	428	763	913
Cleveland.....	2,410	1,116	5,202	2,345
Columbus.....	1,346	529	3,337	1,639
Craven.....	1,561	256	3,463	603
Cumberland.....	1,344	356	3,341	1,836
Currituck.....	507	34	974	67
Dare.....	364	293	845	624
Davidson.....	2,535	2,680	4,933	5,819
Davie.....	674	1,216	1,636	2,579
Duplin.....	1,672	1,051	3,442	2,699
Durham.....	2,030	1,144	4,772	3,472
Edgecombe.....	1,568	50	3,413	247
Forsyth.....	4,027	2,917	8,309	6,717
Franklin.....	1,367	188	2,799	540
Gaston.....	3,164	2,120	7,236	5,743
Gates.....	446	102	812	294
Graham.....	371	335	653	914
Granville.....	1,474	344	2,671	793
Greene.....	720	132	1,662	427
Guilford.....	3,747	2,394	9,808	7,733
Halifax.....	1,746	89	3,547	404
Harnett.....	1,865	1,373	3,918	3,312
Haywood.....	2,085	1,141	4,235	2,962
Henderson.....	984	1,450	2,522	3,498
Hertford.....	693	80	1,168	210
Hoke.....	769	32	1,274	154
Hyde.....	570	136	1,169	476
Iredell.....	37,398	1,664	6,493	4,384

VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR, 1918-1920—Continued.

Counties	1918		1920	
	F. M. Simmons (D.)	John M. Morehead (R.)	Lee S. Overman	A. E. Holton
Jackson.....	1,040	915	2,399	2,354
Johnston.....	3,213	2,594	6,081	5,332
Jones.....	639	134	1,000	337
Lee.....	902	568	2,364	1,124
Lenoir.....	1,295	260	2,881	1,021
Lincoln.....	1,438	1,372	3,337	3,125
Macon.....	1,148	945	2,106	2,033
Madison.....	501	1,378	1,335	3,610
Martin.....	1,313	230	2,574	498
McDowell.....	1,198	1,183	2,817	2,568
Mecklenburg.....	3,995	782	11,542	3,253
Mitchell.....	311	779	737	2,554
Montgomery.....	1,116	950	2,337	2,294
Moore.....	1,189	830	2,747	2,223
Nash.....	1,579	354	4,084	1,511
New Hanover.....	1,177	31	4,342	472
Northampton.....	1,121	22	2,336	127
Onslow.....	930	418	1,574	821
Orange.....	741	641	2,127	1,727
Pamlico.....	522	400	1,291	1,010
Pasquotank.....	635	114	1,817	416
Pender.....	897	346	1,606	672
Perquimans.....	486	191	1,060	478
Person.....	791	814	1,656	1,565
Pitt.....	2,569	333	4,201	821
Polk.....	657	671	1,390	1,350
Randolph.....	2,655	2,884	5,078	6,239
Piedmont.....	1,513	319	3,368	1,098
Robeson.....	2,576	625	6,297	2,055
Rockingham.....	2,001	1,733	4,512	3,587
Rowan.....	2,871	2,099	6,438	4,888
Rutherford.....	2,198	1,712	5,111	3,993
Samson.....	1,026	2,418	2,433	5,289
Scotland.....	803	84	1,702	286
Stanly.....	1,977	1,786	3,911	4,275
Stokes.....	1,345	1,724	2,009	2,988
Surry.....	1,815	2,577	3,581	5,153
Swain.....	647	949	1,419	2,252
Transylvania.....	790	737	1,549	1,664
Tyrrell.....	308	246	717	535
Union.....	2,157	267	4,203	1,365
Vance.....	1,230	294	2,508	768
Wake.....	3,740	1,318	8,307	3,278
Warren.....	1,081	71	1,894	240
Washington.....	511	451	1,115	970
Watauga.....	1,005	1,274	1,757	2,568
Wayne.....	2,245	963	4,867	2,766
Wilkes.....	1,720	2,752	2,884	6,458
Wilson.....	1,416	290	3,539	1,319
Yadkin.....	607	1,495	1,360	3,290
Yancey.....	1,108	794	2,306	2,574
Totals.....	143,524	93,657	310,504	229,343

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, 1918-1920.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties	1918		1920		1922	
	John H. Small (D.)	C. R. Pugh (R.)	Hallett S. Ward	Wheeler Martin	Hallett S. Ward	C. E. Kranner
Beaufort.....	1,640	698	3,526	2,164	1,854	557
Camden.....	263	108	581	97	223	6
Chowan.....	603	53	1,102	160	312	2
Currituck.....	490	66	977	48	368	10
Dare.....	304	346	811	520	648	473
Gates.....	439	106	790	305	708	141
Hertford.....	571	108	1,143	184	438	28
Hyde.....	532	183	1,227	441	470	79
Martin.....	1,303	221	2,487	552	1,030	39
Pasquotank.....	517	240	1,759	399	607	150
Perquimans.....	467	204	1,045	458	455	108
Pitt.....	2,518	375	4,135	699	1,653	89
Tyrrell.....	306	231	715	532	611	307
Washington.....	474	462	1,116	936	824	432
Totals.....	10,427	3,401	21,414	7,495	10,201	3,401

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties	1918	1920		1922
	Claud Kitchin (D.)	Claud Kitchin (D.)	W. O. Dixon (R.)	Claud Kitchin (D.)
Bertie.....	1,139	1,838	81	765
Edgecombe.....	1,549	3,398	180	1,228
Greene.....	662	1,648	383	826
Halifax.....	1,717	3,502	295	1,314
Lenoir.....	1,307	2,889	808	1,402
Northampton.....	1,094	2,293	121	806
Warren.....	1,106	1,900	220	978
Wilson.....	1,412	3,422	1,279	1,214
Totals.....	9,986	20,890	3,367	8,533

VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, 1918-1922—Continued

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties	1918		1920		1922	
	Samuel L. Brinson (D.)	Claude R. Wheatley (R.)	Samuel L. Brinson (D.)	Richard L. Herring (R.)	C. L. Abernethy (D.)	Thomas J. Hood (R.)
Carteret.....	981	1,070	2,077	2,280	2,583	1,563
Craven.....	1,527	278	3,454	591	1,867	57
Duplin.....	1,607	1,036	3,414	2,676	2,621	669
Jones.....	621	134	984	319	494	53
Onslow.....	923	422	1,528	858	833	161
Pamlico.....	530	390	1,289	998	838	280
Pender.....	874	314	1,541	642	900	242
Sampson.....	1,009	2,404	2,440	5,296	1,494	3,117
Wayne.....	2,163	952	4,820	2,687	2,471	782
Totals.....	10,205	7,000	21,547	16,347	14,101	6,925

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties	1918		1920		1922	
	Edward W. Pou (D.)	Robert H. Dixon (R.)	Edward W. Pou (D.)	James D. Parker (R.)	Edward W. Pou (D.)	F. Eugene Hester (R.)
Chatham.....	1,708	1,441	3,192	2,890	3,326	2,814
Franklin.....	1,565	172	2,772	476	1,135	111
Johnston.....	3,141	2,594	6,066	5,267	5,271	4,240
Nash.....	1,551	317	3,957	1,470	2,277	104
Vance.....	1,215	274	2,415	762	921	155
Wake.....	3,673	1,230	8,068	3,219	4,275	662
Totals.....	12,853	6,028	26,470	14,084	16,205	8,086

VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, 1918-1920—Continued

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties	1918		1920		1922	
	Charles M. Stedman (D.)	John W. Kurfees (R.)	Charles M. Stedman (D.)	William D. Merritt (R.)	Charles M. Stedman (D.)	Lucy B. Patterson
Alamance.....	2,487	2,239	5,272	4,566	3,851	1,579
Caswell.....	852	216	1,195	506	860	191
Durham.....	1,965	1,133	4,604	3,522	3,194	1,478
Forsyth.....	4,004	2,905	8,240	6,569	5,748	3,479
Granville.....	1,469	327	2,570	822		
Guilford.....	3,693	2,373	10,000	7,422	5,553	3,598
Orange.....	724	640	2,057	1,685	1,697	868
Person.....	754	786	1,411	1,753	1,647	827
Rockingham.....	1,997	1,718	4,479	3,585	4,155	2,071
Stokes.....	1,316	1,716	1,969	2,932	1,818	2,067
Surry.....	1,815	2,582	3,504	5,122	3,755	4,020
Totals.....	21,076	16,635	45,301	38,484	33,694	20,380

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties	1918		1920		1922	
	Hannibal L. Godwin (D.)	Alexander L. McCaskill (R.)	Homer L. Lyon (D.)	R. S. White (R.)	Homer L. Lyon (D.)	William J. McDonald
Bladen.....	923	356	2,025	981	2,325	569
Brunswick.....	359	514	1,357	1,263	1,138	1,109
Columbus.....	1,370	515	3,382	1,463	2,241	466
Cumberland.....	1,356	329	3,329	1,813	1,163	373
Harnett.....	1,833	1,361	3,918	3,295	3,529	2,098
New Hanover.....	1,156		3,930	406	1,871	85
Robeson.....	2,578	627	6,233	1,819	2,729	566
Totals.....	9,575	3,702	24,174	11,040	14,996	5,266

VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, 1918-1920—Continued.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties	1918		1920		1922	
	Leonidas D. Robinson (D.)	James D. Gregg (R.)	William C. Hammer (D.)	William H. Cox (R.)	William C. Hammer (D.)	W. B. Love (R.)
Anson.....	1,678	140	3,393	395	1,753	70
Davidson.....	2,523	2,659	4,870	5,742	5,753	5,100
Davie.....	659	1,201	1,627	2,552	1,617	1,980
Hoke.....	758	32	1,259	138	627	20
Lee.....	887	560	2,321	1,102	1,363	318
Montgomery.....	1,112	949	2,310	2,274	2,491	2,119
Moore.....	1,194	812	2,707	2,197	2,468	1,708
Randolph.....	2,645	2,895	5,072	6,183	5,691	5,558
Richmond.....	1,539	333	3,343	1,095	2,440	218
Scotland.....	804	84	1,684	325	858	30
Union.....	2,063	253	4,167	1,217	1,362	234
Wilkes.....	1,710	1,214	2,972	6,632	3,051	4,354
Yadkin.....	603	1,417	1,346	3,242	1,155	1,883
Totals.....	18,275	14,116	37,071	32,784	30,629	23,592

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties	1918		1920		1922	
	Robert L. Doughton (D.)	Frank A. Linney (R.)	Robert L. Doughton (D.)	J. Ike Campbell (R.)	Robert L. Doughton (D.)	J. Ike Campbell (R.)
Alexander.....	827	1,148	2,052	2,613	2,192	2,221
Alleghany.....	719	448	1,455	1,115	1,584	1,105
Ashe.....	1,792	1,829	3,642	3,686	4,089	3,629
Cabarrus.....	1,863	2,042	4,380	5,178	4,236	3,929
Caldwell.....	1,700	1,521	3,015	3,135	3,396	2,782
Iredell.....	3,390	1,677	6,483	4,378	5,481	2,468
Rowan.....	2,888	2,085	6,283	4,515	4,633	2,620
Stanly.....	1,955	1,797	3,836	4,279	3,673	3,620
Watauga.....	971	1,279	1,788	2,557	2,056	2,119
Totals.....	16,105	13,826	32,934	31,456	31,340	24,235

VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, 1918-1920—Continued.
NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties	1918		1920		1922	
	Edwin Y. Webb (D.)	Charles A. Jonas (R.)	A. L. Bulwinkle (D.)	Jake F. Newell (R.)	A. L. Bulwinkle (D.)	R. H. Shuford (C.)
Avery.....	279	607	417	2,457	552	1,605
Burke.....	1,329	1,490	3,323	3,511	3,963	2,881
Catawba.....	2,332	2,468	5,474	6,176	5,595	4,923
Cleveland.....	2,406	1,134	5,143	2,947	2,532	981
Gaston.....	3,152	2,154	7,160	5,696	4,212	1,147
Lincoln.....	1,418	1,387	3,284	3,060	3,014	2,255
Madison.....	628	1,271	1,337	3,607	1,390	1,919
Mecklenburg.....	3,969	770	11,047	3,494	3,976	677
Mitchell.....	365	773	729	2,198	634	1,191
Yancey.....	1,104	776	2,281	2,540	2,728	1,589
Totals.....	16,982	12,830	40,195	35,686	28,596	19,168

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties	1918		1920		1922	
	Zebulon Weaver (D.)	Jas. J. Britt (R.)	Zebulon Weaver (D.)	L. L. Jenkins (R.)	Zebulon Weaver (D.)	Ralph A. Fisher (R.)
Buncombe.....	4,015	3,442	10,295	8,096	9,356	5,331
Cherokee.....	913	1,188	1,745	2,458	1,994	2,019
Clay.....	375	431	771	908	950	935
Graham.....	362	351	648	923	785	931
Haywood.....	2,090	1,139	4,228	2,943	4,224	1,728
Henderson.....	976	1,482	2,523	3,513	2,874	2,580
Jackson.....	1,040	923	2,395	2,359	2,798	2,533
McDowell.....	1,198	1,183	2,827	2,554	3,231	2,522
Macon.....	1,085	998	2,103	2,018	2,539	1,982
Polk.....	645	717	1,379	1,367	1,364	1,384
Rutherford.....	2,169	1,738	5,048	3,585	4,194	2,838
Swain.....	668	937	1,436	2,221	1,572	1,497
Transylvania.....	787	742	1,525	1,680	1,745	1,912
Totals.....	16,323	15,271	36,923	34,625	37,626	28,192

VOTE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT BY COUNTIES, 1922.

THESE AMENDMENTS

1. Give authority to the State to tax net income from all sources above exemption of not less than \$2,000 for married man or widow or widower having dependent minor child or children, and to all other persons not less than \$1,000.
2. To limit poll tax to not exceeding \$2 for State, and for municipalities, \$1.
3. To reduce rate of tax on property for general expenses of State and counties from 66 2-3 cents to a limit of 15 cents on each \$100 worth of property.
4. To substitute a rule of one instead of two years residence in State and four months in precinct, as qualification for voting.
5. To abolish payment of poll tax as qualification for voting.

Chapter 5, Public Laws, Extra Session of 1920, is as follows:

AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER 129 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS OF 1919, AND TO FURTHER AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That chapter one hundred and twenty-nine of the Public Laws of nineteen hundred and nineteen be and the same is hereby amended so as hereafter to read as follows:

SECTION 2. That the Constitution of the State of North Carolina be, and the same is hereby, amended in manner and form as follows:

I. Amend article five, section three, by repealing the proviso in said section, "that no income shall be taxed when the property from which the income is derived is taxed," and substituting in lieu thereof the following: "*Provided*, the rate of tax on incomes shall not in any case exceed six per cent (6%), and there shall be allowed the following exemptions, to be deducted from the amount of annual incomes, to wit: for a married man with a wife living with him, or to a widow or widower having minor child or children, natural or adopted, not less than \$2,000; to all other persons not less than \$1,000, and there may be allowed other deductions (not including living expenses) so that only net incomes are taxed."

II. By striking out section one of article five and substituting therefor the following:

"SECTION 1. The General Assembly may levy a capitation tax on every male inhabitant of the State over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, which said tax shall not exceed two dollars, and cities and towns may levy a capitation tax which shall not exceed one dollar. No other capitation tax shall be levied. The commissioners of the several counties and of the cities and towns may exempt from the capitation tax any special cases on account of poverty or infirmity."

III. By striking out section six article five and substituting therefor the following: "The total of the State and county tax on property shall not exceed fifteen cents on the one hundred dollars value of property, except when the county property tax is levied for a special purpose and with the special approval of the General Assembly, which may be done by special or general act: *Provided*, this limitation shall not apply to taxes levied for the maintenance of the public schools of the State for the term required by article nine, section three, of the Constitution: *Provided further*, the State tax shall not exceed five cents on the one hundred dollars value of property."

IV: By striking out that part of the first sentence of section two of article six ending with the word "election" before the word "provided," and substituting therefor the following: "He shall reside in the State of North Carolina for one year and in the precinct, ward, or other election district in which he offers to vote four months next preceding the election."

V. By abrogating the following requirement of section four of article V: "And before he shall be entitled to vote he shall have paid on or before the first day of May of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax for the previous year, as prescribed by article V, section 1, of the Constitution," and by abrogating the following proviso at the end of section 4 of article VI: "Provided such person shall have paid his poll tax as above required."

SEC. 3. That amendments I, II, and III to the Constitution shall be considered as one amendment, and amendments IV and V shall be considered as one amendment, and shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the whole State at the general election.

SEC. 4. That the electors favoring the adoption of amendments I, II, and III shall vote ballots on which shall be written or printed, "For Amendments to Limit Rate of State and County Taxes, and

Amount of Poll Taxes, and to Authorize Income Tax," and those opposed, ballots on which shall be written or printed "Against Amendments to Limit Rate of State and County Taxes, and Amount of Poll Tax, and to Authorize Tax."

SEC. 5. That the electors favoring the adoption of amendments IV and V shall vote ballots on which shall be written or printed, "For Amendments to Change Requirement of Two Years Residence in the State and Payment of Poll Tax as Qualification for Voting," and those opposed, ballots on which shall be written or printed, "Against Amendments to Change Requirement of Two Years Residence in the State and Payment of Poll Tax as Qualification for Voting."

SEC. 6. That the election upon the amendments shall be conducted in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as provided by the laws governing general elections, and if the majority of the votes cast be in favor of the amendments, or any of them, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State to certify the amendments receiving a majority of votes cast under the seal of the State to the Secretary of State, who shall enroll the said amendments so certified among the permanent records of his office, and the same shall be in force, and every part thereof, from and after the date of such certification.

SEC. 7. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.
Ratified this 26th day of August, A. D. 1920.

VOTE ON FOREGOING AMENDMENTS.

Counties	Amendment to Art. V, Sections 1, 3, 4 and 6: Limiting Rate of State and County Taxes and Poll Taxes, and Authorizing Tax on Net Income from all Sources		Amendment to Art. VI, Sections 2 and 4: Changing Residence Requirement for Voting from Two to One Year in the State, and to Four in County, and Abolishing Payment of Poll Tax as Requisite for Voting	
	For	Against	For	Against
Alamance.....	5,190	658	5,703	818
Alexander.....	1,974	1,682	1,974	1,752
Alleghany.....	1,156	194	1,124	301
Anson.....	1,965	893	1,675	1,241
Ashe.....	2,738	441	1,988	31
Avery.....	1,395	15	884	15
Beaufort.....	3,018	1,653	2,625	1,718
Bertie.....	1,569	255	1,508	254
Bladen.....	2,068	537	1,844	459
Brunswick.....	612	227	382	254
Buncombe.....	7,707	1,413	6,931	1,803
Burke.....	3,787	1,117	3,818	467
Cabarrus.....	3,223	1,352	991	1,219
Caldwell.....	1,939	582	1,711	355
Camden.....	605	8	482	4
Carters.....	2,618	124	2,582	254
Caswell.....	851	164	569	182
Catawba.....	7,154	684	7,187	699
Chatham.....	2,986	1,357	1,922	770
Cherokee.....	1,588	342	1,347	232
Chowan.....	928	269	397	255
Clay.....	867	54	867	54
Cleveland.....	5,305	656	4,781	835
Columbus.....	2,840	861	2,922	713
Craven.....	3,115	410	2,942	339
Cumberland.....	1,942	1,735	1,803	1,587
Currituck.....	931	50	93	50
Dare.....	868	36	868	36
Davidson.....	4,246	2,783	4,216	2,783
Davie.....	1,580	679	1,431	472
Duplin.....	2,485	2,162	2,384	1,995
Durham.....	3,091	1,954	2,374	2,489
Edgecombe.....	2,185	797	2,178	852
Forsyth.....	9,049	1,228	9,456	451
Franklin.....	1,981	881	1,547	792
Gaston.....	2,207	2,573	2,038	2,238
Gates.....	719	128	516	40
Graham.....	769	263	331	118
Granville.....	2,176	730	2,107	716
Greene.....	1,417	447	1,079	508
Guilford.....	9,707	2,964	9,316	3,259
Halifax.....	1,549	1,791	1,032	1,982
Harnett.....	3,674	1,475	2,614	2,018
Haywood.....	4,172	648	4,262	69
Henderson.....	3,137	307	3,662	479
Hertford.....	1,114	118	755	370
Hoke.....	978	177	686	345
Hyde.....	837	202	830	197
Iredell.....	5,874	414	6,557	761
Jackson.....	2,305	462	1,838	128
Johnston.....	3,822	2,675	3,976	2,400

VOTE ON FOREGOING AMENDMENTS—*Continued.*

Counties	Amendment to Art. V, Sections 1, 3, 4 and 6: Limiting Rate of State and County Taxes and Authorizing Tax on Net Income from all Sources	Amendment to Art. VI, Sections 2 and 4: Changing Resi- dence Require- ment for Voting from Two to One Year in the State, and to Four in County, and Abol- ishing Payment of Poll Tax as Requi- site for Voting		
	For	Against	For	Against
Jones.....	910	102	813	123
Lee.....	2,350	475	2,221	730
Lenoir.....	1,602	967	1,808	840
Lincoln.....	2,663	379	2,665	619
Macon.....	2,695	128	2,717	141
Madison.....	3,027	661	2,703	849
Martin.....	2,002	530	1,402	559
McDowell.....	2,793	1	3,201	
Mecklenburg.....	8,912	1,410	8,128	1,160
Mitchell.....	437	84	720	189
Montgomery.....	1,976	687	1,714	435
Moore.....	3,172	368	3,040	279
Nash.....	3,446	877	2,693	1,272
New Hanover.....	2,290	1,093	2,064	1,042
Northampton.....	1,113	912	944	929
Onslow.....	1,455	224	1,115	295
Orange.....	1,906	540	1,205	1,222
Paulico.....	1,464	240	1,038	228
Pasquotank.....	1,786	121	1,585	54
Pender.....	1,451	27	1,003	636
Perquimans.....	1,184	207	1,163	189
Person.....	1,296	582	610	324
Pitt.....	1,806	2,125	1,196	2,553
Polk.....	1,888	125	1,617	116
Randolph.....	2,485	1,952	2,014	1,838
Richmond.....	2,546	231	2,546	231
Robeson.....	4,207	2,458	4,227	2,45
Rockingham.....	4,046	1,196	3,100	1,9778
Rowan.....	5,495	900	5,758	1,614
Rutherford.....	3,504	402	4,727	693
Sampson.....	2,896	1,052	2,181	1,040
Scotland.....	765	789	736	730
Stanly.....	2,808	2,222	1,861	2,569
Stokes.....	2,254	1,344		
Surry.....	4,337	857	4,234	839
Swain.....	1,469	128	1,892	119
Transylvania.....	1,091	11	1,043	181
Tyrrell.....	1,022	104	974	142
Union.....	3,825	195	3,277	583
Vance.....	1,685	748	828	877
Wake.....	5,798	3,396	5,165	3,399
Warren.....	1,104	793	800	867
Washington.....	1,070	131	936	633
Watauga.....	1,141	190	1,141	190
Wayne.....	3,593	2,200	3,013	2,265
Wilkes.....	4,443	513	4,447	509
Wilson.....	2,310	1,234	2,024	1,133
Yadkin.....	1,958	1,127	1,456	1,439
Yancey.....	3,474	504	2,698	97
Totals.....	26,873	81,109	235,608	83,366

VOTE ON AMENDMENT TO SECTION 28, ARTICLE II: INCREASING PAY OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE FROM \$4 TO \$10 PER DAY.

Counties	For	Against
Alamance.....	1,855	1,843
Alexander.....	249	1,943
Alleghany.....	62	1,327
Anson.....	302	1,319
Ashe.....	417	818
Avery.....	129	402
Beaufort.....	1,127	858
Bertie.....	244	427
Bladen.....	783	1,787
Brunswick.....	235	1,211
Buncombe.....	3,771	7,032
Burke.....	2,022	656
Cabarrus.....	1,700	2,234
Caldwell.....	348	89
Camden.....	152	38
Carteret.....	1,849	867
Caswell.....	231	648
Catawba.....	476	2,011
Chatham.....	276	3,826
Cherokee.....	653	1,315
Chowan.....	132	141
Clay.....	91	835
Cleveland.....	1,051	1,870
Columbus.....	573	1,795
Craven.....	1,096	631
Cumberland.....	463	941
Currituck.....	141	203
Dare.....	421	210
Davidson.....	597	1,983
Davie.....	155	1,645
Duplin.....	1,480	1,813
Durham.....	1,630	1,497
Edgecombe.....	481	693
Forsyth.....	2,125	1,920
Franklin.....	322	863
Gaston.....	2,136	1,448
Gates.....	166	459
Graham.....	187	396
Granville.....	517	936
Greene.....	176	696
Guilford.....	1,997	3,857
Halifax.....	514	756
Harnett.....	1,562	2,676
Haywood.....	1,921	1,415
Henderson.....	1,169	2,498
Hertford.....	144	279
Hoke.....	131	449
Hyde.....	118	340
Iredell.....	1,878	3,086
Jackson.....	649	117
Johnston.....	1,748	5,361
Jones.....	51	448
Lee.....	438	996

Counties	For	Against
Lenoir.....	242	1,124
Lincoln.....	927	2,478
Macon.....	657	1,307
Madison.....	278	1,819
Martin.....	301	647
McDowell.....	237	437
Mecklenburg.....	1,746	2,001
Mitchell.....	149	719
Montgomery.....	40	169
Moore.....	681	2,540
Nash.....	583	649
New Hanover.....	852	782
Northampton.....	224	456
Onslow.....	78	719
Orange.....	519	1,687
Pamlico.....	169	401
Pasquotank.....	335	322
Pender.....	178	1,046
Perquimans.....	252	234
Person.....	126	1,699
Pitt.....	251	1,314
Polk.....	376	501
Randolph.....	89	2,477
Richmond.....	714	925
Robeson.....	828	2,027
Rockingham.....	1,919	2,053
Rowan.....	3,605	1,763
Rutherford.....	1,101	4,838
Sampson.....	493	3,670
Scotland.....	362	300
Stanly.....	2,115	2,783
Stokes.....	225	1,900
Surry.....	283	2,918
Swain.....	241	817
Transylvania.....	636	9
Tyrrell.....	483	138
Union.....	266	989
Vance.....	231	662
Wake.....	2,129	2,169
Warren.....	299	594
Washington.....	685	379
Watauga.....	233	1,165
Wayne.....	868	2,102
Wilkes.....	584	3,567
Wilson.....	188	905
Yadkin.....	115	1,978
Yancey.....	1,253	624
Totals.....	72,297	138,765

PART X.

1. THE HALIFAX RESOLUTION OF APRIL 12, 1776.
2. THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

THE HALIFAX RESOLUTION.

*Adopted by the Provincial Congress of North Carolina
in session at Halifax, April 12, 1776.*

It appears to your committee that pursuant to the plan concerted by the British Ministry for subjugating America, the King and Parliament of Great Britain have usurped a power over the persons and properties of the people unlimited and uncontrouled; and disregarding their humble petitions for peace, liberty and safety, have made divers legislative acts, denouncing war, famine, and every species of calamity, against the Continent in general. That British fleets and armies have been, and still are, daily employed in destroying the people, and committing the most horrid devastations on the country. That Governors in different Colonies have declared protection to slaves who should imbrue their hands in the blood of their masters. That ships belonging to America are declared prizes of war, and many of them have been violently seized and confiscated. In consequence of all of which multitudes of the people have been destroyed, or from easy circumstances reduced to the most lamentable distress.

And whereas the moderation hitherto manifested by the United Colonies and their sincere desire to be reconciled to the mother country on constitutional principles, have procured no mitigation of the aforesaid wrongs and usurpations, and no hopes remain of obtaining redress by those means alone which have been hitherto tried, your committee are of opinion that the House should enter into the following resolve, to-wit:

Resolved, That the delegates for this Colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring Independency, and forming foreign alliances, reserving to this Colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a Constitution and laws for this Colony, and of appointing delegates from time to time (under the direction of a general representation thereof), to meet the delegates of the other Colonies for such purposes as shall be hereafter pointed out.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.*In Congress, July 4, 1776.***THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.**

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitled them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.—Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tryanny over these States. To provide this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws of Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off of Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislature, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.

Nor have We been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connection and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire—JOSIAH BARTLETT, WM. WHIPPLE, MATTHEW THORNTON.

Massachusetts Bay—SAM'L. ADAMS, JOHN ADAMS, ROBT. TREAT PAINE, ELBRIDGE GERRY.

Rhode Island—STEP. HOPKINS, WILLIAM ELLERY.

Connecticut—RODGER SHERMAN, SAM'L HUNTINGTON, WM. WILLIAMS, OLIVER WOLCOTT.

New York—WM. FLOYD, PHIL. LIVINGSTON, FRANS. LEWIS, LEWIS MORRIS.

New Jersey—RICH'D. STOCKTON, JNO. WITHERSPOON, FRAS. HOPKINSON, JOHN HART, ABRA. CLARK.

Pennsylvania—ROBT. MORRIS, BENJAMIN RUSH, BENJA. FRANKLIN, JOHN MORTON, GEO. CLYMER, JAS. SMITH, GEO. TAYLOR, JAMES WILSON, GEO. ROSS.

Delaware—CAESAR RODNEY, GEO. READ, THO. M'KEAN.

Maryland—SAMUEL CHASE, WM. PACA, THOS. STONE, CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON.

Virginia—GEORGE WYTHE, RICHARD HENRY LEE, TH. JEFFERSON, BENJA. HARRISON, THOS. NELSON, JR., FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE, CARTER BRAXTON.

North Carolina—WM. HOOPER, JOSEPH HEWES, JOHN PENN.

South Carolina — EDWARD RUTLEDGE, THOS. HEYWOOD, junr., THOMAS LYNCH, junr., ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

Georgia—BUTTON GWINNETT, LYMAN HALL, GEO. WALTON.*

* This arrangement of the names is made for convenience. The States are not mentioned in the original.

PART XI.

CONSTITUTIONS.

1. CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.
2. CONSTITUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.
3. INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WE, THE PEOPLE of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to law.

SECTION 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

SECTION 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, Punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

SECTION 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a Law, in like manner as if he had signed it unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have the Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and to fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Rights to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—
And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct Tax, should be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no Persons holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince or foreign State.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder ex post facto Law or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws; and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of Delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate, shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote: A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But

if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be Increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law; but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

SECTION. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

SECTION. 4. The President, Vice president and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION. 1. The Judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in Office.

SECTION. 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;

—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States; between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens, or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be a Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such regulation as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SECTION. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attained.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION. 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION. 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any Law, or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

SECTION. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or any particular State.

SECTION. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislature of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislature of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The Ratification of the Convention of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

THE AMENDMENTS

I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for redress of grievances.

II.

A well-regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

XI.

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate:—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted:—The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a

majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any *State Legislature* or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the

Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

SECTION. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

XV.

SECTION 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

XVI.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

XVII.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the Legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

XVIII.

SECTION 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

XIX.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution was ratified by the thirteen original States in the following order:

Delaware, December 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787; New Jersey, December 18, 1787; Georgia, January 2, 1789; Connecticut, January 9, 1788; Massachusetts, February 6, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 25, 1788; New York, July 26, 1788; North Carolina, November 21, 1789; Rhode Island, May 29, 1790.

RATIFICATION OF THE AMENDMENTS.

The First to Tenth, inclusive, were declared in force December 15, 1781; the Eleventh, January 8, 1798; the Twelfth, September 25, 1804; the Thirteenth was proclaimed December 18, 1865; the Fourteenth, July 28, 1868; the Fifteenth, March 30, 1870; the Sixteenth, February 25, 1913; the Seventeenth, May 30, 1913; the Eighteenth, January 29, 1919; the Nineteenth, August 26, 1920.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

(REVISED.)

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of North Carolina, grateful to Almighty God, the Sovereign Ruler of Nations, for the preservation of the American Union, and the existence of our civil, political and religious liberties, and acknowledging our dependence upon Him for the continuance of those blessings to us and our posterity, do for the more certain security thereof, and for the better government of this State, ordain and establish this Constitution:

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the great, general and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established, and that the relations of this State to the Union and Government of the United States, and those of the people of this State to the rest of the American people, may be defined and affirmed we do declare:

SECTION 1. That we hold it to be self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness.

SEC. 2. That all political power is vested in, and derived from, the people; all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

SEC. 3. That the people of this State have the inherent, sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their Constitution and form of government whenever it may be necessary for their safety and happiness; but every such right should be exercised in pursuance of law, and consistently with the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 4. That this State shall ever remain a member of the American Union; that the people thereof are a part of the American Nation; that there is no right on the part of the State to

secede, and that all attempts, from whatever source or upon whatever pretext, to dissolve said Union or to sever said Nation, ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State.

SEC. 5. That every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and government of the United States, and that no law or ordinance of the State in contravention or subversion thereof can have any binding force.

SEC. 6. The State shall never assume or pay, or authorize the collection of any debt or obligation, express or implied, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; nor shall the General Assembly assume or pay, or authorize the collection of any tax to pay, either directly or indirectly, expressed or implied, any debt or bond incurred or issued by authority of the convention of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight, nor any debt or bond incurred or issued by the Legislature of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, either at its special session of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, or at its regular sessions of the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and one thousand eight hundred and seventy, except the bonds issued to fund the interest on the old debt of the State, unless the proposing to pay the same shall have first been submitted to the people and by them ratified by the vote of the majority of all the qualified voters of the State, at a regular election held for that purpose.

SEC. 7. No man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community but in consideration of public services.

SEC. 8. The legislative, executive and supreme judicial powers of the government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other.

SEC. 9. All power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without the consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

SEC. 10. All elections ought to be free.

SEC. 11. In all criminal prosecutions, every man has the right to be informed of the accusation against him and to confront the

accusers and witnesses with other testimony, and to have counsel for his defense, and not to be compelled to give evidence against himself, or to pay costs, jail fees, or necessary witness fees of the defense, unless found guilty.

SEC. 12. No person shall be put to answer any criminal charge, except as hereinafter allowed, but by indictment, presentment or impeachment.

SEC. 13. No person shall be convicted of any crime but by the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and lawful men in open court. The Legislature may, however, provide other means of trial for petty misdemeanors, with the right of appeal.

SEC. 14. Excessive bail should not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

SEC. 15. General warrants, whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the act committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offense is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be granted.

SEC. 16. There shall be no imprisonment for debt in this State, except in cases of fraud.

SEC. 17. No person ought to be taken, imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty or property but by the law of the land.

SEC. 18. Every person restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same, if unlawful; and such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

SEC. 19. In all controversies at law respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the best securities of the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable.

SEC. 20. The freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and therefore ought never to be restrained, but every individual shall be held responsible for the abuse of the same.

SEC. 21. The privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended.

SEC. 22. As political rights and privileges are not dependent upon, or modified by, property, therefore no property qualification ought to affect the right to vote or hold office.

SEC. 23. The people of the State ought not to be taxed, or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty, without the consent of themselves, or their representatives in General Assembly, freely given.

SEC. 24. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; and, as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up, and the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power. Nothing herein contained shall justify the practice of carrying concealed weapons, or prevent the Legislature from enacting penal statutes against said practice.

SEC. 25. The people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances. But secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people, and should not be tolerated.

SEC. 26. All men have a natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no human authority should, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience.

SEC. 27. The people have the right to the privilege of education, and it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right.

SEC. 28. For redress of grievances, and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections should be often held.

SEC. 29. A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

SEC. 30. No hereditary emoluments, privileges or honors ought to be granted or conferred in this State.

SEC. 31. Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free State and ought not to be allowed.

SEC. 32. Retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust and incompatible with liberty; wherefore no *ex post facto* law ought to be made. No law taxing retrospectively sales, purchases, or other acts previously done, ought to be passed.

SEC. 33. Slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than for crime whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be and are hereby forever prohibited within the State.

SEC. 34. The limits and boundaries of the State shall be and remain as they now are.

SEC. 35. All courts shall be open; and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay.

SEC. 36. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war but in a manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 37. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people; and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people.

ARTICLE II.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, to wit, a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet biennially on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January next after their election; and, when assembled, shall be denominated the General Assembly. Neither house shall proceed upon public business unless a majority of all the members are actually present.

SEC. 3. The Senate shall be composed of fifty Senators, biennially chosen by ballot.

SEC. 4. The Senate Districts shall be so altered by the General Assembly, at the first session after the return of every enumeration by order of Congress, that each Senate District shall contain, as near as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and Indians not taxed, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory; and no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senate District, unless such county shall be equitably entitled to two or more Senators.

SEC. 5. The House of Representatives shall be composed of one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, to be elected by the counties respectively, according to their population, and each county shall have at least one Representative in the House of Representatives, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of representation; this apportionment shall be made by the General Assembly at the respective times and periods when the districts of the Senate are hereinbefore directed to be laid off.

SEC. 6. In making the apportionment in the House of Representatives, the ratio of representation shall be ascertained by dividing the amount of the population of the State, exclusive of that comprehended within those counties which do not severally contain the one hundred and twentieth part of the population of the State, by the number of Representatives, less the number assigned to such counties; and in ascertaining the number of the population of the State, aliens and Indians not taxed shall not be included. To each county containing the said ratio and not twice the said ratio there shall be assigned one Representative; to each county containing two but not three times the said ratio there shall be assigned two Representatives, and so on progressively, and then the remaining Representatives shall be assigned severally to the counties having the largest fractions.

SEC. 7. Each member of the Senate shall not be less than twenty-five years of age, shall have resided in the State as a citizen two years, and shall have usually resided in the district for which he is chosen one year immediately preceding his election.

SEC. 8. Each member of the House of Representatives shall be a qualified elector of the State, and shall have resided in the county for which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election.

SEC. 9. In the election of all officers, whose appointment shall be conferred upon the General Assembly by the Constitution, the vote shall be *viva voce*.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall have the power to pass general laws regulating divorce and alimony, but shall not have power to grant a divorce or secure alimony in any individual case.

SEC. 11. The General Assembly shall not have power to pass any private law to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate

any person not born in lawful wedlock, or to restore to the rights of citizenship any person convicted of an infamous crime, but shall have power to pass general laws regulating the same.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly shall not pass any private law, unless it shall be made to appear that thirty days' notice of application to pass such a law shall have been given, under such direction and in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 13. If vacancies shall occur in the General Assembly by death, resignation or otherwise, writs of election shall be issued by the Governor under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 14. No law shall be passed to raise money on the credit of the State, or to pledge the faith of the State, directly or indirectly, for the payment of any debt, or to impose any tax upon the people of the State, or allow the counties, cities or towns to do so, unless the bill for the purpose shall have been read three several times in each House of the General Assembly and passed three several readings, which readings shall have been on three different days, and agreed to by each House respectively, and unless the yeas and nays on the second and third readings of the bill shall have been entered on the journal.

SEC. 15. The General Assembly shall regulate entails in such manner as to prevent perpetuities.

SEC. 16. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be printed and made public immediately after the adjournment of the General Assembly.

SEC. 17. Any member of either House may dissent from and protest against any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public, or any individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the journal.

SEC. 18. The House of Representatives shall choose their own Speaker and other officers.

SEC. 19. The Lieutenant-Governor shall preside in the Senate, but shall have no vote unless it may be equally divided.

SEC. 20. The Senate shall choose its other officers and also a Speaker (*pro tempore*) in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, or when he shall exercise the office of Governor.

SEC. 21. The style of the acts shall be: "The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact."

SEC. 22. Each House shall be judge of the qualifications and election of its own members, shall sit upon its own adjournment from day to day, prepare bills to be passed into laws; and the two Houses may also jointly adjourn to any future day or other place.

SEC. 23. All bills and resolutions of a legislative nature shall be read three times in each House before they pass into laws, and shall be signed by the presiding officers of both Houses.

SEC. 24. Each member of the General Assembly, before taking his seat, shall take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, and will faithfully discharge his duty as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives.

SEC. 25. The terms of office for Senators and members of the House of Representatives shall commence at the time of their election.

SEC. 26. Upon motion made and seconded in either House by one-fifth of the members present, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be taken and entered upon the journals.

SEC. 27. The election for members of the General Assembly shall be held for the respective districts and counties, at the places where they are now held, or may be directed hereafter to be held, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, on the first Thursday in August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every two years thereafter. But the General Assembly may change the time of holding the elections.

SEC. 28. The members of the General Assembly for the term for which they have been elected shall receive as a compensation for their services the sum of *four dollars* per day for each day of their session, for a period not exceeding sixty days; and should they remain longer in session they shall serve without compensation. They shall also be entitled to receive ten cents per mile, both while coming to the seat of government and while returning home, the said distance to be computed by the nearest line or route of public travel. The compensation of the presiding officers of the two Houses shall be six dollars per day and mileage. Should an extra session of the General Assembly be called, the

members and presiding officers shall receive a like rate of compensation for a period of not exceeding twenty days.

SEC. 29. The General Assembly shall not pass any local, private, or special act or resolution relating to the establishment of courts inferior to the Superior Court; relating to the appointment of justices of the peace; relating to health, sanitation, and the abatement of nuisances; changing the names of cities, towns and townships; authorizing the laying out, opening, altering maintaining, or discontinuing of highways, streets, or alleys; relating to ferries or bridges; relating to non-navigable streams; relating to cemeteries; relating to the pay of jurors; erecting new townships, or changing township lines, or establishing or changing the lines of school districts; remitting fines, penalties, and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the public treasury; regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing; extending the time for the assessment or collection of taxes or otherwise relieving any collector of taxes from the due performance of his official duties or his sureties from liability; giving effect to informal wills and deeds; nor shall the General Assembly enact any such local, private or special act by the partial repeal of a general law, but the General Assembly may at any time repeal local, private, or special laws enacted by it. Any local, private, or special act or resolution passed in violation of the provisions of this section shall be void. The General Assembly shall have power to pass general laws regulating matters set out in this section.

ARTICLE III.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, in whom shall be vested the supreme executive power of the State, a Lieutenant-Governor, a Secretary of State, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and an Attorney-General, who shall be elected for a term of four years by the qualified electors of the State, at the same time and places and in the same manner as members of the General Assembly are elected. Their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next after their election, and continue until their successors are elected and qualified: *Provided*, that the officers first

elected shall assume the duties of their office ten days after the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States, and shall hold their offices four years from and after the first day of January.

SEC. 2. No person shall be eligible as Governor or Lieutenant-Governor unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years, shall have been a citizen of the United States five years, and shall have been a resident of this State for two years next before the election; nor shall the person elected to either of these two offices be eligible to the same office more than four years in any term of eight years, unless the office shall have been cast upon him as Lieutenant-Governor or President of the Senate.

SEC. 3. The returns of every election for officers of the Executive Department shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly. The persons having the highest number of votes respectively shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more be equal and highest in votes for the same office, one of them shall be chosen by joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly. Contested elections shall be determined by a joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 4. The Governor, before entering upon the duties of his office shall, in the presence of the members of both branches of the General Assembly, or before any Justice of the Supreme Court, take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and of the State of North Carolina, and that he will faithfully perform the duties appertaining to the office of Governor, to which he has been elected.

SEC. 5. The Governor shall reside at the seat of government of this State, and he shall, from time to time, give the General Assembly information of the affairs of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

SEC. 6. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses (except in cases of impeachment), upon such conditions as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law

relative to the manner of applying for pardons. He shall biennially communicate to the General Assembly each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of each convict, the crime for which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve and the reasons therefor.

SEC. 7. The officers of the Executive Department and of the public institutions of the State shall, at least five days previous to each regular session of the General Assembly, severally report to the Governor, who shall transmit such reports with his message to the General Assembly, and the Governor may, at any time, require information in writing from the officers in the Executive Department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 8. The Governor shall be Commander in Chief of the militia of the State, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

SEC. 9. The Governor shall have power, on extraordinary occasions, by and with the advice of the Council of State, to convene the General Assembly in extra session by his proclamation, stating therein the purpose or purposes for which they are thus convened.

SEC. 10. The Governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the Senators-elect, appoint all officers whose offices are established by this Constitution and whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

SEC. 11. The Lieutenant-Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate is equally divided. He shall, whilst acting as President of the Senate, receive for his services the same pay which shall, for the same period, be allowed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and he shall receive no other compensation except when he is acting as Governor.

SEC. 12. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, his failure to qualify, his absence from the State, his inability to discharge the duties of his office, or, in case the office of Governor shall in any wise become vacant, the powers, duties and emolu-

ments of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor until the disability shall cease or a new Governor shall be elected and qualified. In every case in which the Lieutenant-Governor shall be unable to preside over the Senate, the Senators shall elect one of their own number President of their body; and the powers, duties and emoluments of the office of Governor shall devolve upon him whenever the Lieutenant-Governor shall, for any reason, be prevented from discharging the duties of such office as above provided, and he shall continue as acting Governor until the disabilities are removed, or a new Governor or Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected and qualified. Whenever, during the recess of the General Assembly, it shall become necessary for the President of the Senate to administer the government, the Secretary of State shall convene the Senate, that they may select such President.

SEC. 13. The respective duties of the Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General shall be prescribed by law. If the office of any of said offices shall be vacated by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint another until the disability be removed or his successor be elected and qualified. Every such vacancy shall be filled by election at the first general election that occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy has taken place, and the persons chosen shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term fixed in the first section of this article.

SEC. 14. The Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall constitute, *ex officio*, the Council of State, who shall advise the Governor in the execution of his office; any three of them shall constitute a quorum. Their advice and proceedings in this capacity shall be entered in a journal to be kept for this purpose exclusively, and signed by the members present, from any part of which any member may enter his dissent; and such journal shall be placed before the General Assembly when called for by either House. The Attorney-General shall be, *ex officio*, the legal adviser of the Executive Department.

SEC. 15. The officers mentioned in this article shall, at stated periods, receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished

during the time for which they shall have been elected, and the said officers shall receive no other emolument or allowance whatever.

SEC. 16. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require, and shall be called "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina." All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name and by the authority of the State of North Carolina, sealed with "The Great Seal of the State," signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 17. The General Assembly shall establish a Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics, under such regulations as may best promote the agricultural interests of the State, and shall enact laws for the adequate protection and encouragement of sheep husbandry.

ARTICLE IV.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The distinction between actions at law and suits in equity, and the forms of all such actions and suits, shall be abolished; and there shall be in this State but one form of action for the enforcement or protection of private rights or the redress of private wrongs, which shall be denominated a civil action; and every action prosecuted by the people of the State as a party against a person charged with a public offense, for the punishment of the same, shall be termed a criminal action. Feigned issues shall also be abolished, and the fact at issue tried by order of court before jury.

SEC. 2. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Court for the trial of Impeachments, a Supreme Court, Superior Courts, Courts of Justices of the Peace, and such other courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law.

SEC. 3. The Court for the Trial of Impeachments shall be the Senate. A majority of the members shall be necessary to a quorum, and the judgment shall not extend beyond removal from and disqualification to hold office in this State; but the party shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The House of Representatives solely shall have the power of impeaching. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present. When the Governor is impeached, the Chief Justice shall preside.

SEC. 5. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No conviction of treason or attainder shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture.

SEC. 6. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices.

SEC. 7. The terms of the Supreme Court shall be held in the city of Raleigh, as now, unless otherwise provided by the General Assembly.

SEC. 8. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to review, upon appeal, any decision of the courts below, upon any matter of law or legal inference. And the jurisdiction of said Court over "issues of fact" and "questions of fact" shall be the same exercised by it before the adoption of the Constitution of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the Court shall have the power to issue any remedial writs necessary to give it a general supervision and control over the proceedings of the inferior courts.

SEC. 9. The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction to hear claims against the State, but its decisions shall be merely recommendatory; no process in the nature of execution shall issue thereon; they shall be reported to the next session of the General Assembly for its action.

SEC. 10. The State shall be divided into nine judicial districts, for each of which a judge shall be chosen, and there shall be held a Superior Court in each county at least twice in each year, to continue for such time in each county as may be prescribed by law. But the General Assembly may reduce or increase the number of districts.

SEC. 11. Every judge of the Superior Court shall reside in the district for which he is elected. The judges shall preside in the courts of the different districts successively, but no judge shall hold the courts in the same district oftener than once in four

years; but in case of the protracted illness of the judge assigned to preside in any district, or of any other unavoidable accident to him, by reason of which he shall be unable to preside, the Governor may require any judge to hold one or more specified terms in said district, in lieu of the judge assigned to hold the courts of the said district; and the General Assembly may by general laws provide for the selection of special or emergency judges to hold the Superior Courts of any county or district, when the judge assigned thereto by reason of sickness, disability, or other cause, is unable to attend and hold said court, and when no other judge is available to hold the same. Such special or emergency judges shall have the power and authority of regular judges of the Superior Courts, in the courts which they are so appointed to hold; and the General Assembly shall provide for their reasonable compensation.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly shall have no power to deprive the Judicial Department of any power or jurisdiction which rightfully pertains to it as a coördinate department of the government; but the General Assembly shall allot and distribute that portion of this power and jurisdiction which does not pertain to the Supreme Court among other courts prescribed by this Constitution or which may be established by law, in such manner as it may deem best; provide also a proper system of appeals, and regulate by law, when necessary, the methods of proceeding in the exercise of their powers of all the courts below the Supreme Court, so far as the same may be done without conflict with other provisions of this Constitution.

SEC. 13. In all issues of fact, joined in any court, the parties may waive the right to have the same determined by a jury, in which case the finding of the judge upon the facts shall have the force and effect of a verdict by a jury.

SEC. 14. The General Assembly shall provide for the establishment of special courts, for the trial of misdemeanors, in cities and towns where the same may be necessary.

SEC. 15. The Clerk of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Court, and shall hold his office for eight years.

SEC. 16. A Clerk of the Superior Court for each county shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, at the time and in the

manner prescribed by law for the election of members of the General Assembly.

SEC. 17. Clerks of the Superior Courts shall hold their offices for four years.

SEC. 18. The General Assembly shall prescribe and regulate the fees, salaries, and emoluments of all officers provided for in this article; but the salaries of the judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 19. The laws of North Carolina, not repugnant to this Constitution, or the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be in force until lawfully altered.

SEC. 20. Actions at law and suits in equity pending when this Constitution shall go into effect shall be transferred to the courts having jurisdiction thereof, without prejudice by reason of the change; and all such actions and suits commenced before, and pending the adoption by the General Assembly of the rules of practice and procedure herein provided for, shall be heard and determined according to the practice now in use, unless otherwise provided for by said rules.

SEC. 21. The Justices of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State, as is provided for the election of members of the General Assembly. They shall hold their offices for eight years. The judges of the Superior Courts, elected at the first election under this amendment, shall be elected in like manner as is provided for Justices of the Supreme Court, and shall hold their offices for eight years. The General Assembly may, from time to time, provide by law that the judges of the Superior Courts, chosen at succeeding elections, instead of being elected by the voters of the whole State, as is herein provided for, shall be elected by the voters of their respective districts.

SEC. 22. The Superior Courts shall be at all times open for the transaction of all business within their jurisdiction, except the trial of issues of fact requiring a jury.

SEC. 23. A solicitor shall be elected for each judicial district, by the qualified voters thereof, as is prescribed for members of the General Assembly, who shall hold office for the term of four years, and prosecute on behalf of the State, in all criminal actions in the Superior Courts, and advise the officers of justice in his district.

SEC. 24. In each county a sheriff and coroner shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, as is prescribed for members of the General Assembly, and shall hold their offices for two years. In each township there shall be a constable elected in like manner by the voters thereof, who shall hold his office for two years. When there is no coroner in a county, the clerk of the Superior Court for the county may appoint one for special cases. In case of a vacancy existing for any cause in any of the offices created by this section, the commissioners of the county may appoint to such office for the unexpired term.

SEC. 25. All vacancies occurring in the offices provided for by this article of the Constitution shall be filled by the appointment of the Governor, unless otherwise provided for, and the appointees shall hold their places until the next regular election for members of the General Assembly, when elections shall be held to fill such offices. If any person, elected or appointed to any of said offices, shall neglect and fail to qualify, such offices shall be appointed to, held and filled as provided in case of vacancies occurring therein. All incumbents of said offices shall hold until their successors are qualified.

SEC. 26. The officers elected at the first election held under this Constitution shall hold their offices for the terms prescribed for them respectively, next ensuing after the next regular election for members of the General Assembly. But their terms shall begin upon the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 27. The several justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction, under such regulations as the General Assembly shall prescribe, of civil actions, founded on contract, wherein the sum demanded shall not exceed two hundred dollars, and wherein the title to real estate shall not be in controversy; and of all criminal matters arising within their counties where the punishment cannot exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for thirty days. And the General Assembly may give to the justices of the peace jurisdiction of other civil actions wherein the value of the property in controversy does not exceed fifty dollars. When an issue of fact shall be joined before a justice, on demand of either party thereto, he shall cause a jury of six men to be summoned, who shall try the same. The party against whom judgment shall be

rendered in any civil action may appeal to the Superior Court from the same. In all cases of a criminal nature the party against whom judgment is given may appeal to the Superior Court, where the matter shall be heard anew. In all cases brought before a justice, he shall make a record of the proceedings and file same with the clerk of the Superior Court for his county.

SEC. 28. When the office of justice of the peace shall become vacant otherwise than by expiration of the term, and in case of a failure by the voters of any district to elect, the clerk of the Superior Court for the county shall appoint to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

SEC. 29. In case the office of clerk of a Superior Court for a county shall become vacant otherwise than by the expiration of the term, and in case of a failure by the people to elect, the judge of the Superior Court for the county shall appoint to fill the vacancy until an election can be regularly held.

SEC. 30. In case the General Assembly shall establish other courts inferior to the Supreme Court, the presiding officers and clerks thereof shall be elected in such manner as the General Assembly may from time to time prescribe, and they shall hold their offices for a term not exceeding eight years.

SEC. 31. Any judge of the Supreme Court or of the Superior Courts, and the presiding officers of such courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law, may be removed from office for mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of both Houses of the General Assembly.

The judge or presiding officer against whom the General Assembly may be about to proceed shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either House of the General Assembly shall act thereon.

SEC. 32. Any clerk of the Supreme Court or of the Superior Courts, or of such courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law, may be removed from office for mental or physical inability; the Clerk of the Supreme Court by the judges of said Court, the clerks of the Superior Courts by the judge riding the district, and the clerks of such courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law by the presiding officers of said courts. The clerk against whom proceedings are

instituted shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least ten days before the day appointed to act thereon, and the clerk shall be entitled to an appeal to the next term of the Superior Court, and thence to the Supreme Court as provided in other cases of appeals.

SEC. 33. The amendments made to the Constitution of North Carolina by this Convention shall not have the effect to vacate any office or term of office now existing under the Constitution of the State and filled or held by virtue of any election or appointment under the said Constitution and the laws of the State made in pursuance thereof.

ARTICLE V.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly may levy a capitation tax on every male inhabitant of the State over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, which said tax shall not exceed two dollars, and cities and towns may levy a capitation tax which shall not exceed one dollar. No other capitation tax shall be levied. The commissioners of the several counties and of the cities and towns may exempt from the capitation tax any special cases on account of poverty or infirmity.

SEC. 2. The proceeds of the State and county capitation tax shall be applied to the purpose of education and the support of the poor, but in no one year shall more than twenty-five per cent thereof be appropriated to the latter purpose.

SEC. 3. Laws shall be passed taxing, by a uniform rule, all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint-stock companies, or otherwise; and, also, all real and personal property, according to its true value in money; *Provided*, notes, mortgages, and all other evidence of indebtedness given in good faith for the purchase price of a home, when said purchase price does not exceed three thousand dollars, and said notes and mortgages and other evidence of indebtedness shall be made to run for not less than five nor more than twenty years, shall be exempt from taxation of every kind: *Provided*, that the interest carried by such notes and mortgages shall not exceed five and one-half per cent. The General Assembly may also tax trades, professions, franchises and income: *Provided*, the rate of tax on incomes shall not in any case exceed six per cent

(6%) and there shall be allowed the following exemptions, to be deducted from the amount of annual incomes, to wit: for a married man with a wife living with him, or to a widow or widower having minor child or children, natural or adopted, not less than \$2,000; to all other persons not less than \$1,000, and there may be allowed other deductions (not including living expenses) so that only net incomes are taxed.

SEC. 4. Until the bonds of the State shall be at par, the General Assembly shall have no power to contract any new debt or pecuniary obligation in behalf of the State, except to supply a casual deficit, or for suppressing invasions or insurrections, unless it shall in the same bill levy a special tax to pay the interest annually. And the General Assembly shall have no power to give or lend the credit of the State in aid of any person, association or corporation, except to aid in the completion of such railroads as may be unfinished at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, or in which the State has a direct pecuniary interest, unless the subject be submitted to a direct vote of the people of the State, and be approved by the majority of those who shall vote thereon.

SEC. 5. Property belonging to the State, or to municipal corporations, shall be exempt from taxation. The General Assembly may exempt cemeteries and property held for educational, scientific, literary, charitable or religious purposes; also wearing apparel, arms for muster, household and kitchen furniture, the mechanical and agricultural implements of mechanics and farmers, libraries and scientific instruments, or any other personal property, to a value not exceeding three hundred dollars.

SEC. 6. The total of the State and county tax on property shall not exceed fifteen cents on the hundred dollars value of property, except when the county property tax is levied for a special purpose and with the special approval of the General Assembly, which may be done by special or general act: *Provided*, this limitation shall not apply to taxes levied for the maintenance of the public schools of the State for the term required by article nine, section three, of the Constitution: *Provided further*, the State tax shall not exceed five cents on the one hundred dollars value of property.

SEC. 7. Every act of the General Assembly levying a tax shall state the special object to which it is to be applied, and it shall be applied to no other purpose.

ARTICLE VI.

SUFFRAGE AND ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE.

SECTION 1. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years of age, and possessing the qualifications set out in this article, shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 2. He shall reside in the State of North Carolina for one year and in the precinct, ward, or other election district in which he offers to vote four months next preceding the election: *Provided*, that removal from one precinct, ward or other election district to another in the same county shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in the precinct, ward or other election district from which he has removed until four months after such removal. No person who has been convicted, or who has confessed his guilt in open court, upon indictment, of any crime the punishment of which now is or may hereafter be imprisonment in the State's Prison, shall be permitted to vote unless the said person shall be first restored to citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as herein prescribed and in the manner hereafter provided by law, and the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact general registration laws to carry into effect the provisions of this article.

SEC. 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language. But no male person who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications herein prescribed: *Provided*, he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to December 1, 1908. The General Assembly shall

provide for the registration of all persons entitled to vote without the educational qualifications herein prescribed, and shall, on or before November 1, 1908, provide for making a permanent record of such registration, and all persons so registered shall forever thereafter have the right to vote in all elections by the people in this State, unless disqualified under section 2 of this article.

SEC. 5. That this amendment to the Constitution is presented and adopted as one indivisible plan for the regulation of the suffrage, with the intent and purpose to so connect the different parts and to make them so dependent upon each other that the whole shall stand or fall together.

SEC. 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be *viva voce*.

SEC. 7. Every voter in North Carolina, except as in this article disqualified, shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the duties of the office he shall take and subscribe the following oath:

"I,, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as So help me, God."

SEC. 8. The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: *First*, all persons who shall deny the being of Almighty God. *Second*, all persons who shall have been convicted or confessed their guilt on indictment pending and whether sentenced or not, or under judgment suspended, of any treason or felony, or of any other crime for which the punishment may be imprisonment in the penitentiary, since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption or malpractice in office, unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 9. That this amendment to the Constitution shall go into effect on the first day of July, nineteen hundred and two, if a majority of votes cast at the next general election shall be cast in favor of this suffrage amendment.

ARTICLE VII.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. In each county there shall be elected biennially by the qualified voters thereof, as provided for the election of members of the General Assembly, the following officers: A treasurer, register of deeds, surveyor, and five commissioners.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the commissioners to exercise a general supervision and control of the penal and charitable institutions, schools, roads, bridges, levying of taxes, and finances of the county, as may be prescribed by law. The register of deeds shall be, *ex officio*, clerk of the board of commissioners.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the commissioners first elected in each county to divide the same into convenient districts, and to report the same to the General Assembly before the first day of January, 1869.

SEC. 4. Upon the approval of the reports provided for in the foregoing section by the General Assembly, the said districts shall have corporate powers for the necessary purposes of local government, and shall be known as townships.

SEC. 5. In each township there shall be biennially elected by the qualified voters thereof a clerk and two justices of the peace, who shall constitute a board of trustees and shall, under the supervision of the county commissioners, have control of the taxes and finances, roads and bridges of the townships, as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly may provide for the election of a larger number of justices of the peace in cities and towns and in those townships in which cities and towns are situated. In every township there shall also be biennially elected a school committee, consisting of three persons, whose duties shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. The township board of trustees shall assess the taxable property of their township and make returns to the county commissioners for revision, as may be prescribed by law. The clerk shall be *ex officio* treasurer of the township.

SEC. 7. No county, city, town or other municipal corporation shall contract any debt, pledge its faith or loan its credit, nor shall any tax be levied or collected by any officers of the same

except for the necessary expenses thereof, unless by a vote of the majority of the qualified voters therein.

SEC. 8. No money shall be drawn from any county or township treasury except by authority of law.

SEC. 9. All taxes levied by any county, city, town or township shall be uniform and *ad valorem* upon all property in the same, except property exempted by this Constitution.

SEC. 10. The county officers first elected under the provisions of this article shall enter upon their duties ten days after the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 11. The Governor shall appoint a sufficient number of justices of the peace in each county, who shall hold their places until sections four, five and six of this article shall have been carried into effect.

SEC. 12. All charters, ordinances and provisions relating to municipal corporations shall remain in force until legally changed, unless inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution.

SEC. 13. No county, city, town or other municipal corporation shall assume to pay, nor shall any tax be levied or collected for the payment of any debt, or the interest upon any debt, contracted directly or indirectly in aid or support of the rebellion.

SEC. 14. The General Assembly shall have full power by statute to modify, change or abrogate any and all of the provisions of this article and substitute others in their place, except sections seven, nine, and thirteen.

ARTICLE VIII.

CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL.

SECTION 1. No corporation shall be created nor shall its charter be extended, altered, or amended by special act, except corporations for charitable, educational, penal, or reformatory purposes that are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State; but the General Assembly shall provide by general laws for the chartering and organization of all corporations and for amending, extending, and forfeiture of all charters, except those above permitted by special act. All such general laws and special acts may be altered from time to time or repealed; and the General Assembly may at any time by special act repeal the charter of any corporation.

SEC. 2. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liabilities of the corporations and other means as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. The term corporation, as used in this article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint-stock companies having any of the powers and privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships. And all corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be sued in all courts in like cases as natural persons.

SEC. 4: It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide by general laws for the organization of cities, towns, and incorporated villages, and to restrict their powers of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessment and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations.

ARTICLE IX.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly at its first session under this Constitution shall provide by taxation and otherwise for a general and uniform system of public schools, wherein tuition shall be free of charge to all the children of the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years. And the children of the white race and the children of the colored race shall be taught in separate public schools; but there shall be no discrimination in favor of or to the prejudice of either race.

SEC. 3. Each county of the State shall be divided into a convenient number of districts, in which one or more public schools shall be maintained at least six months in every year; and if the commissioners of any county shall fail to comply with the aforesaid requirements of this section they shall be liable to indictment.

SEC. 4. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State and not otherwise apportioned by this State or the United States, also all

money, stocks, bonds and other property now belonging to any State fund for purposes of education, also the net proceeds of all sales of the swamp lands belonging to the State, and all other grants, gifts or devises that have been or hereafter may be made to the State and not otherwise appropriated by the State or by the terms of the grant, gift or devise, shall be paid into the State treasury, and, together with so much of the ordinary revenue of the State as may by law be set apart for that purpose, shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining in this State a system of free public schools, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever.

SEC. 5. All moneys, stocks, bonds and other property belonging to a county school fund, also the net proceeds from the sale of estrays, also the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures and of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal or military laws of the State, and all moneys which shall be paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, shall belong to and remain in the several counties, and shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining free public schools in the several counties of this State: *Provided*, that the amount collected in each county shall be annually reported to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall have power to provide for the election of trustees of the University of North Carolina, in whom, when chosen, shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises and endowments thereof in any wise granted to or conferred upon the trustees of said University, and the General Assembly may make such provisions, laws and regulations from time to time as may be necessary or expedient for the maintenance and management of said University.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall provide that the benefits of the University, as far as practicable, be extended to the youth of the State free of expense for tuition; also that all the property which has heretofore accrued to the State or shall hereafter accrue from escheats, unclaimed dividends or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons shall be appropriated to the use of the University.

SEC. 8. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General shall constitute a State Board of Education.

SEC. 9. The Governor shall be president and the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be secretary of the Board of Education.

SEC. 10. The Board of Education shall succeed to all the powers and trusts of the president and directors of the Literary Fund of North Carolina, and shall have full power to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to free public schools and the educational fund of the State; but all acts, rules and regulations of said board may be altered, amended, or repealed by the General Assembly, and when so altered, amended or repealed, they shall not be re-enacted by the board.

SEC. 11. The first session of the Board of Education shall be held at the capital of the State within fifteen days after the organization of the State government under this Constitution; the time of future meetings may be determined by the board.

SEC. 12. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 13. The contingent expenses of the board shall be provided by the General Assembly.

SEC. 14. As soon as practicable after the adoption of this Constitution the General Assembly shall establish and maintain in connection with the University a department of agriculture, of mechanics, of mining, and of normal instruction.

SEC. 15. The General Assembly is hereby empowered to enact that every child of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the public schools during the period between the ages of six and eighteen years for a term of not less than sixteen months, unless educated by other means.

ARTICLE X.

HOMESTEADS AND EXEMPTIONS.

SECTION 1. The personal property of any resident of this State to the value of five hundred dollars, to be selected by such resident, shall be and is hereby exempted from sale under execution or other final process of any court issued for the collection of any debt.

SEC. 2. Every homestead, and the dwellings and buildings used therewith, not exceeding in value one thousand dollars, to be selected by the owner thereof, or in lieu thereof, at the option of the owner, any lot in a city or village, with the dwellings and buildings used thereon, owned and occupied by any resident of this State, and not exceeding the value of one thousand dollars, shall be exempt from sale under execution or other final process obtained on any debt. But no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes or for payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said premises.

SEC. 3. The homestead, after the death of the owner thereof, shall be exempt from payment of any debt during the minority of his children or any one of them.

SEC. 4. The provisions of sections one and two of this article shall not be so construed as to prevent a laborer's lien for work done and performed for the person claiming such exemptions, or a mechanic's lien for work done on the premises.

SEC. 5. If the owner of a homestead die, leaving a widow but no children, the same shall be exempt from the debts of her husband, and the rents and profits thereof shall inure to the benefit during her widowhood, unless she be the owner of a homestead in her own right.

SEC. 6. The real and personal property of any female in this State acquired before marriage, and all property, real and personal, to which she may, after marriage, become in any manner entitled, shall be and remain the sole and separate estate and property of such female, and shall not be liable for any debts, obligations or engagements of her husband, and may be devised and bequeathed, and, with the written assent of her husband, conveyed by her as if she were unmarried.

SEC. 7. The husband may insure his own life for the sole use and benefit of his wife and children, and in case of the death of the husband the amount thus insured shall be paid over to the wife and children, or to the guardian if under age, for her or their own use, free from all the claims of the representatives of her husband or any of his creditors.

SEC. 8. Nothing contained in the foregoing sections of this article shall operate to prevent the owner of a homestead from

disposing of the same by deed; but no deed made by the owner of a homestead shall be valid without the volutary signature and assent of his wife, signified on her private examination according to law.

ARTICLE XI.

PUNISHMENTS, PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES.

SEC. 1. The following punishments only shall be known to the laws of this State, viz., death, imprisonment with or without hard labor, fines, removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under this State. The foregoing provision for imprisonment with hard labor shall be construed to authorize the employment of such convict labor on public works or highways, or other labor for public benefit, and the farming out thereof, where and in such manner as may be provided by law; but no convict shall be farmed out who has been sentenced on a charge of murder, manslaughter, rape, attempt to commit rape, or arson: *Provided*, that no convict whose labor may be farmed out shall be punished for any failure of duty as a laborer except by a responsible officer of the State; but the convicts so farmed out shall be at all times under the supervision and control, as to their government and discipline, of the penitentiary board or some officer of the State.

SEC. 2. The object of punishment being not only to satisfy justice, but also to reform the offender, and thus prevent crime, murder, arson, burglary and rape, and these only, may be punishable with death, if the General Assembly shall so enact.

SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall, at its first meeting, make provision for the erection and conduct of a State's Prison or penitentiary at some central and accessible point within the State.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly may provide for the erection of a house of correction, where vagrants and persons guilty of misdemeanors shall be restrained and usefully employed.

SEC. 5. A house or houses of refuge may be established whenever the public interests may require it, for the correction and instruction of other classes of offenders.

SEC. 6. It shall be required by competent legislation that the structure and superintendence of penal institutions of the State, the county jails and city police prisons secure the health and

comfort of the prisoners and that male and female prisoners be never confined in the same room or cell.

SEC. 7. Beneficent provisions for the poor, the unfortunate and orphan being one of the first duties of a civilized and Christian State, the General Assembly shall, at its first session, appoint and define the duties of a Board of Public Charities, to whom shall be entrusted the supervision of all charitable and penal State institutions, and who shall annually report to the Governor upon their condition, with suggestions for their improvement.

SEC. 8. There shall also, as soon as practicable, be measures devised by the State for the establishment of one or more orphan houses where destitute orphans may be cared for, educated and taught some business or trade.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, as soon as practicable, to devise means for the education of idiots and inebriates.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly may provide that the indigent deaf-mute, blind and insane of the State shall be cared for at the charge of the State.

SEC. 11. It shall be steadily kept in view by the Legislature and the Board of Public Charities that all penal and charitable institutions should be made as nearly self-supporting as is consistent with the purposes of their creation.

ARTICLE XII.

MILITIA.

SECTION 1. All able-bodied male citizens of the State of North Carolina, between the ages of twenty-one and forty years, who are citizens of the United States, shall be liable to do duty in the militia: *Provided*, that all persons who may be averse to bearing arms, from religious scruples, shall be exempt therefrom.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall provide for the organizing, arming, equipping and discipline of the militia, and for paying the same when called into active service.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall be Commander in Chief, and shall have power to call out the militia to execute the law, suppress riots or insurrections, and to repel invasion.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall have power to make such exemptions as may be deemed necessary, and enact laws that may be expedient for the government of the militia.

ARTICLE XIII.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. No convention of the people of this State shall ever be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly, and except the proposition, Convention or No Convention, be first submitted to the qualified voters of the whole State, at the next general election in a manner to be prescribed by law. And should a majority of the votes be cast in favor of said convention, it shall assemble on such day as may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

SEC. 2. No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered unless a bill to alter the same shall have been agreed to by three-fifths of each House of the General Assembly. And the amendment or amendments so agreed to shall be submitted at the next general election to the qualified voters of the whole State, in such a manner as may be prescribed by law. And in the event of their adoption by a majority of the votes cast, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the Constitution of the State.

ARTICLE XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. All indictments which shall have been found, or may hereafter be found, for any crime or offense committed before this Constitution takes effect may be proceeded upon in the proper courts, but no punishment shall be inflicted which is forbidden by this Constitution.

SEC. 2. No person who shall hereafter fight a duel, or assist in the same as a second, or send, accept, or knowingly carry a challenge therefor, or agree to go out of the State to fight a duel, shall hold any office in this State.

SEC. 3. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and an accurate account

of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be annually published.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall provide, by proper legislation, for giving to mechanics and laborers an adequate lien on the subject-matter of their labor.

SEC. 5. In the absence of any contrary provision, all officers of this State, whether heretofore elected, or appointed by the Governor, shall hold their positions only until other appointments are made by the Governor, or, if the officers are elective, until their successors shall have been chosen and duly qualified according to the provisions of this Constitution.

SEC. 6. The seat of government of this State shall remain at the city of Raleigh.

SEC. 7. No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States, or any department thereof, or under this State, or under any other State or government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either House of the General Assembly: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the militia, justices of the peace, commissioners of public charities, or commissioners for special purposes.

SEC. 8. All marriages between a white person and a negro, or between a white person and a person of negro descent to the third generation inclusive, are hereby forever prohibited.

INDEX TO CONSTITUTION.

- Abuses in assessments and contracting debts by municipal corporations, General Assembly to prevent, A. 8, S. 4.
- Actions at law and equity suits, no distinction, A. 4, S. 1.
Pending when Constitution took effect, A. 4, S. 20.
- Acts of General Assembly, style of, A. 2, S. 21.
Levying taxes, must state object, A. 5, S. 7.
- Agricultural Department, A. 3, S. 17.
In connection with University, A. 9, S. 14.
- Alimony, General Assembly does not secure, A. 2, S. 10.
- Allegiance to United States Government, A. 1, S. 5.
- Amendments, A. 13.
Do not vacate existing office, A. 4, S. 33.
- Answer to criminal charge, A. 1, S. 12.
- Apportionment of Senators and Representatives, A. 2, SS. 4, 5, 6.
- Arms, right to bear, A. 1, S. 24.
- Article seven, General Assembly may modify or repeal certain sections, A. 7, S. 14.
- Assemblage, right of, A. 1, S. 25.
- Attorney-General advises Executive, A. 3, S. 14.
Duties of, A. 3, S. 13.
- Auditor, duties of, A. 3, S. 13.
- Bail, excessive, A. 1, S. 14.
- Ballot, elections to be by, A. 6, S. 3.
- Bills of General Assembly, read three times, A. 2, S. 23.
- Blind provided for, A. 11, S. 10.
- Board of Charities, A. 11, S. 7.
- Boundaries of State, A. 1, S. 34.
- Capitation tax, application of proceeds from, A. 5, S. 2.
Exempts, A. 5, S. 1.
- Capital punishment, A. 11, S. 2.
- Charities, public, A. 11.
Deaf-mutes, and the blind, A. 11, S. 10.
Idiots and inebriates, A. 11, S. 9.
Provisions for orphans and the poor, A. 11, S. 7.
Self-supporting, as far as possible, A. 11, S. 14.
- Cities organized by legislation, A. 8, S. 4.
- Citizenship, restoration to, A. 2, S. 11.
- Civil and criminal actions, A. 4, S. 1.
- Claims against the State, A. 4, S. 9.
- Clerk of Superior Court, election of, A. 4, S. 10.
Removal for inability, A. 4, S. 32.
- Clerk of Supreme Court, A. 4, S. 15.
Removal of, A. 4, S. 32.
Terms of office of, A. 4, S. 17.
- Commutations, A. 3, S. 6.
- Compulsory education, General Assembly may provide, A. 9, S. 15.
- Concealed weapons, carrying not justified, A. 1, S. 24.
- Constitution, how changed, A. 13, S. 2.

- Controversies at law about property, A. 1, S. 19.
- Convention, how called, A. 13.
- Convict labor, A. 11, S. 1.
- Coroner and sheriff, A. 4, S. 24.
- Corporations, municipal, A. 7.
 - Charter remain in force till legally changed, A. 7, S. 12.
 - Power of General Assembly over, A. 7, S. 12.
- Corporations other than municipal, A. 8.
 - Debts of, how secured, A. 8, S. 2.
 - Special charters prohibited, A. 8, S. 1.
- Correction, houses of, A. 11, S. 4.
- Council of State, A. 3, S. 14.
- Counsel allowed defendant, A. 1, S. 11.
- County commissioners, election and duty of, A. 7, SS. 1, 2.
- Counties, commissioners divide into districts, A. 7, S. 3.
 - Districts have corporate powers as townships, A. 7, S. 4.
 - Majority of voters necessary to levy taxes, etc., A. 7, S. 7.
 - Money, how drawn from treasury, A. 7, S. 8.
 - Officers enter on duty, when, A. 7, S. 10.
 - Of townships, A. 7, S. 5.
 - School districts, A. 9, S. 3.
 - Fund, A. 9, S. 5.
 - Taxes to be *ad valorem*, A. 7, S. 9.
 - Township trustees assess property, A. 7, S. 6.
- County Treasurer, A. 7, S. 1.
- Courts to be open, A. 1, S. 35.
 - Kinds of, A. 4, S. 2.
- Criminal charges, answer to, A. 1, S. 12.
- Criminal and civil actions, A. 4, S. 1.
 - Courts for cities and towns, A. 4, S. 14.
 - Prosecutions, A. 1, S. 11.
- Deaf-mutes provided for, A. 11, S. 10.
- Death punishment, A. 11, S. 2.
- Debt does not affect homestead, A. 10, S. 3.
 - County, city or town cannot contract, except by majority of qualified voters, A. 7, S. 7.
 - Imprisonment for, A. 1, S. 16.
 - In aid of rebellion, void, A. 7, S. 13.
- Debt, restrictions upon increase of public, etc., A. 5, S. 4.
 - What bonds declared invalid, A. 1, S. 6.
- Declaration of rights, A. 1.
- Department of Agriculture, A. 3, S. 17.
- Divorce, General Assembly does not grant, A. 2, S. 17.
- Disqualification for office, A. 6, S. 5; A. 14, S. 7.
 - Dueling disqualifies, A. 14, S. 2.
- Education, Board of, A. 9, S. 8.
 - Officers, A. 9, S. 9.
 - Expenses, A. 9, S. 13.
 - County school fund, A. 9, S. 5.
 - Encouraged, A. 9, S. 1; A. 1, S. 27.
 - First session of, A. 9, S. 11.
 - Power of, A. 9, S. 10.
 - Property devoted to, A. 9, SS. 4, 5.
 - Quorum, A. 9, S. 12.
- Election of officers by General Assembly, *viva voce*, A. 2, S. 9.

- Elections, by people and General Assembly, A. 6, S. 3.
 - Contested, returns of, A. 3, S. 3.
 - Free, A. 1, S. 10.
 - Frequent, A. 1, S. 28.
- Electors, oath of office of, A. 6, S. 4.
 - Qualifications of, A. 6, S. 1.
 - Registration of, A. 6, S. 2.
- Eligibility to office, A. 6.
- Emergency judges, A. 4, S. 11.
- Emoluments, exclusive, none, A. 1, S. 7.
 - Hereditary, A. 1, S. 30.
- Entails to be regulated, A. 2, S. 15.
- Enumeration of rights not to impair others retained by people, A. 1, S. 37.
- Equity suits and actions at law, distinction abolished, A. 4, S. 1.
 - Pending when Constitution took effect, A. 4, S. 20.
- Evidence against himself, criminal not compelled to give, A. 1, S. 11.
- Executive, Attorney-General advises, A. 3, S. 14.
 - Department of, A. 3.
 - Distinct, A. 1, S. 8.
 - Officers, A. 3, S. 1.
 - Compensation, A. 3, S. 15.
 - Duties, A. 3, S. 13.
 - Reports of, A. 3, S. 7.
 - Terms of office of, A. 3, S. 1.
 - Seal of State, A. 3, S. 16.
 - Vacancy in, how filled, A. 3, S. 13.
- Exemption, A. 10, S. 1.
 - By reason of military duty, etc., A. 12, S. 4.
 - Property of *feme covert* not liable for husband's debts, A. 10, S. 6.
- Ex post facto* laws, A. 1, S. 32.
- Extra session of General Assembly, A. 3, S. 9.
- Feigned issues abolished, A. 4, S. 1.
- Feme sole*, property of, not liable for husband's debts, A. 10, S. 6.
- Fines, excessive, A. 1, S. 14.
- Freedom of the press, A. 1, S. 20.
- Fundamental principles, frequent recurrence to, A. 1, S. 29.
- General Assembly, acts, style of, A. 2, S. 21.
 - Article seven may be modified or repealed by, A. 7, S. 14.
 - Bills and resolutions read three times, A. 2, S. 23.
 - Compulsory education may be enforced by, A. 9, S. 15.
 - Election by, A. 6, S. 3.
 - Entails regulated by, A. 2, S. 15.
 - Extra session, A. 2, S. 28; A. 3, S. 9.
 - Journals kept, A. 2, S. 16.
 - Protests entered on, A. 2, S. 17.
 - Members of, A. 2, S. 24.
 - Assemble, when, A. 2, S. 2.
 - Election for, when, A. 2, S. 27.
 - Office a disqualification, A. 14, S. 7.
 - Terms commence with election, A. 2, S. 25.
 - Vacancies, how filled, A. 2, S. 13.
 - Municipal corporations controlled by, A. 7, S. 11.
 - Names, personal, not changed by, A. 2, S. 11.
 - Officers of, election, *viva voce*, A. 2, S. 9.
 - Pay of, A. 2, S. 28.
 - President of Senate, A. 2, S. 19.
 - Speaker of House, A. 2, S. 18.

Powers of, A. 2, S. 22.

In relation to divorce and alimony, A. 2, S. 10.

Representation apportioned by, A. 2, SS. 4, 5.

Revenue, A. 2, S. 14.

Schools provided by, A. 9, S. 2.

University to be maintained by, A. 9, SS. 6, 7.

Yeas and nays, A. 2, SS. 14, 26.

Government, allegiance to United States, A. 1, S. 5.

Internal, of State, A. 1, S. 3.

Origin of, A. 1, S. 2.

Seat of, remains in Raleigh, A. 14, S. 6.

Governor, commands militia, A. 3, S. 8.

Commutations, pardons, reprieves, A. 3, S. 6.

Compensation, A. 3, S. 15.

Duties of, A. 3, S. 12.

Extra sessions called by, A. 3, S. 9.

Impeachment of, A. 3, S. 12.

Justices of peace appointed by, when, A. 7, S. 11.

Lieutenant, qualifications of, A. 3, S. 2.

Oath of office, A. 3, S. 4.

Officers appointed by, A. 3, S. 10; A. 14, S. 5.

Qualification of, A. 3, S. 2.

Resident of, A. 3, S. 5.

Vacancy in office of, A. 3, S. 12.

Habeas corpus, A. 1, S. 21.

Hereditary emoluments, A. 1, S. 30.

Homestead and exemption, A. 10, S. 2.

Benefit of widow, income, A. 10, S. 5.

Exempted from debt, A. 10, S. 3.

Laborer's lien attaches, A. 10, S. 4.

Privy examination of wife to dispose of, A. 10, S. 8.

House of correction, A. 11, S. 4.

Orphans, A. 11, S. 8.

Refuge, A. 11, S. 5.

House of Representatives, representatives, apportionment, A. 2, S. 5.

Officers of, A. 2, S. 18.

Term begins when, A. 2, S. 25.

Qualification for, A. 2, S. 8.

Ratio of, A. 2, S. 6.

Husband can insure life for benefit of family, A. 10, S. 7.

Idiot provided for, A. 11, S. 9.

Immigration, Department of, A. 3, S. 17.

Impeachment, A. 4, S. 4.

Court of, A. 4, S. 3.

Of Governor, A. 3, S. 12.

Imprisonment for debt, A. 1, S. 16.

Except by law, wrong, A. 1, S. 17.

Indictments for crime committed before Constitution took effect, A. 14, S. 1.

Inebriates, A. 11, S. 9.

Inferior courts, A. 4, S. 12.

Officers of, A. 4, S. 30.

Insane provided for, A. 11, S. 10.

Institutions, charitable, A. 11.

Penal, A. 11.

Public, annual reports from, A. 3, S. 7.

Self-supporting as far as possible, A. 11, S. 11.

Sexes to be separated, A. 11, S. 6.

- Instruction, superintendent of public, A. 3, S. 13.
- Intermarriage of whites and negroes prohibited, A. 14, S. 8.
- Internal government of State, A. 1, S. 3.
- Issues of fact, by whom tried and how waived, A. 4, S. 13.
- Judges, election, terms of, etc., A. 4, S. 21.
 - Fees, salaries, emoluments, A. 4, S. 18.
 - Removal of for inability, A. 4, S. 31.
 - Residence of, A. 4, S. 11.
- Judicial department, A. 4.
 - Districts for superior courts, A. 4, S. 10.
 - General Assembly not to deprive of jurisdiction, A. 4, S. 12.
 - Powers, division of, A. 4, S. 2.
 - Term of first officers under Constitution, A. 4, S. 26.
 - Vacancies, A. 4, S. 25.
- Judicial remedy, allowed all, A. 1, S. 35.
- Judiciary distinct, A. 1, S. 8.
- Jurisdiction, courts inferior to Supreme, A. 4, S. 12.
 - Justices of the peace, A. 4, S. 27.
 - Supreme Court, A. 4, S. 8.
- Jury, right of, A. 1, S. 13.
 - Sacred and inviolable, A. 1, S. 19.
 - Trial by, waived, A. 4, S. 13.
- Justices of the peace, Governor appoints, when, A. 7, S. 11.
 - Jurisdiction of, A. 4, S. 27.
 - Vacancies in office, A. 4, S. 28.
- Laborers' and Mechanics' lien, A. 14, S. 4.
 - Attaches homestead, A. 10, S. 4.
- Law of the land, no person imprisoned, or deprived of life, etc., but by, A. 1, S. 17.
- Laws, *ex post facto* and retrospective, A. 1, S. 32.
 - Private, thirty days' notice before passage, A. 2, S. 12.
 - What in force, A. 4, S. 19.
- Legislative Department, distinct, A. 1, S. 8.
- Legislature, two branches of, A. 2, S. 1.
 - Provide for organizing towns, etc., A. 8, S. 4.
 - Trials other than jury, A. 1, S. 13.
- Legitimation, General Assembly can pass general laws for, A. 2, S. 11.
- Liberty, deprivation of, except by law, A. 1, S. 17.
 - Religious, A. 1, S. 26.
 - Restraint of, remedied, A. 1, S. 18.
 - Warrants without evidence, dangerous to, A. 1, S. 15.
- Lien of laborers and mechanics, A. 14, S. 4.
- Lieutenant-Governor, President of Senate, duties of, A. 3, S. 11.
 - When Governor, A. 3, S. 12.
- Literary Fund, Board of Education to succeed to rights of, A. 9, S. 10.
- Local legislation prohibited, A. 2, S. 29.
- Marriages between whites and negroes forbidden, A. 14, S. 8.
- Married woman, husband can insure life for benefit of, A. 10, S. 7.
 - Privy examination of, to dispose of homestead, A. 10, S. 8.
 - Property of, not liable for husband's debts, A. 10, S. 6.
- Mechanics, lien, A. 14, S. 4.
- Men, equality, rights of, A. 1, S. 1.
- Militia, A. 1, S. 24; A. 12.
 - Exemptions from duty, A. 12, S. 4.
 - Governor commands, A. 3, S. 8; A. 12, S. 3.
 - Organization of, A. 12, S. 2.
 - Who liable to bear arms, A. 12, S. 1.

- Money, how drawn from State Treasury, A. 4, S. 1.
- County or township treasury, A. 7, S. 8.
- Monopolies are injurious, A. 1, S. 31.
- Municipal corporations, A. 7.
 - Cannot contract debt except by majority of qualified voters, A. 7, S. 7.
 - Charters remain in force till changed, A. 7, S. 12.
 - General Assembly to provide for organization of, taxation, etc., by, A. 8, S. 4.
 - Power of General Assembly over, A. 7, S. 14.
 - Special charters prohibited, A. 8, S. 4.
- Names, personal, how changed, A. 2, S. 11.
- Normal School, to be maintained by General Assembly at University, A. 9, S. 14.
- Oath of Governor, A. 3, S. 4.
- Oath of member of General Assembly, A. 2, S. 24.
- Oath of office, A. 6, S. 4.
- Office, cannot hold two, A. 14, S. 7.
 - Disqualification, A. 6, S. 5.
 - Dueling disqualifies for, A. 14, S. 2.
 - Eligibility to, A. 6.
 - Qualification, property, none, A. 1, S. 22.
- Officers, county, A. 7, S. 1; A. 7, S. 10.
 - First elected, A. 4, S. 26.
 - What, appointed by Governor, A. 3, S. 10; A. 4, S. 5.
- Orphans, houses for, A. 11, S. 8.
 - Provision for, A. 11, S. 7.
- Pardons, A. 3, S. 6.
- Peace, soldiers quartered in time of, A. 1, S. 36.
- Penitentiary, A. 11, S. 3.
 - Convict labor, A. 11, S. 1.
 - Self-supporting as far as possible, A. 11, S. 11.
 - Sexes separated, A. 11, S. 6.
- People, right of, to assemble together, A. 1, S. 25.
- Perpetuities, injurious, A. 1, S. 31.
 - General Assembly shall prevent, A. 2, S. 15.
- Political power and government, A. 1, S. 2.
 - Societies in secret dangerous, A. 1, S. 25.
- Poor, provision for, A. 11, S. 7.
- Power of General Assembly, A. 2, S. 22.
 - To suspend laws injurious, A. 1, S. 9.
- Powers, executive, judicial and legislative, distinct, A. 1, S. 8.
 - Judicial, division of, A. 4, S. 2.
- Press, freedom and abuse of, A. 1, S. 20.
- Principles, recurrence to, fundamental, A. 1, S. 29.
- Prisoners, health and comfort secured, A. 11, S. 6.
- Private laws, A. 2, SS. 11, 12.
- Privileges, exclusive, none, A. 1, S. 7.
- Property, controversies at law about, A. 1, S. 19.
 - Deprivation of, except by law wrong, A. 1, S. 17.
 - Devoted to education, A. 9, S. 4.
 - Exemptions from taxation, A. 5, S. 5.
 - Feme sole* not liable for husband's debts, A. 10, S. 6.
 - Qualifications, none, A. 1, S. 22.
- Prosecution, criminal, A. 1, S. 11.
- Protest, by whom and when made, A. 2, S. 17.
- Public debt, increase of, restricted, etc., A. 5, S. 4.
 - What bonds declared invalid, A. 1, S. 6.

- Public money, how drawn, A. 14, S. 3.
Public Schools, General Assembly to provide for, A. 9, S. 2.
Punishments, penal institutions and public charities, A. 11.
 Cruel or unusual, A. 1, S. 14; A. 14, S. 1.
Qualification and election of Members of General Assembly, each house judge of,
 A. 2, S. 22.
Rebellion, debt in aid of, not to be paid, A. 7, S. 13.
Recurrence to fundamental principles, A. 1, S. 29.
Refuge, houses of, A. 11, S. 5.
Register of deeds, A. 7, S. 1.
Registration of electors, A. 6, S. 2.
Religious liberty, A. 1, S. 26.
 Scruples against bearing arms, A. 12, S. 1.
Removal of judges, A. 4, S. 31.
 Of clerks, A. 4, S. 32.
Representation and taxation, A. 1, S. 23.
Reprieves, A. 3, S. 6.
Retrospective laws, A. 1, S. 32.
Revenue, A. 2, S. 14; A. 5.
Right of assemblage, A. 1, S. 25.
 Jury, A. 1, S. 13.
Right of secession, none, A. 1, S. 4.
 To bear arms, A. 1, S. 24.
 To suspend laws, injurious, A. 1, S. 9.
Rights, declaration of A. 1.
 Of men, A. 1, S. 1; A. 1, S. 37.
Salaries and fees, General Assembly to regulate, A. 4, S. 1^c.
Schools, attendance of children, A. 9, S. 15.
 County, divided into districts, A. 9, S. 3.
 Fund, A. 9, S. 5.
 Provided by legislation, A. 9, S. 2.
 Races separate, A. 9, S. 2.
Seal of State, A. 3, S. 16.
Search warrants without evidence, wrong, A. 1, S. 15.
Seat of government at Raleigh, A. 14, S. 6.
Secession, no right of, A. 1, S. 4.
Secretary of State, duties of, A. 3, S. 13.
Senate, presiding officer, A. 2, S. 19.
 Pro tem. Speaker, when elected, A. 2, S. 20.
Senators, number of, A. 2, S. 3.
 Other senatorial officers, A. 2, S. 20.
 President of, A. 2, S. 19.
 Qualifications for, A. 2, S. 7.
 Regulating senatorial districts, A. 2, S. 4.
Sexes, separated in confinement, A. 11, S. 6.
Sheriff and coroner, A. 4, S. 24.
Slavery prohibited, A. 1, S. 33.
Societies, secret political, dangerous, A. 1, S. 25.
Soldiers, how quartered, A. 1, S. 36.
Solicitor, how elected, A. 4, S. 23.
Special courts, A. 4, S. 14.
State boundaries, A. 1, S. 34.

- Claims against, A. 4, S. 9.
 - Internal government, A. 1, S. 3.
- Statistics, department of, A. 3, S. 17.
- Suffrage and eligibility to office, A. 6.
- Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. 3, S. 13.
 - Reports of county school fund to be made, A. 9, S. 5.
- Superior Court, open at all times except for jury trials, A. 4, S. 22.
 - Clerk, his election, A. 4, S. 16.
 - Districts, A. 4, S. 10.
 - Judges, election and term, A. 4, S. 21.
 - Residence, A. 4, S. 11.
 - Rotation, A. 4, S. 11.
 - Solicitor for each district, A. 4, S. 23.
 - Special term, A. 4, S. 12.
 - Term, A. 4, S. 17.
 - Vacancy, A. 4, S. 29.
 - Transaction of business, A. 4, S. 22.
- Supreme Court, clerk, A. 4, S. 15.
 - Jurisdiction, A. 4, SS. 8, 9.
 - Justices, A. 4, S. 6.
 - Election and terms of, A. 4, S. 21.
 - Terms of, A. 4, S. 7.
- Surveyor, A. 7, S. 1.
- Suspending laws without consent of representatives, not to be exercised, A. 1, S. 9.
- Taxation, *ad valorem* and uniform, A. 5, S. 3.
 - And revenue, A. 5; A. 1, S. 23.
 - Except for necessary expenses, not levied by county, city or town without assent of majority of voters, A. 7, S. 7.
 - Income, A. 5, S. 3.
 - Limitation, A. 5, S. 6.
 - Of county to be *ad valorem*, A. 7, S. 9.
 - Of purchases and sales retrospectively not to be passed, A. 1, S. 32.
 - Property exemptions from, A. 5, S. 5.
- Taxes, acts to levy, to state object, A. 5, S. 7.
- Towns, etc., organized by legislation, A. 8, S. 4.
- Townships, officers of, A. 7, S. 5.
- Treason against State, A. 4, S. 5.
- Treasurer, duties of, A. 3, S. 13.
- University, agricultural department of, mechanics, mining and normal instruction connected with, A. 9, S. 14.
 - Benefits of, A. 9, S. 7.
 - Election of trustees, A. 9, S. 6.
 - General Assembly shall maintain, A. 9, S. 7.
 - Maintenance of, A. 9, S. 6.
 - Property devoted to, A. 9, S. 7.
- Vacancies in General Assembly, A. 2, S. 13.
 - Other, A. 3, SS. 12, 13; A. 4, SS. 25, 28, 29.
- Vagrants, houses of correction for, A. 11, S. 4.
- Warrants without evidence injurious, A. 1, S. 15.
- Whites and negroes cannot intermarry, A. 1, S. 8.
 - Separated in schools, A. 9, S. 2.
- Widow, homestead benefits, A. 10, S. 5.
- Yeas and nays, when entered, A. 2, SS. 14, 26.

PART XII

CENSUS

1. POPULATION AND AREA OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1910 AND 1920.
2. POPULATION (ESTIMATED) OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1675-1786.
3. CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1790-1840.
4. CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1850-1920.
5. POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA CITIES AND TOWNS, 1900-1920.
6. NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS.

POPULATION AND AREA OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1910-1920.

State	Settled	Capital	Area	Population, 1910	Population, 1920 (Estimated)	
Virginia.....	1607	Richmond.....	42,450	2,061,612	2,309,187	One of original thirteen states.
New York.....	1613	Albany.....	49,170	9,113,614	10,384,829	One of original thirteen states.
Massachusetts.....	1620	Boston.....	8,315	3,363,416	3,852,256	One of original thirteen states.
New Hampshire.....	1623	Concord.....	9,305	4,430,572	443,083	One of original thirteen states.
Connecticut.....	1633	Hartford.....	4,990	1,114,756	1,380,631	One of original thirteen states.
Maryland.....	1634	Annapolis.....	12,210	1,265,346	1,449,661	One of original thirteen states.
Rhode Island.....	1636	Providence.....	1,250	542,610	604,297	One of original thirteen states.
Delaware.....	1638	Dover.....	2,050	242,322	223,003	One of original thirteen states.
North Carolina.....	1653	Raleigh.....	52,250	2,206,287	2,559,123	One of original thirteen states.
New Jersey.....	1664	Trenton.....	7,815	2,537,167	3,155,000	One of original thirteen states.
South Carolina.....	1670	Columbia.....	30,570	1,545,400	1,683,724	One of original thirteen states.
Pennsylvania.....	1682	Harrisburg.....	45,215	7,665,111	8,720,017	One of original thirteen states.
Georgia.....	1733	Atlanta.....	59,475	2,609,121	2,896,832	One of original thirteen states.
Admitted to Union						
Vermont.....	1791	Montpelier.....	9,565	355,956	352,428	Territory claimed by New York and New Hampshire.
Kentucky.....	1792	Frankfort.....	40,000	2,280,905	2,416,630	Ceded by Virginia.
Tennessee.....	1796	Nashville.....	41,750	2,184,789	2,337,885	Ceded by North Carolina.
Ohio.....	1803	Columbus.....	40,760	4,787,121	5,759,294	Northwest Territory.
Louisiana.....	1812	Baton Rouge.....	45,420	1,636,388	1,768,509	Louisiana Territory.
Indiana.....	1816	Indianapolis.....	35,910	2,700,876	2,930,390	Northwest Territory.
Mississippi.....	1817	Jackson.....	46,340	1,737,114	1,790,618	Ceded by South Carolina and Georgia.
Illinois.....	1818	Springfield.....	56,000	5,638,591	6,483,780	Northwest Territory.
Alabama.....	1819	Montgomery.....	51,540	2,138,095	2,348,174	Ceded by South Carolina and Georgia.
Missouri.....	1820	Jefferson City.....	20,895	742,371	768,014	Ceded by Massachusetts.
Arkansas.....	1821	Fayetteville.....	68,735	3,263,335	3,404,055	Louisiana Purchase.
Michigan.....	1836	Lansing.....	53,045	1,574,449	1,752,204	Louisiana Purchase.
Florida.....	1845	Tallahassee.....	57,430	2,810,173	3,698,412	Northwest Territory.
Texas.....	1845	Austin.....	54,240	752,019	3,668,470	Spanish cession.
Iowa.....	1846	Des Moines.....	53,475	3,896,542	4,663,228	By annexation.
Wisconsin.....	1838	Madison.....	54,450	2,221,771	2,404,021	Louisiana Purchase.
California.....	1850	Sacramento.....	155,980	2,333,860	2,632,067	Northwest Territory.
Minnesota.....	1858	St. Paul.....	79,295	2,377,549	3,426,861	Mexican cession.
Oregon.....	1859	Salem.....	94,599	2,055,768	2,387,175	Southwest Territory and Louisiana Purchase.
Kansas.....	1861	Topeka.....	81,700	672,765	783,289	Oregon Country.
				1,690,949	1,769,257	Louisiana Purchase.

POPULATION AND AREA OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1910-1920 *Continued.*

State	Settled	Capital	Area	Population, 1910	Population, 1920 (Estimated)	
West Virginia	1863	Wheeling	24,645	1,221,119	1,463,701	Formed from Virginia.
Nevada	1864	Carson City	109,740	81,875	77,467	Mexican cession.
Nebraska	1867	Lincoln	76,840	1,192,214	1,296,372	Louisiana Purchase.
Colorado	1876	Denver	103,645	779,024	939,629	Louisiana Purchase and Mexican cession.
North Dakota	1889	Bismarck	70,195	577,056	645,680	Louisiana Purchase.
South Dakota	1889	Pierre	76,850	583,888	636,547	Louisiana Purchase.
Montana	1889	Helena	145,310	376,053	518,809	Louisiana Purchase.
Washington	1889	Olympia	66,880	1,041,990	1,356,621	Oregon Country.
Idaho	1890	Boise	84,290	325,594	431,866	Oregon Country.
Wyoming	1890	Cheyenne	97,575	145,965	194,402	Louisiana Purchase and Mexican cession.
Utah	1896	Salt Lake City	82,190	373,351	449,396	Mexican cession.
Oklahoma	1907	Guthrie	69,330	1,057,155	2,298,283	Mexican cession.
New Mexico	1912	Santa Fe	122,460	327,396	360,350	Mexican cession.
Arizona	1912	Phoenix	112,920	204,354	333,903	Mexican cession.
Territories	Organ- ized					
Alaska	1868	Juneau	590,884	61,356	54,899	Purchased from Russia.
Hawaii	1900	Honolulu	6,449	191,909	255,912	By annexation.
Dependencies						
Porto Rico			3,606	1,118,012	1,299,809	Spanish cession.
Philippines			127,853	7,635,436	10,350,640	Spanish cession.
Guam				12,806	13,375	

NOTE: The following figures for 1920 were received too late to incorporate properly in the above table:

American Samoa, 8,056; Panama Canal Zone, 22,878; Military and Naval Service Alford, 117,238; Virgin Islands of U. S., 26,051; District of Columbia, 437,751. Total population of United States and its possessions: 105,708,771.

POPULATION (Estimated) OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1675-1786.

1675	.....	4,000
1701	.....	5,000
1707	.....	7,000
1715	.....	11,000
1729	.....	35,000
1752	.....	100,000
1765	.....	200,000
1771	.....	250,000
1786	.....	350,000

CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1790-1840.

Counties	Date of Formation	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
1 Alamance	1840						
2 Alexander	1847						
3 Alleghany	1859						
4 Anson	1749	5,133	8,146	8,831	12,534	14,095	15,077
5 Ashe	1799		2,783	3,694	4,335	6,987	7,467
6 Avery							
7 Beaufort	1705	5,462	6,242	7,203	9,850	10,969	12,225
8 Bertie	1722	12,606	11,249	11,218	10,805	12,262	12,175
9 Bladen	1734	5,084	7,028	5,671	7,276	7,811	8,022
10 Brunswick	1764	3,071	4,110	4,778	5,480	6,516	5,265
11 Buncombe	1791		5,812	9,277	10,542	16,281	10,084
12 Burke	1777	8,118	9,929	11,007	13,411	17,888	15,799
13 Cabarrus	1792		5,094	6,158	7,248	8,810	9,259
14 Caldwell	1841						
15 Camden	1777	4,033	4,191	5,347	6,347	6,733	5,663
16 Carteret	1722	3,732	4,399	4,823	5,609	6,527	6,592
17 Caswell	1777	10,096	8,701	11,757	13,253	15,785	14,693
18 Catawba	1842						
19 Chatham	1770	9,221	11,861	12,977	12,661	15,405	16,242
20 Cherokee	1839						3,427
21 Chowan	1872	5,011	5,132	5,297	6,464	6,697	6,690
22 Clay	1861						
23 Cleveland	1841						
24 Columbus	1808			3,023	3,912	4,141	3,941
25 Craven	1712	10,469	10,245	12,676	13,394	13,734	13,438
26 Cumberland	1754	8,671	9,264	9,382	14,446	14,834	15,284
27 Currituck	1872	5,219	6,928	6,985	8,098	7,655	6,703
28 Dare	1870						
29 Davidson	1822					13,389	14,606
30 Davie	1836						7,574
31 Duplin	1749	5,662	6,796	7,863	9,744	11,291	11,182
32 Durham	1881						
33 Edgecombe	1742	10,225	10,421	12,423	13,276	14,935	15,708
34 Forsyth	1849						
35 Franklin	1779	7,559	8,529	10,166	9,741	10,665	10,980
36 Gaston	1846						
37 Gates	1779	5,392	5,881	5,965	6,837	7,866	8,161
38 Graham	1872						
39 Granville	1746	10,982	14,015	15,576	18,222	19,355	18,817
40 Greene	1799	6,893	4,218	4,867	4,533	6,413	6,595
41 Guilford	1770	7,191	9,442	11,420	14,511	18,737	19,175
42 Halifax	1758	13,965	13,945	13,620	17,237	17,739	16,865
43 Harnett	1855						
44 Haywood	1808			2,780	4,073	4,578	4,975
45 Henderson	1838						5,129
46 Hertford	1759	5,828	6,701	6,052	7,712	8,537	4,484
47 Hoke							
48 Hyde	1705	4,120	4,829	6,029	4,967	6,184	6,458
49 Iredell	1788	5,435	8,856	10,972	13,071	14,918	15,685
50 Jackson	1851						
51 Johnston	1746	5,634	6,301	6,867	9,607	10,938	10,599
52 Jones	1779	4,822	4,339	4,968	5,216	5,608	4,945
53 Lee	1907						
54 Lenoir	1791		4,005	5,572	6,799	7,723	7,605
55 Lincoln	1779	9,224	12,660	16,359	18,147	22,453	26,160
56 McDowell	1842						
57 Macon	1828					5,333	4,869
58 Madison	1851						
59 Martin	1774	6,080	5,629	5,987	6,320	8,539	7,637

CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1850-1920.

1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	Land Area in Square Miles	
11,444	11,852	11,874	14,613	18,271	25,665	28,712	32,718	494	1
5,220	6,022	6,868	8,355	9,430	10,950	11,592	12,212	297	2
	3,598	3,691	5,486	6,523	7,759	7,745	7,403	223	3
13,489	13,664	12,428	17,994	20,027	21,870	25,465	28,334	551	4
8,777	7,956	9,573	14,437	15,628	19,581	19,074	21,001	399	5
							10,335		6
13,816	14,766	13,011	17,474	21,072	26,404	30,877	31,024	819	7
12,851	14,310	12,950	16,399	19,176	20,538	23,039	23,903	712	8
9,767	11,995	12,831	16,158	16,763	17,677	18,006	19,761	1,013	9
7,272	8,406	7,754	9,389	10,900	12,657	14,432	14,876	812	10
13,425	12,654	15,412	21,909	35,206	44,288	49,798	64,148	624	11
7,772	9,237	9,777	12,809	14,939	17,699	21,408	23,297	534	12
9,747	10,546	11,954	14,964	18,142	22,456	26,240	33,730	387	13
6,317	7,497	8,476	10,291	12,298	15,694	20,579	19,984	507	14
6,049	5,343	5,361	6,274	5,667	5,474	5,640	5,382	218	15
6,939	8,186	9,010	9,784	10,825	11,811	13,776	15,384	538	16
15,289	16,215	16,081	17,825	16,028	15,028	14,858	15,759	396	17
8,862	10,729	10,984	14,946	18,689	22,123	27,918	33,839	408	18
18,449	19,101	19,723	23,453	25,413	23,912	22,635	23,814	785	19
6,838	9,166	8,080	8,182	9,976	11,860	14,136	15,242	451	20
6,721	6,842	6,450	7,900	9,167	10,258	11,303	10,645	161	21
		2,461	3,316	4,197	4,532	3,009	4,646	185	22
10,396	12,248	12,696	16,571	20,394	25,078	29,494	34,272	485	23
5,909	8,597	8,474	14,439	17,856	21,274	28,020	30,124	937	24
14,709	16,268	20,516	19,729	20,533	24,164	25,594	29,048	685	25
20,610	16,369	17,035	23,836	27,321	29,249	35,284	35,064	1,008	26
7,236	7,415	5,131	6,476	6,747	6,529	7,693	7,268	273	27
		2,778	3,244	3,768	4,757	4,841	5,115	405	28
15,320	16,601	17,414	20,333	21,702	23,403	29,404	35,201	563	29
7,866	8,494	9,620	11,096	11,621	12,115	13,394	13,578	261	30
13,514	15,784	15,542	18,773	18,690	22,405	25,442	30,223	830	31
			18,141	26,233	35,276	42,219	42,219	284	32
17,189	17,376	22,970	26,181	24,113	26,591	32,010	37,995	515	33
11,168	12,692	13,050	18,078	28,434	35,261	47,311	77,269	369	34
11,713	14,107	14,135	20,829	21,068	25,116	24,692	26,667	171	35
8,173	9,307	12,602	14,254	17,764	27,903	37,063	51,242	359	36
8,426	8,443	7,724	8,897	10,252	10,413	10,455	10,537	356	37
		2,335	3,313	4,343	4,343	4,749	4,872	302	38
21,249	23,396	24,831	31,286	24,84	23,263	25,102	26,846	504	39
6,619	7,925	8,687	10,037	10,039	12,038	13,083	16,212	258	40
19,754	20,056	22,736	23,585	28,052	39,074	60,497	79,272	674	41
16,589	19,442	20,408	30,300	28,908	30,793	37,646	43,766	681	42
	8,039	8,895	10,862	13,700	15,988	22,173	28,313	596	43
7,674	5,081	7,921	10,271	13,346	16,222	21,020	23,496	541	44
6,853	10,448	7,706	10,281	12,589	14,104	16,262	18,248	362	45
8,142	9,504	9,273	11,843	13,851	14,294	15,436	16,291	399	46
							11,722		47
7,636	7,732	6,445	7,765	8,903	9,278	8,840	8,386	596	48
11,719	15,347	16,931	22,675	25,462	29,064	34,315	37,956	592	49
	5,515	6,683	7,343	9,512	11,853	12,998	13,366	494	50
13,726	15,656	16,897	23,461	27,239	32,250	41,401	48,998	688	51
5,038	5,739	5,602	7,411	7,403	8,226	8,721	9,912	495	52
						11,376	11,400		53
7,828	10,220	10,434	15,344	14,879	18,639	22,769	29,555	436	54
7,746	8,195	9,573	11,061	12,586	15,498	17,132	17,862	296	55
6,246	7,120	7,592	9,836	10,939	12,567	15,538	16,763	437	56
5,389	6,004	6,615	8,064	10,102	12,104	12,191	12,887	531	57
	5,908	8,192	12,810	17,805	20,644	20,132	20,083	431	58
8,307	10,195	9,647	13,140	15,221	15,383	17,797	20,826	418	59

CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1790-1840—Continued.

Counties	Date of Forma- tion	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
60 Mecklenburg.....	1762	11,395	10,439	14,272	16,895	20,073	18,273
61 Mitchell.....	1861						
62 Montgomery.....	1779	4,725	7,677	8,430	8,693	10,919	10,780
63 Moore.....	1784	3,770	4,767	6,367	7,128	7,745	7,988
64 Nash.....	1777	7,393	6,975	7,268	8,125	8,490	9,047
65 New Hanover.....	1729	6,831	7,060	11,465	10,866	10,959	13,312
66 Northampton.....	1741	9,981	12,353	13,082	13,242	13,391	13,369
67 Onslow.....	1734	5,387	5,623	6,669	7,016	7,814	7,527
68 Orange.....	1752	12,216	16,362	20,135	23,492	23,908	24,356
69 Pamlico.....	1872						
70 Pasquotank.....	1672	5,497	5,379	7,074	8,008	8,641	8,514
71 Pender.....	1875						
72 Perquimans.....	1672	5,440	5,708	6,052	6,857	7,419	7,346
73 Person.....	1791		6,402	6,642	9,029	10,027	9,790
74 Pitt.....	1760	8,275	9,084	9,169	10,001	12,093	11,806
75 Polk.....	1855						
76 Randolph.....	1779	7,276	9,234	10,112	11,331	12,406	12,875
77 Richmond.....	1779	5,055	5,623	6,695	7,537	9,396	8,909
78 Robeson.....	1786	5,326	6,839	7,528	8,204	9,433	10,370
79 Rockingham.....	1785	6,187	8,277	10,316	11,474	12,935	13,442
80 Rowan.....	1753	15,828	20,064	21,543	26,009	20,786	12,109
81 Rutherford.....	1779	7,808	10,753	13,202	15,351	17,557	19,202
82 Sampson.....	1784	6,065	6,719	6,620	8,908	11,634	12,157
83 Scotland.....	1899						
84 Stanly.....	1841						
85 Stokes.....	1789	8,528	11,026	11,645	14,033	16,196	16,265
86 Surry.....	1771	7,191	9,509	10,366	12,320	14,504	15,079
87 Swain.....	1871						
88 Transylvania.....	1861						
89 Tyrrell.....	1729	4,744	3,395	3,364	4,319	4,732	4,657
90 Union.....	1842						
91 Vance.....	1881						
92 Wake.....	1770	10,192	13,437	17,086	20,102	20,398	21,118
93 Warren.....	1779	9,397	11,284	11,004	11,158	11,877	12,919
94 Washington.....	1799		2,422	3,464	3,986	4,552	4,525
95 Watauga.....	1849						
96 Wayne.....	1779	6,133	6,772	8,687	9,040	10,331	10,891
97 Wilkes.....	1777	8,143	7,247	9,054	9,967	11,968	12,577
98 Wilson.....	1855						
99 Yadkin.....	1850						
100 Yancey.....	1833						5,962
Totals.....		393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,409

*In 1758 Dobbs County was formed from part of Johnston. In 1791 Dobbs was divided into Lenoir and Glasgow. In 1799 the name of Glasgow was changed to Greene.

CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1850-1920—Continued.

1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	Land Area in Square Miles	
13,914	17,374	24,299	34,175	42,673	55,268	67,031	80,695	590	60
		4,705	9,435	12,807	15,221	17,245	11,278	362	61
6,872	7,649	7,487	9,314	11,239	14,197	14,967	14,607	489	62
9,342	11,427	12,048	16,821	20,479	23,622	17,010	21,388	708	63
10,657	11,687	11,077	17,731	20,707	25,478	33,727	41,061	584	64
17,668	21,715	27,978	21,376	24,026	25,785	32,037	40,620	199	65
13,335	13,372	14,749	20,032	21,242	21,150	22,323	23,184	523	66
8,283	8,856	7,569	9,829	10,303	11,940	14,125	14,703	645	67
17,055	16,947	17,507	23,698	14,948	14,690	15,064	17,895	386	68
			6,323	7,146	8,045	9,966	9,060	358	69
8,950	8,940	8,131	10,369	10,748	13,660	16,693	17,670	231	70
			12,468	12,514	13,381	15,471	14,788	883	71
7,332	7,238	7,745	9,466	9,293	10,091	11,054	11,137	251	72
10,781	11,221	11,170	13,719	15,151	16,685	17,356	18,973	386	73
13,397	16,080	17,276	21,794	25,519	30,889	36,340	45,539	644	74
	4,043	4,319	5,062	5,902	7,004	7,640	8,832	258	75
15,832	16,793	17,551	20,836	25,195	28,232	29,491	30,856	795	76
9,818	11,009	12,882	18,245	23,948	15,855	19,673	25,567	466	77
12,826	15,489	16,262	23,380	31,483	40,371	51,945	54,674	1,043	78
14,495	16,746	15,718	21,744	25,363	33,163	36,442	44,149	573	79
13,870	14,589	16,810	19,965	24,123	31,066	37,521	44,062	483	80
13,550	11,573	13,121	15,198	18,770	25,101	28,385	31,426	547	81
14,585	16,624	16,436	22,894	25,096	26,380	29,082	36,002	921	82
					12,553	15,363	15,600	387	83
6,922	7,801	8,315	10,505	12,136	15,220	19,909	27,429	413	84
9,206	10,402	11,208	15,353	17,199	19,866	20,151	20,575	472	85
18,443	10,380	11,252	15,302	19,281	25,515	29,705	32,464	531	86
			3,784	6,577	8,401	10,403	13,224	560	87
		3,536	5,340	5,881	6,620	7,191	9,303	371	88
5,133	4,944	4,173	4,545	4,225	4,980	5,219	4,849	397	89
10,151	11,202	12,217	18,056	21,259	27,150	23,277	36,029	561	90
				17,581	16,684	19,425	22,799	276	91
24,888	28,627	35,617	47,939	49,207	54,626	63,229	75,155	841	92
13,912	15,726	17,768	22,619	19,360	19,151	20,266	21,593	432	93
5,664	6,357	6,516	8,928	10,200	10,608	11,062	11,429	334	94
3,400	4,957	5,287	8,160	10,611	13,417	13,556	13,477	330	95
13,486	14,905	18,144	24,951	26,100	31,356	35,698	43,640	597	96
12,899	14,749	15,539	19,181	22,675	26,872	30,282	33,614	718	97
	9,720	12,258	16,064	18,644	23,596	28,269	36,813	392	98
	10,714	10,697	12,420	13,790	14,083	15,428	16,391	334	99
8,204	8,655	5,909	7,694	9,490	11,464	12,072	15,093	302	100
869,039	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,617,947	1,893,810	2,206,287	2,559,123	48,540	

**POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA CITIES AND TOWNS,
1900-1920.**

City or Town	County	1920	1910	1900
Abbottsburg	Bladen	78	159	---
Aberdeen	Moore	858	794	559
Acme	Columbus	183	---	---
Advance	Davie	280	283	273
Ahoskie	Hertford	1,429	924	302
Albemarle	Stanly	2,691	2,116	1,382
Alexander*	Buncombe	---	118	---
Almond	Swain	146	98	---
Andrews	Cherokee	1,634	936	---
Angier	Harnett	375	221	---
Ansonville	Anson	486	486	---
Apex	Wake*	926	681	349
Archdale	Randolph	178	145	182
Arden	Buncombe	---	151	137
Asheboro	Randolph	2,559	1,865	992
Ashville	Buncombe	28,504	18,762	14,694
Atkinson	Pender	296	115	---
Atlantic*	Carteret	---	524	---
Aulander	Bertie	803	543	342
Aurora	Beaufort	524	440	314
Autryville	Sampson	351	77	61
Ayden	Pitt	1,673	990	557
Bailey	Nash	518	195	---
Bakersville	Mitchell	---	416	511
Banner Elk	Avery	162	---	---
Bath	Beaufort	274	283	400
Battleboro	Edgecombe and Nash	309	211	229
Bayboro	Pamlico	349	370	292
Beargrass	Martin	108	56	---
Beaufort	Carteret	2,968	2,483	2,195
Belhaven	Beaufort	1,816	2,863	383
Belmont	Gaston	2,941	1,176	145
Benson	Johnston	1,123	800	384
Bessemer City	Gaston	2,176	1,529	1,100
Bethel	Pitt	800	569	457
Big Lick	Stanly	282	162	132
Biltmore	Buncombe	172	173	71
Bisbee	Montgomery	755	697	---
Black Creek	Wilson	274	219	196
Black Mountain	Buncombe	531	311	200
Bladenboro	Bladen	459	276	---
Blowing Rock	Watauga	338	261	331
Boardman	Columbus	828	796	604
Bolivia	Brunswick	199	---	---
Bonsal	Chatham and Wake	178	85	---
Boone	Watauga	374	179	155
Boonville	Yadkin	162	28	183
Bostic	Rutherford	206	209	97
Brevard	Transylvania	1,658	919	584
Bridgersville*	Wilson	---	50	42
Bridgeton	Craven	548	348	---
Broadway	Lee	250	149	---
Brookford	Catawba	709	725	---
Bryson	Swain	882	612	417
Buie	Robeson	78	66	---
Buie's Creek	Harnett	291	249	---

Towns marked * are not reported to date.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—*Continued.*

City or Town	County	1920	1910	1900
Burgaw	Pender	1,040	956	387
Burlington	Alamance	5,952	4,808	3,662
Burnsville*	Yancey		422	207
Calypso	Duplin	405		
Cameron	Moore	241	259	218
Candor	Montgomery	267	160	
Canton	Haywood	2,584	1,393	230
Carrboro	Orange	1,129		
Carthage	Moore	962	863	605
Cary	Wake	645	383	333
Castalia	Nash	263	219	163
Catawba	Catawba	250	222	169
Cerro Gordo	Columbus	262	323	123
Chadbourne	Columbus	904	1,242	243
Chapel Hill	Orange	1,483	1,149	1,099
Charlotte	Mecklenburg	46,338	34,014	18,091
Cherry	Washington	99	76	
Cherryville	Gaston	1,884	1,153	1,008
China Grove	Rowan	1,027	852	887
Chocowinity*	Beaufort		127	
Claremont	Catawba	435	297	160
Clarendon	Columbus	135	147	
Clarkton	Bladen	368	276	
Clayton	Johnston	1,423	1,441	754
Cleveland	Rowan	366	426	198
Clinton	Sampson	2,110	1,101	958
Clyde	Haywood	363	344	244
Coats	Harnett	526	160	
Colerain	Bertie	215	189	207
Collettsville	Caldwell	123	80	57
Columbia	Tyrrell	738	848	382
Columbus	Polk	168	122	334
Concord	Cabarrus	9,903	8,715	7,910
Conetoe	Edgecombe	160	158	132
Conover	Catawba	681	421	413
Contentnea	Greene		246	
Cornelius	Mecklenburg	1,141	833	
Council	Bladen	92	74	
Cove City	Craven	258	308	
Creedmoor	Granville	392	324	
Creswell	Washington	393	329	224
Cronly*	Columbus		289	78
Crouse	Lincoln	209	175	
Cumberland	Cumberland	80	300	343
Dallas	Gaston	1,397	1,065	514
Davidson	Mecklenburg	1,156	1,056	904
Deleo	Columbus	210		
Denton	Davidson	559	320	
Denver	Lincoln	243	282	199
Dillsboro	Jackson	528	277	279
Dobson	Surry	368	360	327
Dover	Craven	670	737	
Drexel	Burke	392		
Dudley	Wayne	240	164	
Dunn	Harnett	2,805	1,823	1,072
Durham	Durham	21,719	18,241	6,679
East Bend	Yadkin	508	522	444
East Kings Mountain*	Gaston		383	
East Laurinburg	Scotland	541	577	
East Lumberton	Robeson	1,011	881	

Towns marked * are not reported to date.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—Continued.

City or Town	County	1920	1910	1900
East Spencer	Rowan	2,239	1,729	—
Edenton	Chowan	2,777	2,789	3,046
Edwards	Beaufort	153	171	99
Elizabeth City	Pasquotank	8,925	8,412	6,348
Elizabethtown	Bladen	335	117	144
Elk Park*	Mitchell	—	377	498
Elkin	Surry	1,195	886	860
Ellenboro	Rutherford	383	293	172
Ellerbe	Richmond	473	—	—
Elon College	Alamance	653	200	638
East Mondos	Iredell	248	—	—
Enfield	Halifax	1,648	1,167	361
Enochsville*	Rowan	—	81	93
Eureka	Wayne	—	162	123
Everetts	Martin	230	146	127
Evergreen	Columbus	139	248	—
Fair Bluff	Columbus	397	441	228
Fairmont	Robeson	1,000	730	432
Faison	Duplin	477	519	408
Faith	Rowan	348	352	—
Falcon	Cumberland	200	—	—
Falkland	Pitt	198	132	139
Farmville	Pitt	1,780	816	262
Fayetteville	Cumberland	8,877	7,045	4,670
Forest City	Rutherford	2,312	1,592	1,090
Forestville*	Wake	—	137	157
Fountain	Pitt	243	189	—
Four Oaks	Johnston	583	329	171
Franklin	Macon	773	379	335
Franklinton	Franklin	1,058	809	761
Fremont	Wayne	1,294	951	435
Fuquay Springs	Wake	555	127	—
Garner Springs	Wake	376	284	—
Garysburg	Northampton	263	169	269
Gastonia	Gaston	12,871	5,759	4,610
Gatesville*	Gates	—	203	200
Germantown	Stokes	132	154	129
Gibsonville	Alamance-Guilford	1,385	1,162	521
Glen Alpine	Burke	346	308	137
Glenwood	McDowell	132	119	—
Godwin	Cumberland	90	102	—
Gold Hill	Rowan	261	304	514
Gold Point	Martin	130	126	124
Goldsboro	Wayne	11,296	6,107	5,877
Goldston	Chatham	239	240	—
Graham	Alamance	2,366	2,504	2,052
Granite Falls	Caldwell	1,101	381	277
Granite Quarry	Rowan	466	363	—
Greensboro	Guilford	19,861	15,895	10,035
Greenville	Pitt	5,772	4,101	2,565
Grifton	Pitt	375	291	229
Grimesland	Pitt	463	330	277
Grover	Cleveland	226	209	174
Halifax	Halifax	299	314	306
Hamilton	Martin	474	452	493
Hamlet	Richmond	3,659	2,173	639
Hampton	Rutherford	175	205	—
Hardin Mills*	Gaston	—	230	205
Harrellsville	Hertford	131	140	109
Hassell	Martin	85	90	—

Towns marked * are not reported to date.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—Continued.

City or Town	County	1920	1900	1900
Hayesville	Clay	257		
Haywood	Chatham	141	162	
Hazelwood	Haywood	484	428	
Henderson	Vance	5,222	4,503	3,746
Hendersonville	Henderson	3,720	2,818	1,917
Hertford	Perquimans	1,704	1,841	1,382
Hickory	Catawba	5,076	3,716	2,525
High Point	Guilford	14,303	9,525	4,163
Highland	Catawba	1,062	487	
Highlands	Macon	504	267	249
Hildebrand	Burke	172	140	109
Hillsboro	Orange	1,180	857	707
Hobgood	Halifax	336	165	122
Hoffman	Richmond	385	175	184
Holly Springs	Wake	333	261	219
Hollyville	Pamlico	107	126	
Hookerton	Greene	294	204	139
Hope Mills	Cumberland	783	964	881
Hot Springs	Madison	495	443	445
Hudson	Caldwell	403	411	
Huntersville	Mecklenburg	833	591	533
Icemerlee	Union	447	398	
Indian Trail	Union	224	154	
Ingold*	Sampson		121	86
Iron Station	Lincoln	223	107	
Jackson	Northampton	579	527	441
Jacksonville	Onslow	656	505	309
Jamesville	Martin	389	398	235
Jason*	Greene		60	
Jefferson	Ashe	196	184	230
Jonesboro	Lee	886	799	640
Jonesville	Yadkin	787	621	
Jupiter	Buncombe	87	111	127
Kelford	Bertie	223	316	167
Kenansville	Duplin	302	270	271
Kenly	Johnston	827	726	260
Kernersville	Forsyth	1,219	1,128	652
Keyser	Moore	113	170	180
Kings Mountain	Cleveland-Gaston	2,800	2,218	2,062
Kinston	Lenoir	9,771	6,995	4,106
Kittrell	Vance	223	242	168
LaGrange	Lenoir	1,399	1,007	853
Landis	Rowan	972	437	
Lasker	Northampton	196	203	121
Lattimore	Cleveland	262	297	108
Laurinburg	Scotland	2,643	2,322	1,334
Lawndale	Cleveland	774	568	
Leaksville	Rockingham	1,606	1,127	688
Leechville*	Beaufort		151	100
Leicester*	Buncombe		153	126
Lenoir	Caldwell	3,718	3,364	1,296
Lewarae	Richmond	424	279	
Lewiston	Bertie	244	262	163
Lexington	Davidson	5,254	4,163	1,234
Liberty	Randolph	636	474	304
Lilesville	Anson	440	386	213
Lillington	Harnett	503	380	65
Lincolnton	Lincoln	3,390	2,413	828
Linden	Cumberland	191		
Littleton	Halifax-Warren	760	1,152	

Towns marked * are not reported to date.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—Continued.

City or Town	County	1920	1910	1900
Longview	Catawba	755	243	.....
Louisburg	Franklin	1,954	1,775	1,178
Lowell	Gaston	1,154	876	290
Lucama	Wilson	516	266	236
Lumber Bridge	Robeson	202	165	181
Lumberton	Robeson	2,691	2,230	849
McAdenville	Gaston	1,162	983	1,144
McFarland	Anson	219	186	112
Macon	Warren	149	189	157
Madison	Rockingham	1,247	1,033	813
Magnolia	Duplin	694	653	454
Maiden	Catawba	1,266	664	614
Manly	Moore	141	220	176
Manteo	Dare	394	468	312
Mapleton	Hertford	99	52	.....
Marble	Cherokee	166	.....	.....
Margarettsville	Northampton	147	107	123
Marion	McDowell	1,784	1,519	1,116
Marlboro*	Pitt .....	.....	225	111
Mars Hill	Madison	364	301	289
Marshall	Madison	748	802	337
Marshville	Union	828	499	349
Matthews	Mecklenburg	310	396	378
Maupin	Pitt .....	.....	141	.....
Maurry	Greene	61	.....	.....
Maxton	Robeson	1,397	1,321	935
Mayodan	Rockingham	1,886	874	904
Maysville	Jones	536	345	98
McBane	Alamance-Orange	1,341	693	218
Merry Oaks	Chatham	118	88	.....
Micro	Johnston	183	74	61
Middleburg	Vance	104	117	169
Middlesex	Nash	697	467	.....
Milton	Caswell	375	419	490
Mineral Springs	Union	84	86	.....
Mint Hill*	Mecklenburg .....	.....	194	192
Mocksville	Davis	1,146	1,063	745
Moncure	Chatham	136	100	.....
Monroe	Union	4,084	4,082	2,427
Montezuma*	Mitchell .....	.....	254	219
Mooresboro	Cleveland	228	198	144
Mooresville	Iredell	4,315	3,400	1,533
Morehead City	Carteret	2,958	2,039	1,379
Morganton	Burke	2,867	2,712	1,928
Morrisville	Wake	166	151	100
Mortimer	Caldwell	83	261	.....
Morven	Anson	631	498	447
Mount Airy	Surry	4,752	3,844	2,680
Mount Gilead	Montgomery	975	723	395
Mount Holly	Gaston	1,160	526	630
Mount Olive	Wayne	2,297	1,071	617
Mount Pleasant	Cabarrus	770	753	444
Mountain Island*	Gaston .....	.....	347	450
Murfreesboro	Hertford	602	809	657
Murphy	Cherokee	1,314	977	604
Nashville	Nash	939	750	479
Nebo	McDowell	243	160	.....
New Hill	Wake .....	.....	95	.....
Newland	Avery	289	.....	.....
New London	Stanly	228	312	299
New Bern	Craven	12,198	9,961	8,090
Newport	Carteret	404	321	328

Towns marked * not reported to date.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—Continued.

City or Town	County	1920	1910	1900
Newton	Catawba	3,021	2,316	1,583
Newton Grove	Sampson	125	73	75
North Wilkesboro	Wilkes	2,363	1,902	918
Norwood	Stanly	1,221	928	663
Oakboro	Stanly	282		
Oak City	Martin	397	251	115
Oakley	Pitt	49	57	
Old Fort	McDowell	931	778	253
Ore Hill*	Chatham		94	
Oriental	Pamlico	607	645	300
Orrum	Robeson	86	214	
Oxford	Granville	3,606	3,018	2,059
Pactolus	Pitt	210	154	52
Palmyra	Halifax	103	94	131
Pantego	Beaufort	335	324	253
Parkersburg	Sampson	76	67	57
Parkton	Robeson	382	219	
Parmele	Martin	355	272	336
Patterson	Caldwell	183	86	
Peachland	Anson	196	232	156
Pee Dee*	Richmond		628	
Pembroke	Robeson	329	258	
Pendleton*	Northampton		62	86
Pikeville	Wayne	333	210	168
Pilot Mountain	Surry	707	652	710
Pine Level	Johnston	373	394	266
Pine Bluff	Moore	165	92	
Pinetops	Edgecombe	465	211	
Pineville	Mecklenburg	689	688	585
Pink Hill	Lenoir	166	58	
Pittsboro	Chatham	584	502	424
Plymouth	Washington	1,847	2,165	1,011
Polkton	Anson	575	287	276
Pollocksville	Jones	339	227	198
Powellsville	Bertie	157	75	44
Princeton	Johnston	403	354	281
Princeville	Edgecombe	562	627	552
Racford	Hoke	1,235	580	
Raleigh	Wake	27,076	19,218	13,643
Ramseur	Randolph	1,014	1,022	769
Randleman	Randolph	1,967	1,950	2,190
Red Springs	Robeson	1,018	1,089	858
Reidsville	Rockingham	5,333	4,828	3,262
Rennett	Robeson	292	1,179	133
Rhodhiss	Caldwell	835	370	
Rich Square	Northampton	475	367	232
Richfield	Stanly	177	210	73
Richlands	Onslow	548	445	160
Ringwood*	Halifax		147	98
Roanoke Rapids	Halifax	3,369	1,670	1,009
Robbinsville	Graham	119	122	
Roberdel	Richmond	476	422	
Robersonville	Martin	1,199	616	275
Rockingham	Richmond	2,509	2,155	1,507
Rockwell	Rowan	453	249	
Rocky Mount	Edgecombe-Nash	12,742	8,051	2,937
Rocky Mount Mills	Nash	833	480	605
Rolesville*	Wake		170	155
Roper	Washington	1,043	819	
Rose Hill	Duplin	516	364	
Roseboro	Sampson	749	183	63

Towns marked * not reported to date.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—Continued.

City or Town	County	1920	1910	1900
Rosman.....	Transylvania.....	527	145	.....
Rowland.....	Robeson.....	767	787	357
Roxboro.....	Person.....	3,214	1,425	1,021
Roxobel.....	Bertie.....	2,207	491	227
Royall Cotton Mills.....	Wake.....	442	437	.....
Rutherford College.....	Burke.....	275	229	.....
Rutherfordton.....	Rutherford.....	1,693	1,062	880
St. Pauls.....	Robeson.....	1,147	419	.....
Salem†.....	Forsyth.....	.....	5,533	3,642
Salisbury.....	Rowan.....	13,884	7,153	6,277
Saluda.....	Polk.....	549	235	211
Sanford.....	Lee.....	2,977	2,282	1,044
Saratoga.....	Wilson.....	.....	136	123
Scotland Neck.....	Halifax.....	2,061	1,726	1,348
Seaboard*.....	Northampton.....	.....	280	287
Selma.....	Johnston.....	1,601	1,331	816
Shallotte.....	Brunswick.....	174	139	149
Sharpburg.....	Nash.....	334	121	.....
Shelby.....	Cleveland.....	3,609	3,127	1,874
Shelmerdine.....	Pitt.....	93	315	.....
Shore*.....	Yadkin.....	.....	308	.....
Siler City.....	Chatham.....	1,253	895	440
Smithfield.....	Johnston.....	1,895	1,347	764
Snow Hill.....	Greene.....	700	450	405
Spruce Pine.....	Mitchell.....	717	.....	.....
South Biltmore.....	Buncombe.....	245	238	312
South Mills.....	Camden.....	373	390	.....
South Wadesboro.....	Anson.....	293	202	154
Southern Pines.....	Moore.....	743	542	517
Southport.....	Brunswick.....	1,664	1,484	1,336
Sparta.....	Alleghany.....	159	199	501
Spencer.....	Rowan.....	2,510	1,915	.....
Spring Hope.....	Nash.....	1,221	1,246	666
Stanley Creek.....	Gaston.....	584	321	441
Stantonsburg.....	Wilson.....	424	204	.....
Star.....	Montgomery.....	467	239	211
Statesville.....	Iredell.....	7,895	4,599	3,141
Stedman.....	Cumberland.....	121	.....	.....
Stem.....	Granville.....	245	.....	.....
Stokes.....	Pitt.....	138	79	.....
Stokesdale.....	Guilford.....	179	159	.....
Stoneville.....	Rockingham.....	472	404	.....
Stonewall.....	Pamlico.....	218	161	168
Stouts*.....	Union.....	.....	82	.....
Stovall.....	Granville.....	414	305	.....
Swan Quarter.....	Hyde.....	184	185	.....
Swansboro.....	Onslow.....	420	390	265
Sylva.....	Jackson.....	863	698	281
Tabor.....	Columbus.....	782	418	.....
Tarboro.....	Edgecombe.....	4,568	4,129	2,499
Taylorsville.....	Alexander.....	1,122	662	413
Teachey's.....	Duplin.....	164	154	.....
Thomasville.....	Davidson.....	5,676	3,877	751
Tillery*.....	Halifax.....	.....	269	258
Todd.....	Ashe.....	82	.....	.....
Toisnot†.....	Wilson.....	.....	590	560
Townsville.....	Vance.....	206	.....	.....
Trenton.....	Jones.....	488	331	338
Trinity.....	Randolph.....	400	332	274
Troutman.....	Iredell.....	342	230	.....

Towns marked * are not reported to date.

†Reported under Winston-Salem.

‡Reported under Elm City.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—Continued.

City or Town	County	1920	1910	1900
Troy	Montgomery	1,102	1,055	878
Tryon	Polk	1,067	700	324
Tunis	Hertford	142	43	—
Union	Hertford	147	139	176
Union Mills	Rutherford	156	155	—
Vanceboro	Craven	540	392	291
Vandemere	Pamlico	308	296	169
Vass	Moore	467	273	—
Vaughan	Warren	273	420	—
Waco	Cleveland	189	185	160
Wade	Cumberland	190	—	—
Wadesboro	Anson	2,648	2,376	1,546
Wagram	Scotland	174	—	—
Wake Forest	Wake	1,425	1,443	823
Wakefield*	Wake	—	287	142
Wallace	Duplin	648	444	218
Walnut*	Madison	—	215	—
Walnut Cove	Stokes	651	480	336
Walstonburg	Greene	158	127	—
Warrenton	Warren	927	807	836
Warsaw	Duplin	1,108	723	576
Washington	Beaufort	6,166	6,211	4,842
Watha	Pender	181	169	—
Waxhaw	Union	750	602	752
Waynesville	Haywood	1,942	2,008	1,307
Weaverville	Buncombe	606	442	329
Webster	Jackson	74	227	—
Weldon	Halifax	1,861	1,999	1,433
Wendell	Wake	1,239	759	—
West Hickory	Catawba	1,266	846	213
West Jefferson	Ashe	462	—	—
West Lumberton	Robeson	—	231	—
Westray	Nash	48	46	—
Whitakers	Edgecombe-Nash	723	755	388
Whitehall	Wayne	164	179	114
Whiteville	Columbus	1,664	1,368	643
Whittier	Jackson-Swain	261	216	—
Willbanks	Wilson	—	45	46
Wilkesboro	Wilkes	814	799	635
Williams*	Yadkin	—	53	—
Williamston	Martin	1,800	1,574	612
Wilmington	New Hanover	33,372	25,748	20,976
Wilson	Wilson	10,612	6,717	3,525
Windsor	Bertie	1,210	684	597
Winfall	Perquimans	288	289	222
Wingate	Union	470	353	—
Winston-Salem	Forsyth	48,395	17,167	10,008
Winterville	Pitt	650	484	243
Winton	Hertford	489	624	658
Woodland	Northampton	400	312	242
Woodleaf*	Rowan	—	187	—
Woodville	Bertie	381	—	—
Worthville	Randolph	367	393	467
Wrightsville Beach	New Hanover	20	54	22
Yadkin College	Davidson	254	130	210
Yadkinville	Yadkin	445	432	292
Yanceyville*	Caswell	—	338	—
Youngsville	Franklin	370	431	345
Zebulon	Wake	953	483	—

Towns marked * are not reported to date.

COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS.

Names	Date of Formation	Formed from	Named for	County Seats
Alamance	1849	Orange	Indian word	Gratham.
Alexander	1847	Iredell, Caldwell and Wilkes	Wm. J. Alexander	Taylorsville.
Alleghany	1839	Ashe	Indian tribe	Staunton.
Anson	1749	Bladen	George, Lord Anson	Wadesboro.
Ashe	1799	Wilkes	Samuel Ashe	Jefferson.
Avery	1911	Mitchell, Watauga and Caldwell	Waughstall Avery	Elk Park.
Beaufort	1705	Bath	Henry Charles Somerset, Duke of Beaufort	Washington.
Bertie	1729	Bath	James and Henry Bertie	Windsor.
Bladen	1734	Bath	Martin Bladen	Elizabethtown.
Brunswick	1764	New Hanover and Bladen	House of Brunswick	Southport.
Burke	1791	Burke and Ruthledge	Edward Bunscombe	Asheville.
Burke	1777	Rowan	Dr. Thomas Burke	Morganton.
Cabarrus	1792	Mecklenburg	Stephen Cabarrus	Concord.
Caldwell	1841	Burke and Wilkes	Joseph Caldwell	Lenoir.
Camden	1777	Pasquotank	Charles Pratt, Earl of Camden	Camden Courthouse.
Carteret	1722	Bath	Sir John Carteret	Beaufort.
Caswell	1777	Orange	Richard Caswell	Yanceyville.
Catawba	1842	Lincoln	Indian tribe	Newton.
Chatham	1770	Orange	William Pitt, Earl of Chatham	Pittsboro.
Cherokee	1829	Macon	Indian tribe	Murphy.
Chowan	1672	Albemarle	Indian tribe	Edenton.
Clay	1861	Cherokee	Henry Clay	Hayesville.
Cleveland	1841	Rutherford and Lincoln	Benjamin Cleveland	Shelby.
Columbus	1808	Bladen and Brunswick	Christopher Columbus	Whiteville.
Craven	1712	Bath	William, Lord Craven	New Bern.
Cumberland	1751	Bladen	William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland	Fayetteville.
Currituck	1672	Albemarle	Indian tribe	Currituck Courthouse.
Dare	1870	Currituck, Tyrrell and Hyde	Virginia Dare	Manteo.
Davidson	1822	Rowan	William Lee Davidson	Lexington.
Davis	1836	Rowan	William R. Davis	Mocksville.
Durham	1749	New Hanover	George Henry Hay, Lord Durham	Kenansville.
Durham	1881	Bertie	Town of Durham	Durham.
Edgecombe	1755	Bertie	Richard Edgecombe, Baron Edgecombe	Tarboro.
Forsyth	1849	Stokes	Benjamin Forsyth, U. S. A.	Winston-Salem.
Franklin	1779	Bute	Benjamin Franklin	Louisburg.
Gaston	1846	Lincoln	William Gaston	Dallas.

Gates	1778	Chowan, Perquimans and Hertford	Horatio Gates	Gatesville
Graham	1872	Cherokee	William A. Graham	Robinsville
Granville	1746	Edgecombe	John Carteret, Earl of Granville	Oxford
Greene	1799	Glasgow	Nathaniel Greene	Snow Hill
Guildford	1770	Rowan and Orange	Frances North, Earl of Guilford	Greensboro
Halifax	1758	Edgecombe	George Montague Dunk, Earl of Halifax	Halifax
Harnett	1855	Cumberland	Cornelius Harnett	Lillington
Haywood	1808	Buncombe	John Haywood	Waynesville
Henderson	1838	Chowan, Bertie and Northampton	Leonard Henderson	Hendersonville
Hertford	1759	Cumberland and Robeson	Francis Seymour Conway, Marquis of Hertford	Winton
Hoke	1911	Bath	Robert F. Hoke	Raeford
Hyde	1765	Rowan	Edward Hyde	Swan Quarter
Iredell	1788	Haywood and Macon	James Iredell	Statesville
Jackson	1851	Craven	Andrew Jackson	Webster
Johnston	1746	Craven	Gabriel Johnston	Smithfield
Jones	1778	Craven	Willie Jones	Trenton
Lee	1807	Chatham and Moore	Robert E. Lee	Sauford
Lenoir	1791	Dobbs and Craven	William Lenoir	Kinston
Lincoln	1779	Waywood	Benjamin Lincoln	Lincolnton
Macon	1828	Buncombe and Yancey	Nathaniel Macon	Franklin
Madison	1851	Halifax and Tyrrell	James Madison	Marshall
Martin	1774	Rutherford and Burke	Josiah Martin	Williamston
McDowell	1842	Anson	Joseph McDowell	Marion
Mecklenburg	1762	Yancey, Watauga, Caldwell	Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Mitchell	1861	Burke and McDowell	Dr. Elisha Mitchell	Parkersville
Montgomery	1778	Anson	Richard Montgomery	Troy
Moore	1784	Cumberland	Capt. Alfred Moore	Carthage
Nash	1777	Edgecombe	Francis Nash	Nashville
New Hanover	1729	Bath	George, Earl of Northampton	Wilmington
Northampton	1741	Bertie	Arthur Onslow	Jackson
Onslow	1744	Bath	William of Orange	Jacksonville
Orange	1753	Granville, Johnston and Haden	Indian tribe	Hillsboro
Pamlico	1879	Craven and Beaufort	Indian tribe	Bayboro
Passapatan	1879	Albemarle	Indian tribe	Elizabeth City
Pender	1875	New Hanover	William D. Pender	Purgaw
Perquimans	1672	Albemarle	Indian tribe	Hertford
Persimmon	1791	Caswell	Thomas Person	Roxboro
William, Pitt	1760	Beaufort	William Pitt	Greenville
Picks	1855	Rutherford and Henderson	William Pick	Columbus
Randolph	1777	Guilford	Peyton Randolph	Ashboro
Richmond	1779	Anson	Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond	Rockingham

COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS—Continued.

Names	Date of Formation	Formed from	Named for	County Seats
Robeson	1786	Bladen	Thomas Robeson	Lumberton.
Rockingham	1755	Guilford	Charles Watson Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham.	Wentworth.
Rowan	1753	Anson	Matthew Rowan	Salisbury.
Rutherford	1779	Tryon and Burke	General Griffith Rutherford.	Rutherfordton.
Samson	1784	Duplin and New Hanover	Colonel Sampson	Clinton.
Scotland	1809	Richmond	Scotland	Laurelburg.
Stanly	1841	Montgomery	John Stanly	Albemarle.
Stokes	1798	Surry	Colonel John Stokes.	Danbury.
Surry	1770	Rowan	Charles Howard, Earl of Surry	Dobson.
Swain	1871	Jackson and Macon	David Lowrie Swain.	Bryson City.
Tennessee	1861	Henderson and Jackson	Derived from two Latin words, "trans across," "sylva" woods.	Brevard.
Tyrrell	1729	Albemarle	Sir John Tyrrell	Columbia.
Union	1842	Anson and Mecklenburg		Monroe.
Vance	1881	Granville, Warren and Franklin	Zebulon B. Vance.	Henderson.
Wake	1770	Johnston, Cumberland and Orange	Margaret Wake	Raleigh.
Warren	1779	Bute	General Joseph Warren	Warrenton.
Washington	1799	Tyrrell	George Washington	Plymouth.
Watauga	1849	Ashe, Wilkes, Caldwell and Yancey	Indian tribe	Boone.
Wayne	1779	Dobbs and Craven	General Anthony Wayne	Goldsboro.
Wilkes	1777	Surry and Burke	John Wilkes.	Wilkesboro.
Wilson	1855	Edgecombe, Nash, Johnston and Wayne	Louis D. Wilson	Wilson.
Yadkin	1850	Surry	Yadkin River.	Yadkinville.
Yancey	1853	Burke and Buncombe	Barlette Yancey	Burnsville.

PART XIII

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

- 1 EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS.
2. JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
3. SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.
4. SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS.

CAMERON MORRISON

GOVERNOR

Cameron Morrison, Democrat, of Richmond County, was born in Richmond County, North Carolina, October 15th, 1869. Son of Daniel M. Morrison and his wife, Martha Cameron Morrison. Educated in the private schools of M. C. McCaskill at Ellerbe Springs, N. C., and Dr. William Carroll of Rockingham. Lawyer. Member of Senate Branch of the General Assembly in 1900. Mayor of the town of Rockingham in 1893. Elected Governor of North Carolina in 1920. Presbyterian. Married Miss Lottie May Tomlinson of Durham, N. C., who died Nov. 12, 1919. One child, a daughter, Angelia. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

JOHN BRYAN GRIMES*

SECRETARY OF STATE

J. Bryan Grimes, Democrat, of Pitt County, was born in Raleigh, N. C., June 3, 1868. Son of Bryan and Charlotte Emily (Bryan) Grimes. Educated at private schools: Raleigh Male Academy; Trinity school (Chocowinity, N. C.); Lynch's High School (High Point, N. C.); University of North Carolina; Bryant and Stratton Business College (Baltimore, Md.) Planter, Member of State Farmers Alliance. Member Executive Committee North Carolina Agricultural Society. Member State Board of Agriculture, 1899-1900. Was elected Secretary of State in 1900, re-elected in 1904, 1908, 1912, 1916 and 1920. Term expires 1925. Ex-president Tobacco Growers Association of North Carolina 1899-1900. Chairman North Carolina Historical Commission 1907-1923. Member State Literary and Historical Association. President of the North Carolina Society of Sons of the Revolution 1911-1923. Member Executive Committee; Trustees University of North Carolina. Chairman of Committee of Trustees for the Extension and Development of the University Buildings and Grounds. Member of the Farmers Coöperative and Education Union. President Scottish Society of America 1918-1919. Member Executive Committee of North Carolina Council of Defense. Aide-de-camp on staff of Governor Elias Carr, with rank of Colonel. Director of Tobacco Growers Coöperative Association 1922-23. Episcopalian. Married November 14, 1894, Miss Mary Octavia Laughinghouse; February 3, 1904, Miss Elizabeth Forest Laughinghouse. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

*Since the above was written Colonel Grimes died of pneumonia, January 11, 1923.—Editor.

WILLIAM NASH EVERETT

SECRETARY OF STATE¹

William Nash Everett, Democrat, Secretary of State, was born in Rockingham, December 29, 1864. Son of William I. and Fannie (LeGrand) Everett. Attended Rockingham High School, 1882; University of North Carolina 1886. Farmer and Merchant. State Senator, 1917. Member House 1919-1921-1923. Methodist. Married Miss Lena Payne in 1888. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

BENJAMIN RICE LACY

STATE TREASURER

Benjamin R. Lacy, Democrat, of Wake County, was born in Raleigh, N. C., June 19, 1854. Son of Rev. Drury and Mary Rice Lacy, and a grandson of the Revs. Drury Lacy and Benjamin H. Rice. Both his grandfathers, his father, his brother and his son were Presbyterian Ministers, and he is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church in the City of Raleigh. He attended the Preparatory School of R. H. Graves, Graham, N. C., in 1868; Bingham School, Mebane, N. C., in 1869. Then served a regular apprenticeship as a machinist in the old Raleigh & Gaston Shops, was general foreman of these shops for four years and ran a locomotive engine fifteen years. He is a member of Division No. 339 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was a delegate to three Grand Conventions of the B. of L. E.; is a member of Manteo Lodge Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also of Walnut Creek Council No. 55 Jr. O. U. A. M. Is Past Worshipful Master of William Hill Lodge No. 218, Raleigh, N. C., and Neuse Lodge No. 97, Millbrook, N. C., A. F. & A. M., and is Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge. Was Alderman of the City of Raleigh. State Commissioner of Labor and Printing for six years. Elected State Treasurer in 1900; re-elected in 1904, 1908, 1912, 1916 and 1920. Term expires 1924. Married June 27, 1882, to Miss Mary Burwell. They have seven children. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

BAXTER DURHAM

STATE AUDITOR

Baxter Durham, Democrat, was born in Durham, N. C., August 20, 1878. Son of Columbus and Lila (Walters) Durham. At-

¹Appointed by the Governor, January 16, 1923.—Editor.

tended public schools of Durham and Raleigh 1884-1892; Raleigh Male Academy, 1892-1894; Wake Forest College, 1894-1895. Traveling Auditor, Department of State Auditor. Served as private, Sergeant, Captain and Major in National Guard, 1907-1919. B. P. O. E. Elected State Auditor November 2, 1920. Baptist. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

EUGENE CLYDE BROOKS.

Eugene Clyde Brooks, Democrat, of Durham County, was born in Greene County, December 3, 1871. He is a son of Edward J. and Martha Eleanor (Brooks) Brooks. He was prepared for college at Bethel Academy in Lenoir County in 1881-1890, and was graduated at Trinity College in 1894. In 1913-1914 he was a student at Teachers' College, Columbia University. Dr. Brooks has been a teacher all his life. He was principal of the Kinston graded schools in 1900; Superintendent of the Monroe graded schools in 1900-1903; Rural School Supervisor and Secretary to the Educational Campaign Committee (in North Carolina State Department of Education), 1903-1904; Superintendent of the Goldsboro graded schools, 1904-1907; and Professor of Education in Trinity College, 1907-1919. In 1906 he became editor of "North Carolina Education." He was president of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly in 1913-1914; and a member of the State Educational Commission, 1917-1918. In 1918 he was appointed State Director of the National Educational Association. Davidson College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature in 1918, and in 1920 Trinity College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Mr. Brooks has always taken an active interest in civic matters. In 1913 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Durham; vice-president of the Durham Chamber of Commerce in 1918; vice-president of the Durham Building and Loan Association, 1916-1918; member of the Executive Committee of the Durham Public Library, 1914-1918; and a member of the Board of Education of the Durham City Schools, 1914-1919. Mr. Brooks is the author of "Story of Cotton," "Story of Corn," "Life of Braxton Craven," "Woodrow Wilson as President," "Agriculture and Rural Life Day," and "Education for Democracy," and co-author of "North Carolina Geography," "Agricultural Arithmetic," and "History in the Elementary Schools," and editor of "North Carolina Poems."

He was a member of the Durham Rotary Club and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. Methodist. Married Miss Ida Myrtle Sapp. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

JAMES SMITH MANNING.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

James Smith Manning, Democrat, of Durham County, was born June 1, 1859. Son of John and Louisa Jones (Hall) Manning. Educated at Pittsboro Female Academy (Dr. Sutton) and A. H. Merritt's school; University of North Carolina, A. B., 1879; University of North Carolina Law School. Lawyer. Nominated for Superior Court Judge, 1898. Attorney for city of Durham, 1886-1887. Representative from Durham County in General Assembly of 1907. State Senator from Nineteenth District in 1909. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, 1909-1910. In 1913 moved to Raleigh and joined a partnership with former Governor W. W. Kitchin under the firm name of Manning and Kitchin. Elected Attorney-General in 1916. Trustee of University of North Carolina. Episcopalian. Married, December 12, 1888, Miss Julia Tate Cain. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

William A. Graham, Democrat, of Lincoln County, was born December 26, 1839, at Hillsboro, N. C. Son of William A. and Susan (Washington) Graham. Educated at private schools, 1847-1848; Caldwell Institute (Hillsboro, N. C.); Union Academy (Washington, D. C.); University of North Carolina, 1856-1859; Princeton College, A. B. 1860. Farmer. President North Carolina Farmers' Alliance, three terms; State Senator, 1874-1875 and 1878-1879; Representative 1905. Member North Carolina Board of Agriculture, 1899-1908. Elected Commissioner of Agriculture in 1908, and re-elected in 1912, and 1916, and 1920. Captain Co. K, 2nd N. C. Cavalry, C. S. A. Major and Assistant Adjutant General of North Carolina State Troops. Baptist. Moderator of South Fork Association. Thirty years Chairman of Executive Committee. President Baptist State Convention. Author: General Joseph Graham and His Revolutionary Papers; History of South

Fork Association; Life and Services of General William L. Davidson; Battle of Ramsaur's Mill; History of Second Regiment North Carolina Cavalry, and North Carolina Adjutant General's Department (North Carolina Regiments) 1861-1865. Walter Clark, Editor. Married Miss Julia Lane, June 9, 1864. Eleven children. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

MITCHELL LEE SHIPMAN.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND PRINTING.

M. L. Shipman, Democrat, of Henderson County, was born at Bowman's Bluff, Henderson County, December 31, 1866. Son of F. M. and Martha A. (Dawson) Shipman. Educated in public schools and private schools. Editor. Teacher. Superintendent Public Instruction Transylvania County, 1892-1895. Twice First Vice-President, eight times Historian, and once President North Carolina Press Association. Member National Editorial Association. Chairman Henderson County Democratic Executive Committee, 1898-1906; Chairman Senatorial and Congressional District Committees; member State Democratic Executive Committee; Calendar Clerk, State Senate, 1899-1905; Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Printing, 1905-1908. Elected Commissioner Labor and Printing, 1908; re-elected 1912-1916 and 1920. Term expires 1924. Federal Director N. C. Employment Service. First Vice-President International Association of Labor Commissioners and Chairman of the Executive Committee. Fraternal orders: Odd Fellows (Past Grand Master, now Grand Treasurer), Knights of Pythias (Past Chancellor), Royal Arcanum, Jr. O. U. A. M. Sec-Treas. North Carolina Orphan Association and Chairman Publicity Committee. Baptist; Clerk of Carolina Association, 1902. Married Miss Lula Osborne, of Brevard, July 12, 1896. Four children. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

STACEY W. WADE.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

Stacey W. Wade, Democrat, was born at Morehead City, N. C., August 18, 1875. Son of David B. and Sarah (Royal) Wade. Attended public and private schools of home town. Insurance Commissioner. Assistant Principal Clerk of the State Senate, 1903,

5, 7, 8, and 9; Vice-President Carteret Ice Company, 1904-1906; City Clerk, 1906-1908; Director of the Bank of Carteret, 1907-1909; Auditor and Member Finance Committee Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, 1911-1921; Chief Deputy Insurance Commissioner, 1909-1921. Insurance Commissioner, *ex officio* Fire Marshall Janaury 1, 1921-1925. Mason, Knights Templar, Shrine. Methodist. Married Miss Clyde Mann, December, 1905. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

ALSTON DAVIDSON WATTS.¹

COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE.

A. D. Watts, Democrat, of Iredell County, was born in Shiloh township, that county, where he still retains his legal residence, March 12th, 1866. Son of Thomas A. and Margaret (Morrison) Watts. Educated in the free schools, academies, Bingham School, and for a short time at Davidson College. Served as deputy register of deeds and deputy clerk, and edited a newspaper in his native county. Was personal clerk to Senator Simmons and clerk to the Committees of the U. S. Senate of which he was chairman, with two or three short interruptions, from December, 1901 to July, 1913, when he resigned, being at that time clerk to the Committee on Finance. Was collector of internal revenue for the fifth district July, 1913, to August, 1919; was supervisor of internal revenue for the State from August to December, 1919, when he resigned to go into the income tax business in which he engaged until appointed to his present position. Was a member of the House of Representatives in 1901 and 1903 and of the State Senate in 1913, resigning in July of that year to become collector of internal revenue. Has been chairman of his precinct and a member of his county Democratic Committee since he became a voter in 1888, and a member of the State Committee since his first election in 1896. Was an alternate to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in 1892 and a delegate to the one at Kansas City in 1900. Is a Presbyterian, Mason, and Jr. O. U. A. M. Was appointed Commissioner of Revenue by Governor Morrison April 2nd, 1921, and assumed office May 1st 1921.

¹Colonel Watts resigned Jan. 29, 1923. He was succeeded by Hon. R. A. Doughton.—Editor.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

WALTER CLARK.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

Walter Clark, Democrat, of Wake County, was born in Halifax County, N. C., August 19, 1846. Son of David and Anna M. (Thorne) Clark. Graduated from University of North Carolina 1864. Lieutenant Colonel, C. S. A. Admitted to the bar 1868. Judge of Superior Court, 1885-1889. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, 1889-1902. Chief Justice since January 1, 1903. Frequent contributor to periodical literature. Author: Clark's Annotated Code of Civil Procedure. Translator from the French: Constant's Memoirs of Napoleon (3 vols.). Editor: The State Records of North Carolina (16 vols.); The North Carolina Regiments, 1861-1865 (5 vols.); Reprints of North Carolina Supreme Court Reports, with annotations (164 vols.). President North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, 1900-1901. LL.D. (University of N. C.). Methodist. Married. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

PLATT DICKINSON WALKER.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

Platt D. Walker, Democrat, of Mecklenburg County, was born in Wilmington, N. C. Son of Thomas D. and Mary Vance (Dickinson) Walker. Educated at George W. Jewett's School, Wilmington, and James H. Horner's School, Oxford, N. C.; University of North Carolina. Finished collegiate course at University of Virginia and studied law there under Prof. John B. Minor and Prof. Southall, and received LL.B. Diploma. Obtained his license to practice law from Supreme Court; admitted to Bar of North Carolina and settled at Rockingham, and practiced law with the late Hon. Walter L. Steele, afterwards member of Congress. Representative from Richmond County in General Assembly of North Carolina. Removed to Charlotte and entered into partnership with the late Hon. Clement

Dowd (afterwards member of Congress) for the practice of law, and later with Hon. Armistead Burwell, afterwards Justice of the Supreme Court, and E. T. Cansler, Esq. Has been Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina since January, 1903. First President of the North Carolina Bar Association, 1899. President of the State Literary Historical Association, 1909-1910. Trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1901-1905. LL.D. (Davidson College, 1903, and University of North Carolina 1908). Episcopalian. Married Miss Nettie Settle Covington, June 5, 1878, at Reidsville, N. C.; Miss Alma Locke Mordecai, June 8, 1910. Residence: Charlotte, N. C. Office: Raleigh, N. C.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER HOKE.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

William A. Hoke, Democrat, of Lincoln County, was born at Lincolnton, N. C., October 25, 1851. Son of Col. John Franklin and Catherine Wilson (Alexander) Hoke. Educated at private schools. Studied law under Chief Justice Richmond Pearson at Richmond Hill, N. C. Admitted to Bar 1872. Practiced law at Shelby and Lincolnton, N. C., until 1891. Representative in Legislature of North Carolina in 1889. Judge of the Superior Court, 1891-1904. Elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, 1904; re-elected, 1912 and again in 1920. Member Society of the Cincinnati. LL.D. (University of N. C.). Episcopalian. At Lincolnton, December, 16, 1897, married to Miss Mary McBee. Residence: Lincolnton, N. C. Office: Raleigh, N. C.

WALTER PARKER STACY.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

Walter Parker Stacy, Democrat, was born in Ansonville, December, 1884. Son of Rev. L. E. and Rosa (Johnson) Stacy. Attended Weaverville College, 1895-1898; Morven High School, 1899-1902; University of North Carolina, degree of A. B., 1903; University Law School, 1908-1909. Lawyer. Member of North Carolina Bar Association. Represented New Hanover County in General Assembly of 1915. Judge Superior Court, Eighth Judicial District.

1916-1920. Elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, 1920. Lecturer University Summer Law School, 1922. Methodist. Residence: Wilmington, N. C. Office: Raleigh, N. C.

W. J. ADAMS

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE

W. J. Adams, Democrat, of Moore County. Graduate of University of North Carolina. Member House of Representatives, North Carolina, 1893. State Senator 1895. Appointed Judge Superior Court in December, 1908, to fill unexpired term of Judge Neal, who had resigned. Elected for full term in 1910 and again in 1918. Appointed Associate Justice Supreme Court by Governor Morrison in September, 1921, to fill unexpired term of Judge Allen, deceased. Elected to same office in 1922. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

FURNIFOLD McLENDEL SIMMONS.

F. M. Simmons, Democrat, of New Bern, Craven County, was born January 20, 1854, in the County of Jones, N. C. Educated at Wake Forest College and at Trinity College, graduating at Trinity College with the degree of A.B., in June, 1873; was admitted to the Bar in 1875, and practiced the profession of law until his election to the United States Senate in 1901. In 1886 was elected a member of the Fiftieth Congress from the Second Congressional District of North Carolina. In 1893 was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth (the Eastern) Collection District of North Carolina, and served in that office during the term of Mr. Cleveland. In the campaigns of 1892, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, and 1906, was Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the State. LL.D. of Trinity College, N. C., 1901; University of North Carolina, 1915. He was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Marion Butler, Populist, for the term beginning March 4, 1901, and re-elected in 1907, and again in 1913, having been chosen in the Democratic primary November 5, 1912, over two opponents, Governor W. W. Kitchin and Chief Justice Walter Clark. Chairman of Finance Committee in the Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Congresses during Democratic control of the United States Senate. One of the authors of the Underwood-Simmons Tariff Act of 1913-1921, and of the Revenue Measures which provided for the financing of the World War on the part of America. In 1918 re-elected to the Senate for term March 4, 1919-March 3, 1925. Led the Democrats of the Senate in their great fights against the Republican Revenue Bills and the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Bill in 1921 and 1922. Member of Democratic National Senatorial Committee in campaign of 1922, and was offered its chairmanship but declined it. Is now Chairman of the Democratic Patronage and the Library Committees of the Senate, ranking Democratic (minority) member of the Com-

mittee on Finance, member of the Steering Committee, the Committee on Commerce, and of other committees of the Senate. Was honored with the vote of North Carolina for the Presidency of the United States in the Democratic National Convention of 1920.

LEE SLATER OVERMAN

Lee Slater Overman, Democrat, of Salisbury, was born January 3, 1854, in Salisbury, Rowan County; graduated at Trinity College, North Carolina, with the degree of A. B., June, 1874; the degree of M. A. was conferred upon him two years later; since that time the degree of LL.D.; also degree of LL.D. conferred by the University of North Carolina in 1917; also LL.D. conferred by Davidson College, North Carolina, in 1922; taught school two years; was private secretary to Gov. Z. B. Vance in 1877-78, private secretary to Gov. Thomas J. Jarvis in 1879; began the practice of law in his native town in 1880; was five times a member of the legislature, sessions of 1883, 1885, 1887, 1893, and 1899; was the unanimous choice of his party and elected speaker of the house of representatives, session of 1893; was president of the North Carolina Railroad Co. in 1894; was the choice of the Democratic caucus for United States Senator in 1895, and defeated in open session by Hon. Jeter C. Pritchard, through a combination of Republicans and Populists; was president of the Democratic State convention in 1900 and 1911; for 10 years a member of the board of trustees of the State University; is also trustee of Trinity College; was chosen presidential elector for the State at large in 1900; married Mary P., the eldest daughter of United States Senator (afterwards Chief Justice) A. S. Merrimon, October 31, 1878; was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Hon. Jeter C. Pritchard, Republican, for the term beginning March 4, 1903, and re-elected in 1909; was elected on November 3, 1914, for a third term, being the first Senator elected to the United States Senate by direct vote of the people of his State. Elected on the 2d day of November, 1920, for the fourth term by a majority of 81,161.

HALLETT S. WARD.

(*First District.*—Counties: Currituck, Camden, Dare, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Washington, Tyrrell, Martin, Beaufort, Hyde, Pitt. Population, 206,137.)

Hallett S. Ward, Democrat, of Beaufort County, was born in Gates County August 31st, 1870. Attended only the public schools of the county and a short period at the Como Academy in Hertford County under the great teacher of that day, Capt. Julian H. Picot. Studied law at the University in the summer of 1893. Located in Plymouth, N. C. Married Aileen Latham. Elected to State Senates of 1899 and 1901. Elected Solicitor of the First Judicial District in 1904; served six years. Elected to Sixty-seventh Congress in 1920.

CLAUDE KITCHIN.

(*Second District.*—Counties: Bertie, Edgecombe, Greene, Halifax, Lenoir, Northampton, Warren and Wilson. Population 233,111.)

CLAUDE KITCHIN, Democrat, of Scotland Neck, was born in Halifax County, N. C., near Scotland Neck, March, 24, 1869; graduated from Wake Forest College June, 1888, and was married to Miss Kate Mills November 13 of the same year; was admitted to the bar September, 1890, and has since been engaged in the practice of the law at Scotland Neck; never held public office until elected to the Fifty-seventh Congress; elected to the Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, and Sixty-sixth Congresses and re-elected to the Sixty-seventh Congress. Majority leader in the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Congresses and Minority Leader in Sixty-seventh Congress.

CHARLES LABAN ABERNETHY.

(*Third District.*—Counties: Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Sampson and Wayne. Population, 202,760).

Charles Laban Abernethy, Democrat, from the Third District, was born at Rutherford College, N. C., March 18, 1872. He is the

son of Rev. John Turner Abernethy and Martha Anna Scott Abernethy. He was educated at Mount Olive preparatory schools, Rutherford College, and the Law School of the University of North Carolina. Lawyer. Member of the Kiwanis Club of New Bern and New Bern Chamber of Commerce. County Attorney of Carteret County 1896; Presidential Elector 1900 and Presidential Elector 1904, Solicitor 3rd and 5th Judicial Districts for about 12 years. Odd Fellow. K. of P. B. P. O. E. Red Men. J. O. U. A. M. Mason. Methodist. Married Miss Minne May, in 1895. Address: New Bern, N. C.

EDWARD WILLIAM POU.

(*Fourth District.*—Counties: Chatham, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Vance, and Wake. Population, 238,594.)

Edward William Pou, Democrat, of Johnston County, was born at Tuskegee, Ala., September 9, 1863. Presidential Elector in 1888. Elected Solicitor of the Fourth Judicial District of North Carolina in 1890, 1894, and 1898. Elected to the Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, and Sixty-seventh Congresses. Address: Smithfield, N. C.

CHARLES MANLY STEDMAN.

(*Fifth District.*—Counties: Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Guilford, Orange, Person, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry. Population, 408-138.)

Charles Manly Stedman, Democrat, of Greensboro, was born January 29, 1841, in Pittsboro, Chatham County; moved with his father's family to Fayetteville when he was 12 years of age. Prepared for college at the Pittsboro Academy, and at the Donaldson Academy in Fayetteville. Graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1861. In response to the call for volunteers, he left the University before the commencement exercises and volunteered as a private in the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, which was in the first North Carolina (or Bethel) Regiment. Upon the disbanding of this regiment he joined a company from

Chatham County; was lieutenant, then captain, and afterwards its major. This company belonged to the Forty-fourth North Carolina Regiment. He served with Lee's Army during the entire war; was three times wounded, and surrendered at Appomattox. He is one of the twelve soldiers who were engaged in the battle at Bethel and who surrendered with Lee at Appomattox. At the close of the Civil War he returned to Chatham County, where he taught school for a year; while there he studied law under Hon. John Manning and procured his license to practice. Married Miss Catherine de Rosser Wright, January 8, 1866. In 1867 he moved to Wilmington, where he practiced law for many years; he was a member of the firm of Wright & Stedman. Delegate to the Democratic National Convention, 1880. Elected Lieutenant Governor, 1884. In 1898 he moved to Greensboro and formed a copartnership with A. Wayland Cooke, under the firm name of Stedman & Cooke. Since residing in Greensboro he has served as President of the North Carolina Bar Association. In 1909 he was appointed by Governor Kitchin a director of the North Carolina Railroad Company, representing the State's interest, and was afterwards elected its president. For many years he was trustee of the University of North Carolina. He is a director of the Guilford Battle Ground Company; was elected to the Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Congresses.

HOMER LeGRAND LYON.

(*Sixth District.*—Counties: Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Harnett, New Hanover and Robeson. Population, 223,434.)

Homer LeGrand Lyon, Democrat, of Whiteville, N. C., was born March 1st, 1879, in Elizabethtown, N. C.; was educated at Davis Military School and the University of North Carolina; was licensed to practice law in September, 1900. Had been Solicitor of the 8th Judicial District for seven years preceding his election to Congress. Married Miss Kate M. Burkhead in 1904.

WILLIAM C. HAMMER.

(*Seventh District*.—Counties: Anson, Davidson, Davie, Hoke, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Richmond, Scotland, Union, Wilkes, and Yadkin. Population, 295,917.)

William C. Hammer, Democrat, was born in Randolph County, March 24, 1864. Son of William C. and Hannah Jane (Burrows) Hammer. Educated in the public schools, Yadkin College, Western Maryland College, University of North Carolina Law School. Lawyer. Member American Bar Association; North Carolina Bar Association; National Editorial Association; North Carolina Press Association. Mayor of Asheboro; Town Commissioner; School Commissioner; County Superintendent of Schools; Solicitor 10th and 15th Judicial Districts of North Carolina; United States Attorney Western District of North Carolina; Delegate from Fourth North Carolina District Democratic National Convention, 1896, at Chicago, Delegate at large to Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, 1912; President North Carolina Press Association, 1914-1915. Mason. Odd Fellow, Jr. O. U. A. M., Woodman of the World. Methodist. Married Miss Minnie Lee Hancock, 1893. Address: Asheboro, N. C.

ROBERT LEE DOUGHTON.¹

(*Eighth District*.—Counties: Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Iredell, Rowan, Stanly, and Watagua. Population 217,254.)

Robert L. Doughton, Democrat, Laurel Springs, N. C., was born at Laurel Springs, N. C., November 7, 1863; was educated in the public schools and at Laurel Springs and Sparta High Schools; is a farmer and stock raiser; was appointed a member of the Board of Agriculture in 1903; elected to the State Senate from the Thirty-fifth District of North Carolina in 1908; served as a director of the State Prison from 1909 to 1911; elected to the Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Congresses.

¹Resigned Jan. 29, 1923 to become Commissioner of Revenue.—Editor.

ALBERT LEE BULWINKLE.

(*Ninth District.*—Counties: Mecklenburg, Gaston, Cleveland, Lincoln, Catawba, Burke, Madison, Mitchell, Yancey and Avery. Population, 297,996.)

A. L. Bulwinkle, Democrat, Gastonia, Gaston County, born April 21, 1883; attended school in Dallas, N. C.; studied law at the University of North Carolina. Lawyer; member of the firm of Bulwinkle & Cherry. Prosecuting Attorney in the Municipal Court of the City of Gastonia, 1913-1916; nominated for the State Senate by the Democratic Primary of 1916, but withdrew on account of being in the military service on the Mexican Border; Captain, 1st Infantry, N. C. N. G., 1909-1917; Major, commanding 2nd Battalion, 113 F. A., 55th F. A. Brigade, 30th Div., 1917-1919. Married Miss Bessie Lewis, 1911; two children; was elected to the Sixty-seventh Congress, and re-elected to the 68th Congress.

ZEBULON WEAVER.

(*Tenth District.*—Counties: Cherokee, Buncombe, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania. Population, 231,483.)

Zebulon Weaver, Democrat, of Buncombe County, was born in Weaverville, N. C., May 12, 1872. He is the son of W. E. and Hannah E. (Baird) Weaver. A. B. of Weaverville College, 1889. Studied law at the University of North Carolina, 1894. Lawyer. Represented Buncombe County in the General Assembly of North Carolina in 1907 and 1909. State Senator, 1913 and 1915. After a close contest with James J. Britt, Republican, in 1916 was declared elected Representative in the Sixty-fifth Congress. Was elected to Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Congresses. Methodist. Married Miss Anna Hyman of New Bern, N. C. Has five children. Address: Asheville, N. C.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

WILLIAM BRYANT COOPER.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

William Bryant Cooper, New Hanover County, Democrat, Lieutenant Governor, was born at Cool Springs, S. C., Jan. 22, 1867. Son of Noah Bryant and Lucinda Jennette Cooper. Attended public schools of Mullins, S. C. Banker. Member of the Chamber of Commerce of Wilmington; president in 1900; member of Board of Trade in 1910; Mason; president of Masonic Temple Corporation. Methodist; steward; Sunday school Superintendent, 1905-1910. Married Miss Ala Francis Gore, 1893. Address: Wilmington, N. C.

FRANK DOBBIN HACKETT.

Frank D. Hackett, Democrat, Principal Clerk of the Senate, was born at Maizefield, Wilkes County, June 14, 1857. Son of Charles Carroll and Jane Cuthbert (Sturgis) Hackett. Attended Jonesville Academy, 1866-1870; Swansboro Academy, 1870; private tuition, 1870; H. Bingham's Law School, Statesville, N. C., 1888-1889; Licensed in February, 1890. Lawyer. Member North Carolina Bar Association; Wilkes County Bar Association; President Wilkes County Bar Association, 1914-1915; Secretary Treasurer North Wilkesboro Building and Loan Association, 1908-1915. Special Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, 1895-1896. Assistant Clerk North Carolina House of Representatives, 1899-1901. State Bank Examiner, 1902. Mayor of North-Wilkesboro, 1900-1904. Supervisor for Wilkes County Revaluation Work, 1919-1920. Elected Principal Clerk of Senate Special Session, 1920. I. O. O. F.; Grand Warden, Grand

Lodge, 1908-1919; Deputy Grand Master, 1909-1910; Grand Master, 1910 and 1911; Grand Representative from North Carolina to Sovereign Grand Lodge World, 1912-1913. Methodist; Sunday school superintendent; chairman Board of Stewards for about ten years. Married, April, 1883, to Miss Alice Phillips. Address: North Wilkesboro, N. C.

SENATORS (STATE)

FRANK ARMFIELD.

(*Twentieth District.*—Counties: Cabarrus and Mecklenburg. Two Senators.)

Frank Armfield, Democrat, Senator from the twentieth district, was born at Monroe, N. C., May 24, 1870. He is the son of E. A. and Rachel (Phifer) Armfield. He received his preparatory education at Monroe High School, National School of Elocution and Oratory of Philadelphia, 1890. Attended Trinity College and Yale University; also the Law School of the University of North Carolina. Lawyer. Member N. C. Bar Association, Merchants and Manufacturers Club, National Pecan Growers. Member of N. C. State Guard for about five years. B. P. O. E. Jr. O. U. A. M. Mayor of Monroe for two years. Married Miss Lucille Armfield in 1905. Address: Concord, N. C.

JOHN ROBERT BAGGETT.

(*Twelfth District.*—Counties: Harnett, Hoke, Moore and Randolph. Two Senators.)

John Robert Baggett, Democrat, Senator from the twelfth district, was born in Sampson County, October 1871. Son of Silas E. and Winnefred (Wilson) Baggett. Attended Salem High School and the Law School of the University of North Carolina. Lawyer. Member of the N. C. Bar Association. State Senator 1911; Mayor of Lillington 1912-1918; Member of Board of Directors of Caswell Training School 1911-1917; Member of Central Hospital Board from 1917-1921; Member of Lillington High School Board 1913 to date. Mason. J. O. U. A. M. Baptist; Superintendent of Sunday School and Teacher. Married, in 1901, to Miss Allene Keeter. Address: Lillington, N. C.

EMMETT HARGROVE BELLAMY.

(*Ninth District*.—Counties: Duplin, New Hanover, Pender, and Sampson. Two Senators).

Emmett Hargrove Bellamy, Democrat, Senator from Ninth District, was born in Wilmington, N. C., September 12, 1891. Son of John D. and Emma (Hargrove) Bellamy. Attended Horner's Military School, 1904-1907; A.B., University of North Carolina, 1912; LL.B., Columbia University Law School, 1915. Lawyer. Member North Carolina Bar Association. Served as First Lieutenant of Field Artillery in United States Army, 1917-1919. Author Bellamy Law requiring physical examination as prerequisite to matrimony. Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Odd Fellow; Noble Grand, 1919-1921. Episcopalian. Address: Wilmington, N. C.

C. C. BENNETT.

(*Eighteenth District*.—Counties: Davidson, Montgomery, Richmond, and Scotland. Two Senators.)

C. C. Bennett, Democrat, Senator from Eighteenth Senatorial District. Address: Samarcand, N. C.

JOHN M. BOYETTE.

(*Nineteenth*.—Counties: Anson, Stanly and Union. Two Senators.)

John M. Boyette, Democrat, Senator from the nineteenth district, was born in Anson County, April 15, 1873. Son of John M. and Catherine Jane Gray Boyette. Education in the public schools of the locality. Real Estate. Member of the Lion's Club. Commissioner of Albemarle 1901-1903; Register of Deeds Stanly County 1906, 1908, 1910, 1920. Mason. J. O. U. A. M., K. of P., having held offices in each of these orders. Methodist, steward from 1906 to date. Married Miss Anna Blalock 1900; second marriage Miss Minnie Blalock 1912. Address: Albemarle, N. C.

JOSEPH ADDISON BROWN.

(*Tenth District*.—Counties: Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus and Cumberland. Two Senators).

Joseph Addison Brown, Democrat, Senator from the Tenth Senatorial District, was born at Rockingham, N. C., in 1861. Attended commercial school one year. Merchant. Farmer. State Senator in 1893, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1911. Member State's Prison Board in 1902. Mason. Odd Fellow. K. of P. Presbyterian. Married, in 1897, to Miss Minnie McIver. Address: Chadbourn, N. C.

JUNIUS C. BROWN

(*Seventeenth District*.—Counties: Guilford and Rockingham, Two Senators.)

Junius C. Brown, Democrat, Senator from the Seventeenth District, was born in Apex, Dec. 2, 1886. Son of James G. and Cornelia (Hunter) Brown. Received his preparatory education at Buie's Creek Academy and Cary High School. Graduated from Wake Forest College in 1913; Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws. Took special course at the University of Grenoble, France. Lawyer. Member of N. C. Bar Association. Attorney for town of Madison 1915 to date. Served with A. E. F. in the 321st Infantry, 81st Division. J. O. U. A. M.; A. F. and A. M. Baptist. Married Miss Eliza Ray Pratt, 1921. Address: Madison, N. C.

ALLEN THURMAN CASTELLOE

(*Third District*.—Counties: Northampton and Bertie. One Senator.)

Allen Thurman Castellloe, Democrat, Senator from the Third District, was born in Hertford County, August 1, 1892. Son of William H. Castellloe and Celia Mitchell. Attended Aulander High School, 1908-1912, and University of North Carolina, 1916, A. B. Also attended Law School of Wake Forest College, 1917, and Harvard University 1919-1922. Lawyer. President, Farmers Bank Inc., Aulander since 1921; President Aulander Brick Company since

1918; Director of Bank of Aulander since 1919. Mayor of Aulander, 1917. Member of Board of Trustees Aulander Schools since 1917; Mason Baptist. Lecturer to Bible Class. Married Miss Sallie Hollowell in 1916. Address: Aulander, N. C.

THOMAS WILLIAM COSTEN

(*First District*—Counties: Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Hertford, Pasquotank and Perquimans. Two Senators.)

Thomas William Costen, Democrat, Senator from the First District, was born at Sunbury, Gates County, June 20, 1873. Son of Thomas William and Lucy Headen (Brown) Costen. Attended Sunbury Academy 1883-1888, Guilford College 1889-1892, and the Law School of the University of North Carolina in 1896. Admitted to the Bar in 1896. Lawyer. Superintendent of Schools, Gates County, 1900-1916; Chairman of Board of Education, 1918-1922. Methodist; Member Board of Stewards. Married Miss Nannie M. Seawell in 1896. Chairman of Gates County Chapter Red Cross during War; also member of Local Advisory Board. Address: Gatesville, N. C.

JAMES LESTER DELANEY

(*Twentieth District*.—Counties: Cabarrus and Mecklenburg. Two Senators.)

J. L. DeLaney, Democrat, Senator from the Twentieth Senatorial District, was born in Union County. Son of James Stanhope and Margaret E. (Matthews) DeLaney. Educated at Weddington Academy, 1896-1900. University of North Carolina, 1900-1902. University of North Carolina Law School, 1904. Lawyer. Prosecuting attorney for city of Charlotte, 1911-1913. State Senator, 1919, 1921. Mason. Odd Fellow. J. O. U. A. M. Presbyterian. Married Miss Cora Matthews, 1905. Address: Charlotte, N. C.

PLATO DURHAM EBBS

(*Thirty-first District*.—County: Buncombe. One Senator.)

Plato Durham Ebbs, Democrat, Senator from the Thirty-first District, was born in Madison County. Son of Jasper and Tolitha (Flemmons) Ebbs. Wholesale Grocer. Director, Asheville Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Association. Representative from Madison County 1915-1917. United Commercial Travelers. B. P. O. E. Married Miss Katie Sprinkle, December 1903. Address: Asheville, N. C.

SIMON JUSTUS EVERETT

(*Fifth District*.—County: Pitt. One Senator.)

Simon Justus Everett, Democrat, Senator from the Fifth Senatorial District, was born in Martin County in 1877. Son of Justus and Elizabeth (Best) Everett. Attended Hamilton (Martin County) Preparatory schools, Vine Hill Male Academy at Scotland Neck; Ph.B. of the University of North Carolina; Law Schools of University of North Carolina and Columbia University. Lawyer. Member of American Bar Association. Director of three small banks and a small cotton mill. County Attorney for Pitt County, four years. Federal Food Administrator for Pitt County and Chairman, Fair Price Committee during the World War. Chairman, Democratic Executive Committee for Pitt County two years. Mason. Principal of High School of Monroe one year, and of Salisbury one year. Member of Immanuel Missionary Baptist Church. Teacher of Philathea Class. Married Miss Margaret Whitmore Shields in 1907. Address: Greenville, N. C.

DENISON FOY GILES

(*Twenty-seventh District*.—Counties: Cleveland, Henderson, McDowell, Polk and Rutherford. Two Senators.)

D. F. Giles, Democrat, Senator from the twenty-seventh senatorial district, was born in McDowell County, July 26, 1880. Son of M. D. and Julia (Gibbs) Giles. Attended Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute, Trinity College three years, and the University

of North Carolina for one year. Educator. County Superintendent of Public Schools in McDowell County seven years; City Superintendent of Public Schools at Marion, N. C. for three years; County Superintendent of Public Schools in Wake County for three years; Member State Board Institute Conductors for two years; Member State Senate 1915. Active in the Councils of the National Educational Association, Southern Educational Conference, and N. C. Teachers Assembly for a number of years. Mason. K. of P. Redmen. J. O. U. A. M. Methodist. Married Miss Katherine Lee Reed in 1908. Address: Marion, N. C.

PAUL DAVIS GRADY

(*Eighth District.*—Counties: Johnson and Wayne. Two Senators.)

Paul D. Grady, Senator from Eighth Senatorial District was born at Seven Springs, Wayne County, North Carolina, on September 5, 1890. Son of Dr. James Calhoun and Ella Smith Grady. Educated at Tennessee Military Institute, Wake Forest College, and Washington and Lee University. Received license to practice law at the February Term 1911 of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Special Attorney for the United States Department of Justice 1914-1916. Mayor of Town of Kenly 1918. Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue 1919-1920. Represented Johnston County in the House of Representatives in 1919 and 1921.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER GRAHAM JR.

(*Twenty-fifth District.*—Counties: Catawba, Iredell and Lincoln. Two Senators.)

William Alexander Graham, Jr., Democrat, Senator from the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District, was born in Lincoln County, in 1873. Son of William A. and Julia (Lane) Graham. Attended Piedmont Seminary at Lincolnton, Horner Military School, and University of North Carolina. Farmer. Delegate to Lincoln Cotton Growers' Convention at Montgomery, Ala., in 1920. Clerk to Senate Finance Committee under Judge Osborne; Clerk of Joint Finance

Committee of Senate and House under Judge Osborne and Hon. J. B. Holeman, session 1899. Registration Clerk in Department of Agriculture; Chief Clerk to Commissioner S. L. Patterson; Acting Commissioner of Agriculture in absence of Mr. Patterson. Served as a member of Precinct Democratic Executive Committee; often member of County Democratic Executive Committee. At present Chairman of Precinct Executive Committee and Member of Democratic County Executive Committee. K. of P. Address: Iron Station, N. C.

JAMES L. GRIFFIN.

(*Thirteenth District.*—Counties: Chatham, Lee and Wake. Two Senators.)

James L. Griffin, Democrat, Senator from the Thirteenth Senatorial District, was born in Pittsboro, March 26, 1874. Son of J. M. and Euphemia (Hatch) Griffin. Attended Pittsboro High School; and Wake Forest College, 1893-1895. Cashier Bank of Pittsboro. Superintendent of Schools for Chatham County 1901-1902; Clerk of the Superior Court, Chatham County 1902-1903. Mason. Baptist; member of the Board of Trustees of Wake Forest College. Married Miss Hettie Wrenn in 1898. Address: Pittsboro, N. C.

J. S. HARGETT.

(*Seventh District.*—Counties: Carteret, Craven, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, and Onslow. Two Senators.)

J. S. Hargett, Democrat Senator from the Seventh Senatorial District. Born May 18, 1874. Attended Richland High School and University. Married twice, first wife Olivia Steed, of Richland. Of this union six children, four living. Second wife, Mrs. Susan Koonce Burt. No children by this union. Member of Methodist Church, Steward and charge lay leader. Sheriff Jones County for twelve years. Chairman County Democratic Executive Committee for last six years. Member State Executive Committee. Member Masonic order and Shrine. Member last Legislature.

CHARLES UPCHURCH HARRIS.

(*Thirteenth District.*—Counties: Chatham, Lee and Wake. Two Senators.)

Charles Upchurch Harris, Democrat, Senator from the Thirteenth Senatorial District. Born at Raleigh, March 12, 1883. Son of Cebern Logan and Florence C. (Upchurch) Harris. Attended the Raleigh Graded Schools, 1888-1893; Raleigh Male Academy, 1893-1897; N. C. College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, 1897-1899; Wake Forest College, 1899-1901; University of North Carolina 1902-1903, graduating in 1903 with degree of LL.B.; Wake Forest College Law School, 1903-1904. Lawyer. Member N. C. Bar Association. Represented Wake County in General Assembly of 1907. Judge of Records Court, 1919-1921. B. F. O. E., Exalted Ruler 1914-1915. Grand Lodge Representative 1915-1922. Episcopalian; Director of Brotherhood of St. Andrew, 1922. Married Miss Saidee Robbins in 1909. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

CLYDE PEEBLES HARRIS.

(*Sixth District.*—Counties: Franklin, Nash and Wilson. Two Senators.)

Clyde Peebles Harris, Democrat, Senator from Sixth Senatorial District, was born in Franklin County, September 19th, 1864. Son of Col. Harville and Roxanna (Daniel) Harris. Attended Louisburg Academy 1880-1881 and rural schools. Farmer. Was Director and Vice-President of Farmers and Merchants Bank, Louisburg, N. C. for many years and January, 1920, was made President. Baptist. Church treasurer 1905-1920. Married Miss Annie Fleming in 1891. Address: Mapleville, N. C.

WILLIAM EDWARD HARRISON.

(*Eighteenth District.*—Counties: Davidson, Montgomery, Richmond, and Scotland. Two Senators.)

William Edward Harrison, Democrat, Senator from the Eighteenth Senatorial District. Born in Sussex County, Virginia, May

21, 1867. Son of Trezevant and Mary Louisa (Land) Harrison. Merchant. Baptist. Married, in 1895, to Miss Annie Marshall. Address: Rockingham, N. C.

RUFUS LAFEYETTE HAYMORE.

(*Twenty-third District.*—Counties: Stokes and Surry. One Senator.)

Rufus L. Haymore, Republican, of Surry County, Senator from the Twenty-third Senatorial District. Born in Surry in 1851. Lawyer. County Commissioner, 1883. Mayor of Mount Airy, N. C., 1897. Representative in the General Assembly of 1909, 1913, 1917. State Senator in 1911, 1915, 1919. Address: Mount Airy, N. C.

WILLIAM CROW HEATH.

(*Nineteenth District.*—Counties: Anson, Stanly and Union. Two Senators.)

William Crow Heath, Democrat, Senator from the Nineteenth Senatorial District. Born in Union County, November 24, 1866. Son of A. W. and Nannie J. (Crow) Heath. Received his education in the following schools: Common schools till 1876, Professors, Hodges and Scroggs, 1877-1879, A. R. Banks, preparatory School at Fort Mill, S. C., 1880-1881, King's Mountain Military Academy, 1882, South Carolina Military Academy 1882-1886, Bryant and Stratton Business College, Baltimore, 1887. Graduated from The Citadel in class of 1886 as A.B. and C.E., and from Bryant and Stratton in 1887. Merchant, Manufacturer and Farmer. Member American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, president of same 1904-1905; President Southern Carriage and Vehicle Manufacturers' Association, 1807-1908; President First National Bank, Monroe, N. C., 1907-1908; Vice-President Piedmont Wagon Company, Hickory, N. C., 1900-1902. Captain Monroe Light Infantry, National Guards 1890-1894. Major First Battalion, 4th Regiment N. C. National Guards, 1895-1897. At present Assistant Paymaster General, Rank of Colonel on staff of General Julian S. Carr, U.C.V. Methodist. Married Miss Alice Armfield, November, 1887. Address: Monroe, N. C.

ARCHIBALD ARRINGTON HICKS.

(*Fifteenth District.*—Counties: Granville and Person. One Senator.)

Archibald Arrington Hicks, Democrat, Senator from the Seventeenth Senatorial District. Born in Granville County, September 9, 1862. Son of Benjamin Willis and Isabella Jane (Crews) Hicks. Attended Pleasant Hill Academy, 1868-1878; Shiloh Academy, 1878-1879; Yadkin College, 1879-1883. Studied law as he taught school. Attorney. Mayor of Oxford 1892-1894; Chairman Democratic Executive Committee six years; State Senator, 1899-1911. Mason. Odd Fellow. Office holder in both of these orders. Methodist; Superintendent of Sunday School for eight years; Delegate to General Conference in Washington, D. C. Married Miss Hettie Minor in 1894. Address: Oxford, N. C.

JOSEPH M. HODGES.

(*Thirtieth District.*—Counties: Avery, Madison, Mitchell and Yancey. One Senator.)

Joseph M. Hodges, Republican, Senator from the Thirteenth Senatorial District. Born in Watauga County, April 16, 1867. Son of Rev. Larkin and Thursa (Michael) Hodges. Attended the common schools of his county, and taught there for six years. Attended Baltimore Medical (now the University of Maryland) graduating in 1904. Took one year hospital course in the Maryland General Hospital, 1904-1905. Medical doctor. Railroad surgeon for the East Tennessee & Western North Carolina Railroad since 1910. Member Avery County Medical Society, State Medical, and American Medical Associations. U. S. Pension examiner 1908-1910; Quarantine officer for Avery County at present. Elected County Commissioner for Avery County, served as Chairman in 1917 and 1918. Chairman, Republican Executive Committee for Avery County in 1918 and 1920. Chairman of 30th Senatorial District in 1914 and 1915. First coroner of Avery County; appointed in 1910 and served two years. Served, also, as County Health officer for Avery County, 1912-1914. Mason. Missionary Baptist; secretary 1890-1900. Married, in 1908 to Miss Emma Hodge. Address: Cranberry, N. C.

PAUL H. JOHNSON.

(*Second District*.—Counties: Beaufort, Dare, Hyde, Martin, Pamlico, Tyrrell, and Washington. Two Senators.)

Paul H. Johnson, Democrat, Senator from the Second Senatorial District. Address: Pantego, N. C.

RIVERS D. JOHNSON.

(*Ninth District*.—Counties: Duplin, New Hanover, Pender, and Sampson. Two Senators.)

Rivers D. Johnson, Democrat, Senator from the Ninth Senatorial District. Address: Warsaw, N. C.

ALLEN JONES.

(*Twenty-ninth District*.—Counties: Alleghany, Ashe, and Watauga. One Senator.)

Allen Jones, Democrat, Senator from the Twenty-ninth Senatorial District. Born in Alleghany County, December 11, 1845. Son of John A. and Elizabeth (Baldwin) Jones. Educated in the public schools. Farmer. Served two years in the Civil War as a private. Mason. Baptist; clerk and deacon for about forty years. Married first, Miss Lettie A. Brown, in 1871; second, Miss Nannie J. Cot in 1880; and third, Miss Nora Warden, in 1905. Address: Furches, N. C., R. F. D., Box. No. 56.

HOWARD FEILD JONES.

(*Fourteenth District*.—Counties: Vance and Warren. One Senator.)

Howard Feild Jones, Democrat, Senator from the Fourteenth Senatorial District. Born in Warren County, in 1866. Son of Joseph Speed and Mary Ann (Fort) Jones. Educated at home, by tutors and in the Home School for Young Ladies and Small Boys at Shocco Hill Plantation. Taught school. County Superintendent

of Public Instruction, 1911-1919, in Warren County; Chairman, Board of Education, Warren County, 1909-1911; Deputy Clerk Superior Court of Warren; General Superintendent Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Company. Assistant Engrossing Clerk in the Senate and later Assistant Enrolling Clerk. Newspaper man. President, Press Publishing Company; owner of *The Warren Record*, *The News Reporter*, *The Franklin News*. At present Secretary of County Executive Committee. Mason; office holder. Methodist; Superintendent of Sunday School for a number of years. Married Miss Estelle Brodie in 1897. Address: Warrenton, N. C.

PAUL JONES.

(*Fourth District*.--Counties: Edgecombe and Halifax. Two Senators.)

Paul Jones, Democrat, Senator from the Fourth Senatorial District, was born at Tarboro, N. C., June 22, 1867. Son of John Wesley and Eugenia Helen (Jeffreys) Jones. Received his preparatory education at Tarboro Male Academy, 1875-1881. Attended Wake Forest College 1882-1883; Trinity College 1883-1885; graduated from Trinity 1885; University of North Carolina Law School. Planter. Director in Edgecombe County Chamber of Commerce. Mayor of Tarboro for six years. Captain Company A, Edgecombe Guards, 2nd N. C. Infantry, 1906-1916. Jr. O. U. A. M.; State Councillor of Junior Order. Methodist; chairman Board of Stewards; Trustee; Superintendent of Sunday School. Editor North Carolina Law Journal for State Bar Association. Married Miss Ida McClure Adams. Address: Tarboro, N. C.

BUREN JURNEY.

(*Twenty-fifth District*.--Counties. Catawba, Iredell, and Lincoln. Two Senators.)

Buren Journey, Democrat, Senator from Twenty-fifth Senatorial District. Born in Iredell County, February 23, 1890. Son of Z. T. and Sarah Louise (Patterson) Journey. Attended Mars Hill 1908-

1912; University of North Carolina 1912-1913; and Wake Forest Law School 1914-1915. Attorney-at-law. Member N. C. Bar Association. K. of P.; Patriotic Order of Sons of America. Methodist. Address. Statesville, N. C.

SAMUEL CUSTER LATTIMORE.

(*Twenty-seventh District.* Counties: Cleveland, Henderson, McDowell, Polk, and Rutherford. Two Senators.)

Samuel Custer Lattimore, Democrat, Senator from the Twenty-seventh District. Born in Cleveland County, October 12, 1890. Son of William A. and Mary (Elliot) Lattimore. Attended Boiling Springs High School. Planter. Superintendent South Shelby Graded School, 1915-1918; Food Administrator, 1917-1918; Assistant supervisor of Revaluation, 1919. Member Kiwanis Club. Corporal in World War June, 1918-December, 1918. Mason. Baptist. Address: Shelby, N. C., R. F. D., No. 3.

WILLIAM LUNSFORD LONG.

(*Fourth District.*—Counties: Halifax and Edgecombe. Two Senators.)

William Lunsford Long, Democrat, of Halifax County, Senator from the Fourth District, was born February 5, 1890, at Garysburg. Son of Lemuel McKinney and Bettie Gray (Mason) Long. A.B. of the University of North Carolina, 1909. Lawyer. Director First National Bank, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.; Rosemary Banking & Trust Co., Rosemary, N. C.; Carolina & Northeastern Railroad Co.; Vice-President Schlichter Lumber Company; Roanoke Mills Company; Rosemary Mfg. Co. Representative in the General Assembly, 1915. State Senator, 1917-1919. S. A. E. (College Fraternity), Gingham, Phi Beta Kappa of University of North Carolina. Mason; K. of P. Married Miss Rosa Arrington Heath, of Petersburg, Va. Address: Roanoke Rapids N. C.

DANIEL ALLEN McDONALD.

(*Twelfth District.*—Counties. Harnett, Hoke, Moore and Randolph. Two Senators.

Daniel Allen McDonald, Democrat, Senator from the Twelfth Senatorial District. Born at Curriesville, N. C., June, 1851. Son of Allan and Mary Ann (McIver) McDonald. Attended Free Schools of his locality and Commercial College at Lexington, Ky. Farmer. County Surveyor, 1882; Clerk of Superior Court, 1886-1906; Member of General Assembly 1909-1911. State Explosive Inspector, 1917-1918. Director of Insane Asylum six years. President Bank of Carthage at one time, and also President of Randolph and Cumberland Railroad. Mason. Presbyterian; Deacon, 1886-1900. Married Miss Ida Ann Martin in 1884. Address: Carthage, N. C.

OTTIS EARL MENDENHALL.

(*Seventeenth District.*—Counties: Guilford and Rockingham. Two Senators.)

Ottis Earl Mendenhall, Democrat, Senator from the Twentieth Senatorial District, was born at Jamestown, N. C., June, 1875. Son of James Nathan and Martha Florina (Wheeler) Mendenhall. Received his preparatory education at Lexington High School. A.B. from Guilford College in 1895; A.B. from Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., in 1897; A.M. from Haverford College in 1898. Real Estate, Insurance, and Banking. Member Rotary Club, Commercial Club, and Chamber of Commerce of High Point; Member City Council of High Point, 1913-14; Member 1921 N. C. General Assembly. Senate. Vice-president of High Point Morris Plan Bank; Vice-Chairman Guilford County Democratic Executive Committee, 1916-1920. Loyal Order of Moose; dictator 1918-1919; past-dictator since 1919. Quaker; Treasurer North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends since 1917; clerk of High Point Monthly Meeting of Friends, 1918-1920. Married April, 1907, to Miss Lizette Brown. Address: High Point, N. C.

OTWAY BINNS MOSS.

(*Sixth District.*—Counties: Franklin, Nash, and Wilson. Two Senators.)

Otway Binns Moss, Democrat, Senator from the Sixth District. Born at Wilson, N. C., October 20, 1890. Son of V. F. and Loula (Binns) Moss. Attended Wilson Graded Schools, graduating in 1907. B.L. of Wake Forest College. Attorney-at-Law. Chairman Township Democratic Executive Committee for last three years. Vice-Recorder County Recorder's Court for four years. Supervisor of 1920 Census for Fourth Congressional District. Mason. Baptist; Superintendent of Sunday School, 1919; Teacher of Mens Class, 1921. Married Miss Dolly Edwards in 1915. Address: Spring Hope, N. C.

HERSEY BAYLIES PARKER.

(*Eighth District.*—Counties: Johnson and Wayne. Two Senators.)

Hersey Baylies Parker, Democrat, Senator from the Eighth Senatorial District. Born at Coma, Hertford County, N. C. Son of Rev. Hersey Baylies and Maria Agnes (Majette) Parker. Attended Buckhorn Academy, 1889; University of North Carolina, 1889-1890. Attorney-at-Law and Farmer. President of Parker Motor Company. Member of N. C. Bar Association. Attorney for Goldsboro Saving and Trust Company, New York Equitable Life Assurance Society, Virginia Lumber and Box Company, and R. G. Dun and Company for 30 years. Mayor of North Wilkesboro 1894; Chairman of Board of Election of Wayne County 1905-1916; Secretary of Democratic County Executive Committee, 1903-1918; Chairman Wayne County Democratic Executive Committee, 1920-1922; Member Legislature, 1903. Member of Company D, Goldsboro Rifles from 1889-1901 filling all non-commissioned offices; Captain of Company, 1901-1903. Inspector-General of North Carolina on Governor Kitchin's staff, with rank of Major. J. O. U. A. M. Baptist; Superintendent of Sunday School for fourteen years; teacher and deacon. Married, 1904, to Miss Helen A. Vann. Address: Goldsboro, N. C.

J. CLYDE RAY.

(*Sixteenth District.*—Counties. Alamance, Caswell, Durham, and Orange. Two Senators.)

J. Clyde Ray, Democrat, Senator from the Sixteenth Senatorial District. Born in Orange County, February, 1890. Son of John W. and Lila (Williams) Ray. Attended Hillsboro High School 1909-1912; University of North Carolina, graduating in 1916 with A.B. degree. Attorney. Member N. C. Bar Association. Private in the Army from September 7, 1918, to January 7, 1919. Methodist; steward 1916-1922. Married Miss Mamie E. Brown, 1918. Address: Hillsboro, N. C.

JOSEPH WATTERS RUARK.

(*Tenth District.*—Counties. Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, and Cumberland. Two Senators.)

Joseph Watters Ruark, Democrat, Senator from the Tenth Senatorial District. Born at Southport, N. C., in 1885. Son of J. B. and Sallie (Longest) Ruark. Attended Southport Academy and Law School of the University of North Carolina. Attorney. Member of Southport Chamber of Commerce. Elected Attorney for Brunswick County, 1922. Mayor of Sanford, 1911-1912; Mayor of Southport, 1915-1921; Recorder for Brunswick County 1921-1922. J. O. U. A. M. Methodist; steward. Married Miss Bessie Cross in 1911. Address: Southport, N. C.

ANDREW FULLER SAMS.

(*Twenty-second District.*—County. Forsyth. One Senator.)

A. F. Sams, Democrat, Senator from the Twenty-second Senatorial District, was born in Buncombe County. Son of Leroy Warren and Alica (Brown) Sams. Attended preparatory schools and Mars Hill College 1885-1894. A.B., Wake Forest College in 1897. Licensed Attorney at Law in 1903. Solicitor Winston-Salem Municipal Court 1910-1913; State Senate 1921. Baptist. Married Miss Minnie Bonner in 1899. Address: Winston-Salem, N. C.

HARRY WILLIAMS STUBBS.

(*Second District.*—Counties: Beaufort, Dare, Hyde, Martin, Pamlico, Tyrell, and Washington. Two Senators.)

Harry Williams Stubbs, Democrat, Senator from the Second Senatorial District, was born at Williamston, N. C., in 1860. Son of Jesse R. and Mary L. (Williams) Stubbs. Attended Horner and Graves School, Oxford N. C., and public schools; University of North Carolina, 1879. Dick and Dillard's Law School. Attorney at Law. Member of the General Assembly for twenty-five years. Mason; Odd Fellow. Address: Williamston, N. C.

MARK SQUIRES.

(*Twenty-eighth District.*—Counties: Alexander, Burke, and Caldwell. One Senator.)

Mark Squires, Democrat, Senator from the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District. Born in Union County, in 1878. Son of John B. and Mary A. (Stevens) Squires. Educated in public schools and the North Carolina State College. Lawyer. Chairman County Executive Committee, 1910-1912; Mayor of Lenoir, 1911-1914; Reading Clerk State Senate, 1909-1911; Member State Senate Special Session 1921; Wilson and Marshall Elector in 1915. Mason; office holder. Married Miss Mary E. Dunlap in 1902. Address. Lenoir, N. C.

L. P. TAPP.

(*Seventh District.*—Counties: Carteret, Craven, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, and Onslow. Two Senators.)

L. P. Tapp, Democrat, Senator from the Seventh District. Born in Orange County, October, 1869. Son of Ruffin R., and Malissa (Dunnagan) Tapp. Educated in the free schools and Caldwell Institute. Tobacconist. Town Alderman at Kinston for six years. President of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. Methodist. Married Miss Lillie Laws. Address: Kinston, N. C.

LYCURGUS RAYNER VARSER.

(*Eleventh District.*—County. Robeson. One Senator.)

Lycurgus Rayner Varsar, Senator from the Eleventh Senatorial District, was born in Gates County, August, 1878. Son of W. H. and Emily T. (Duck) Varsar. Attended Reynoldson Institute, 1892-1895; Wake Forest College A.B., 1899; Wake Forest Law School, 1899-1901. Lawyer. Member North Carolina Bar Association and President of American Bar Association. Jr. O. U. A. M.; Mason. Held all chairs of I. O. O. F. Baptist; deacon; moderator. Married, June, 1904, to Miss Lily Ford Snead. Address: Lumberton, N. C.

GEORGE BENJAMIN WALKER.

(*Thirty-third District.*—Counties: Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Macon, and Swain. One Senator.)

George Benjamin Walker, Democrat, Senator from the Thirty-third Senatorial District. Born in Cherokee County, N. C. Son of William, and Margaret J. (Scott) Walker. Educated in the public schools of his county. Farmer and stock raiser. Vice-President and Director Merchants and Manufacturers Bank of Andrews, N. C. Chairman, Democratic Executive Committee Graham County for twenty years, and the same in Cherokee County for eight years. Member Legislature from Graham County in 1883. Director, six years, of the Insane Asylum at Morganton. Presbyterian. Married Miss Martha Barker in 1884. Address: Andrews, N. C.

GEORGE THOMAS WHITE.

(*Twenty-fourth District.*—Counties: Davie, Wilkes, and Yadkin. One Senator.)

George Thomas White, Republican, Senator from the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District. Born in Iredell County in 1865. Son of W. Pinkey and Adeline (Daniel) White. Educated at Moravian Falls, N. C. Miller and Farmer. County Commissioner, 1902-1904. High Sheriff from 1904-1908. Mason. Woodman of the World. Methodist; steward, 1900-1922. Married, in 1887 to Miss Mary McCollis Johnson; in 1917 to Miss Mallie L. Thomasson. Address: Hamptonville, N. C.

PATRICK HENRY WILLIAMS.

(*First District*.—Counties: Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Hertford, Pasquotank and Perquimans. Two Senators.)

Patrick Henry Williams, Democrat, Senator from the First Senatorial District. Born in Camden County, in 1869. Son of Robert, and Marena (Torksey) Williams. Attended Elizabeth City schools till 1886; David Military School at La Grange, N. C., 1886-1888; University of North Carolina, 1888-1889; Smith's Business College, 1899, at Lexington, Ky.; Randolph-Macon College, 1892-1896. A.B. of the University of North Carolina, 1897. Banker. Manager, Secretary-Treasurer Elizabeth City Hosiery Company, 1902-1918; Director First National Bank, Elizabeth City, 1900-1917; President Savings Bank & Trust Company, Elizabeth City, 1916 to the present time; Director Atlantic Joint Stock Bank, Raleigh, N. C. Alderman 1921; District Supervisor under Revaluation Act, 1919-1920. Kappa Alpha. Odd Fellow; office holder. Methodist; Superintendent of Sunday School. Board of Stewards, Board of Trustees, Lay Leader, and Teacher. Married, in 1891, to Miss Minnie White; in 1898 to Miss Ella Kramer. Address: Elizabeth City, N. C.

ROBERT THOMAS WILSON.

(*Sixteenth District*.—Counties: Alamance, Caswell, Durham, and Orange. Two Senators.)

Robert Thomas Wilson, Democrat, Senator from the Sixteenth Senatorial District. Born in Caswell County in 1883. Son of Robert P., and Virginia A. (Travis) Wilson. Attended public schools of Caswell County; Danville Military Institute, 1900-1902; N. C. State College, 1903; Wake Forest Law School, 1915. Lawyer. During World War, member of Legal Advisory Board, Caswell County; Chairman War Savings Committee; Chairman Distribution of Food under the Food Administrator; Captain of the Home Guards. Register of Deeds, 1910-1920, Caswell County. J. O. U. A.M.; Mason; office holder in each. Missionary Baptist; Deacon. Married Miss Mary F. Flintoff in 1907; Miss Ella S. White in 1911. Address: Yanceyville, N. C.

ALBERT EDGAR WOLTZ.

(*Twenty-sixth District.*—County: Gaston. One Senator.)

Albert Edgar Woltz, Democrat, Senator from the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District, was born at Dobson, N. C., August, 1877. Son of Dr. John R. and Louisa J. (Kingsbury) Woltz. Received his preparatory education at Dobson High School, 1893-1895, and Siloam Academy, 1895-1897. Attended University of North Carolina, 1897-1901; Central University, 1905-1907, A.B. and A.M., and the University Law School, 1909-1911. Member Gaston County Bar Association, State of North Carolina Bar Association and American Bar Association. Mayor of Granite Falls, 1902. Member Board of Directors, Chamber of Commerce, City of Gastonia, N. C., 1919-1920; City School Board of Gastonia, 1912-1916; Board of Directors of Gaston Mutual Building and Loan Association, 1919-1920; Legal Advisory Board for Gaston County, 1917-1919; Member Board of Directors of Gaston County Fair Association, 1916-1920; Congressional Executive Committee, Ninth District, 1920. Superintendent of Granite Falls Graded Schools, 1901-1902; Lenoir Graded Schools, 1903-1907; Goldsboro Graded Schools, 1907-1909. Burser of University of North Carolina, 1909-1912. Mason; I. O. O. F.; Noble Grand, 1919; Grand Guardian, 1920; Deputy Grand Master, 1922; Red Men; Knights of Pythias; Past Councilor, Jr. O. U. A. M. Methodist; steward, 1914-1922. Vice-President Alba Cotton Mill, 1920-1922. Married Miss Daisy C. Mackie, 1903. Represented Gaston County in the House of Representatives, Session 1921. Address: Gastonia, N. C.

WALTER H. WOODSON.

(*Twenty-first District.*—County: Rowan. One Senator.)

Walter H. Woodson, Democrat, Senator from the Twenty-first District, was born in Salisbury, April 20th, 1875. Son of Horatio Nelson and Margaret Elizabeth (Bostian) Woodson. Attended Salisbury Graded Schools, 1881-1889; James M. Hill's High School at Salisbury, 1889-1892; B. S. University of North Carolina, 1892-1896. University Law School, 1898-1899. Lawyer. Member of North Carolina Bar Association. City Attorney of Salisbury, 1910-1913; Mayor of City of Salisbury, 1913-1919; Chairman Salisbury City School Board, 1913-1919; Chairman of Democratic Executive Committee Rowan

County, 1922; Knights of Pythias; Jr. O. U. A. M.; Methodist Church Trustee. Married Miss Pauline Mary Bernhardt, December 20, 1909. Address, Salisbury, N. C.

JOSEPH MANSON ZACHARY.

(*Thirty-second District.*—Counties: Haywood, Jackson and Transylvania. One Senator).

Joseph Manson Zachary, Democrat, Senator from the Thirty-second Senatorial District. Born in Jackson County, N. C., in 1864. Son of Jonathan, and Eliza A. (Jones) Zachary. Attended Calvert Public Schools 1882-1883; Simpsonville, S. C., High School 1886-1887. Farmer. Mason. Married, in 1894, to Miss Emma O. Brooks. Address: Calvert, N. C.

REPRESENTATIVES.

JOHN GILMER DAWSON.

SPEAKER.

J. G. Dawson, Democrat, Representative from Lenoir County, was born in that county in 1882. Son of John Henry and Annie E. (Daly) Dawson. Attended Kinston public schools; Law school of the University of North Carolina, 1907-1909. Lawyer. Member American Bar Association; N. C. Bar Association. Mason. Odd Fellow. J. O. U. A. M. Kappa Sigma. Episcopalian. Married Miss Margaret R. Weyher in 1911. Address: Kinston, N. C.

BERT E. BENNETT.

Bert E. Bennett, Democrat, Representative from Anson County. Address: Wadesboro, N. C.

THOMAS C. BOWIE.

Thomas C. Bowie, Democrat, Representative from Ashe County, was born at Lake St. Joseph, La., in 1876. He is a son of John Ruth

and Frances (Calloway) Bowie. Received his preparatory education at Moravian Falls Academy, 1891; Trap Hill High School, 1892; and Mars Hill College, 1893. Received Ph.D. in 1899 from the University of North Carolina. Did post-graduate work at Yale College in 1900 in Political and Social Science. Attended law schools of Yale and University of North Carolina. Lawyer. Member of State Bar Association and American Bar Association. Represented Ashe County in the Legislatures of 1909, 1913, 1915, 1921, and was Speaker of the House in 1915. Mason, Odd Fellow. Episcopalian. Married Miss Jean Davis in 1906. Address: West Jefferson, N. C.

JAMES CORNELIUS BRASWELL.

James Cornelius Braswell, Democrat, Representative from Nash County. Born, January 22, 1859, in Edgecombe County. Son of Archelaus and Margaret (Cutchin) Braswell. Received his preparatory education in Horner's School, and Emory and Henry College, Va. Attended the University of Maryland, graduating from the medical department in 1882. In 1882-83 he attended the New York Post Graduate Medical School. Physician and Farmer. Member Nash County Board of Health. Represented his county in Legislature of 1909. Odd Fellow. Mason. Held offices in both orders. Married Miss Mary Lyon in 1887; second marriage, 1907. Address: Whitakers, N. C.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BRAY.

Benjamin Franklin Bray, Democrat, Representative from Perquimans County, was born in Washington, N. C., in 1846. Son of Solomon and Polly (Burgess) Bray. Educated in the public schools. Sheriff of his county for sixteen years. Mason. Odd Fellow. Baptist; deacon. Address: Hertford, N. C.

NEEDHAM LEWIS BROUGHTON.

Needham Lewis Broughton, Democrat, Representative from Wake County, was born at Garner, in 1884. Son of Joseph T. and Martha H. (Snelling) Broughton. Attended Garner Public Schools, Oak

Ridge Institute, **Elon College**, graduating from **Elon College** in 1903. Also attended **Eastman Business College** at **Poughkeepsie, N. Y.** Seedsman and Farmer. Mayor of **Garner** for eight years. Investigator Marketing Cotton Seed and its Products, **Bureau of Markets**, **Washington, D. C.**, in 1918. Mason. **B. P. O. E. Methodist**; steward for eight years. Married **Miss Flossie Bagwell** in 1911. Address: **Garner, N. C.**

JULIUS BROWN.

Julius Brown, Democrat, Representative from **Pitt County**, was born in that county in 1879. Son of **Fernando and Ann (Martin) Brown**. Attended **Bethel (Pitt County) High School**; and the **University of North Carolina Law School, 1901-1902**. Lawyer. Representative in the **Legislatures of 1919, 1921**. Odd Fellow. Mason. Married **Miss Estell Thigpen** in 1913. Address: **Greenville, N. C.**

VICTOR SILAS BRYANT.

Victor Silas Bryant, Democrat, Representative from **Durham County**, was born at **Durham, N. C.**, **September 29, 1898**. Son of **Victor S. and Matilda (Heartt) Bryant**. Attended **Durham High School, 1910-1914**; **A. B. of the University of North Carolina, 1918**; **University of North Carolina Law School, 1919**. Lawyer. Member of the **Kiwanis Club**; **Zeta Psi Fraternity**. Presbyterian. Married **Miss Elizabeth Scales** in 1921. Address: **Durham, N. C.**

DAVID M. BUCK.

David M. Buck, Democrat, Representative from **Yancey County**, was born at **Lees Mills, Va.** in 1878. Son of **E. C. and Gilla (Lee) Buck**. Attended **Johnston City High School, Tennessee**; and **Milligan College, 1892-1895**. Merchant and Farmer. Representative in **General Assemblies of 1909 and 1911**. Mason; having held offices in that order. Baptist. Married **Miss Pearl Ramsey** in 1901. Address: **Bald Mountain, N. C.**

THOMAS PRITCHARD BUMGARDNER.

Thomas Pritchard Bumgardner, Democrat, Representative from Stanly County, was born at Taylorsville, N. C., in 1883. Son of W. J. and Elizabeth (Kerley) Bumgardner. Attended public schools; 1899-1900, Taylorsville Collegiate Institute; 1901-1902 Moravian Falls Academy; Oak Ridge Institute, 1903. At present in the automobile business. Member of the Lions Club. In 1907-1909 Private Secretary to Hon. R. N. Hackett, Congressman Eighth North Carolina District; Assistant Engrossing Clerk, House of Representatives 1903; Assistant to Principal Clerk, House of Representatives, 1905, 1907. Mason. Baptist. Married, in 1907, to Miss Roberta Christine Stover. Address: Albemarle, N. C.

WILLIAM HYSLOP SUMNER BURGWYN.

W. H. S. Burgwyn, Democrat, Representative Northampton County, was born at Jackson, January 22, 1886. Son of George Pollock and Emma Wright (Ridley) Burgwyn. Attended Warrenton High School, 1898-1900; Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Va., 1900-1902; Georgetown University; University of North Carolina Law School 1906-1908. Attorney at Law. Farmer. Mayor of Jackson, 1917-1918. State Senator from Third District, 1917-1918, 1921-1922 and 1922-1923; County Attorney Northampton County; Trustee of the University of North Carolina since 1914. Mason, Royal Arch, Knight Templar, 32nd Degree, Shriner. A. T. O., College Fraternity. Episcopalian; vestryman. Married Miss Josephine Griffin, January 2, 1911. Address: Woodland, N. C.

ARNOLD W. BYRD.

Arnold W. Byrd, Democrat, Representative from Wayne County, was born in Duplin County. Son of N. B. and Bettie C. Byrd. Attended Mount Olive High School, 1905-1909. A. B. of Trinity College. Attended Trinity College Law School, 1914-1916. Lawyer. Secretary Mount Olive Business Men's Club. Representative from Wayne County in General Assembly of 1919. Represented North Carolina Colleges in National Peace Oratorical Contest in 1914.

Served as 1st Lieutenant in World War, in France and Germany, 1918-1919. Mason. Odd Fellow. J. O. U. A. M. Methodist; Steward. Address: Mount Olive, N. C.

CLARENCE HEFLIN CHAMBLEE.

Clarence Heflin Chamblee, Democrat, Representative from Wake County, was born at Wakefield, N. C., in 1877. Son of Dr. M. C. and Henrietta Reid (Brown) Chamblee. Educated at Stringfield and Ferrell School, Wakefield, N. C. Merchant and Farmer. Mason; J. O. U. A. M. Baptist; Sunday School Superintendent, and deacon. Married in 1905 to Miss Nannie Sentelle. Address: Zebulon, N. C.

COLLIER COBB.

Collier Cobb, Democrat, Representative from Robeson County, was born at Parkton, N. C., in 1880. Son of Col. Stephen J. and Ninetta (Thaggard) Cobb. Received his education in the Parkton Graded schools. Merchant and Farmer. Mayor of Parkton 1901; served as alderman for several terms; trustee of Parkton Graded Schools since 1908. Served in the National Guard from 1898 to 1911. Baptist; deacon since 1912; superintendent of Sunday School since 1915. Married Miss Mary B. Hughes in 1905. Address: Parkton, N. C.

AUSTIN BLAINE COFFEY.

Austin Blaine Coffey, Republican, Representative from Watauga County, was born at Shulls Mills, N. C., January 14, 1887. Son of David N. and Carolin Coffey. Attended the public schools and Appalachian Training Schools, 1901-1903. Farmer. Represented Watauga County in the Legislature of 1917. Represented Watauga County in the Legislature of 1921 and special session of 1921. Odd Fellow. Baptist; deacon since August, 1918. Married March, 1913, to Miss Hailey Harris. Address: Shulls Mills, N. C., R. F. D. No. 1, Box 45.

F. F. COHOON.

F. F. Cohoon, Democrat, Representative from Pasquotank County.
Address: Elizabeth City, N. C.

FREDERICK LUDFORD WILSON COHOON.

F. L. W. Cohoon, Republican, Representative from Tyrrell County, was born at Gum Neck, N. C. Son of Frederick and Eliza (Janis) Cohoon. Received his education in the public schools. Farmer. Sheriff of his county for 12 years. J. O. U. A. M. Episcopalian. Married Miss Lula A. Ambrose in 1896. Address: Columbia, N. C.

HENRY GROVES CONNOR, JR.

Henry Groves Connor, Jr., Democrat, Representative from Wilson County, was born at Wilson, N. C., July 19, 1876. Son of Henry Groves and Kate (Whitfield) Connor. Was educated at Wilson Graded Schools; private schools in Wilson; B. S. of University of North Carolina, 1897. Law School, University of North Carolina, 1898. Lawyer. Chairman County Democratic Executive Committee; Delegate National Democratic Conventions, 1912-1916. Sigma Alpha Epsilon (college fraternity). Married Miss Elizabeth Clark, April 17, 1901. Address: Wilson, N. C.

GEORGE G. COOPER.

George H. Cooper, Democrat, Representative from Franklin County, was born at Laurel, N. C. Son of William and Martha (Gupton) Cooper. Received his education at the Louisburg Male Academy, 1878-1879. Manufacturer and Lumber Dealer. Baptist. Married Miss Mary E. Andrews. Address: Louisburg, N. C., Box No. 396.

OSCAR B. COWARD.

Oscar B. Coward, Democrat, Representative from Jackson County, was born in that County. Son of Nathan and Jane (Rogers)

Coward. Attended Eastlaporte schools. Farmer and surveyor. State Senator in 1918-1920. Mason. Married, first, to Miss Emma Long in 1885; later to Miss Nora Zachary, in 1898. Address: Webster, N. C.

ROBERT MARTIN COX.

Robert Martin Cox, Democrat, Representative from Forsyth County, was born in that county July 9, 1876. Son of Romulus L. and Susan E. (Barrow) Cox. Attended Oak Ridge Institute, 1894-1895. Farmer and Seedsman. Representative in the General Assembly, 1907, 1917, 1919, and 1921. Methodist Protestant. Married 1917, Miss Lillian Miller. Address: Rural Hall, N. C.

CHARLES H. COWLES.

Charles H. Cowles, Republican, Representative from Wilkes County. Address: Wilkesboro, N. C.

CHARLES RUFUS DANIEL.

Charles Rufus Daniel, Democrat, Representative from Halifax County, was born at Weldon, in 1894. Son of Walter E. and Jeannette M. (Snead) Daniel. Attended Fork Union Military Academy, Va; Wake Forest College; A.B. of University of North Carolina, 1916; LL.B. degree, 1920. Lawyer. City Attorney at Weldon, 1921. Served as 1st Lieutenant with the American Expeditionary Forces. Kappa Alpha. Baptist. Address: Weldon, N. C.

GEORGE E. DAVIS.

George E. Davis, Democrat, Representative from Hyde County, was born at Engelhard, N. C., in 1870. Son of Thomas M. and Eliza J. Davis. Attended private and public schools, 1879-1897. Farmer. Sheriff of Hyde County, 1912-1916. Methodist. Married Miss Credle in 1904. Address: Lake Landing, N. C.

JEDETH ROAN DAVIS.

J. R. Davis, Democrat, Representative from Cleveland County, was born in that county in 1887. Son of George L. and Jane Davis. Attended Piedmont High School, 1907-1910; Trinity College, 1914; University of North Carolina Law School, 1915. Lawyer. Served in the U. S. Navy eighteen months during the World War. Mason; Pythian. Methodist. Married Miss Berta Milles in 1920. Address: Kings Mountain, N. C.

MARION LESLIE DAVIS.

M. Leslie Davis, Democrat, Representative from Carteret County, was born at Beaufort, N. C. in 1879. Son of John D. and Narcissa Elizabeth (Webb) Davis. Attended Beaufort High School; Graduated from Wake Forest College, A.B. degree, in 1905; B.L. degree, in 1906. Lawyer. Alderman at Beaufort, 1907, 1911, 1913, 1915. Odd Fellow. Woodmen of the World. Knights of Harmony; Charitable Brotherhood. Baptist; Superintendent of Sunday School for 18 years; Deacon; Church clerk; Moderator Neuse-Atlantic Association since 1909; Trustee Wake Forest College; Member State Board of Education, Baptist State Convention, 1914-1919; Trustee Baptist State Convention, 1917-1918. Married Miss Ruth Ivey in 1914. Address: Beaufort, N. C.

WILLIS ALEXANDER DEATON.

W. A. Deaton, Democrat, Representative from Catawba County, was born in Rowan County in 1862. Son of John Ernsley and Nancy Jane (Crosby) Deaton. Attended public schools, and Union Academy 1881-1882; Enochville Academy 1883-1884; Roanoke College; Graduated from North Carolina College, A. B. Degree, in 1889. Mount Airy Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, 1889-1891. Clergyman. President of Lenoir College 1901; twice President of Evangelical Lutheran Tennessee Synod; A. M. from North Carolina College 1892; D. D. Lenoir College, 1812; Chairman Executive Committee, N. C. Lutheran Synod; Member Board of Trustees, Lenoir College, North Carolina College. City councilman 1886-1887. Member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Married Miss Margaret Pauline Miller, in 1891. Address: Hickory, N. C.

JAMES DEHART.

James DeHart, Democrat, Representative from Swain County. Born in Swain County, December 29, 1873. Son of William Joseph and Eliza (Gibson) DeHart. Attended schools of Bryson City, University of Nashville (collegiate and medical); graduated with M. D. degree. Physician. County Physician Swain County. Alderman. Mason. Woodman. Baptist. Deacon. Married Miss Emily May February 15, 1906. Address: Bryson City, N. C.

JOHN HENRY DILLARD JR.

J. H. Dillard Jr., Democrat, Representative from Cherokee County, was born in Rockingham County, N. C. Son of John Henry and Anne (Martin) Dillard. Attended public and private schools 1869-1878; University of North Carolina 1878-1879; Dick and Dillard Law School at Greensboro 1879-1883. Lawyer. Member American Bar Association; N. C. Bar Association. Member of Board of Aldermen, Greensboro, 1896-1897; Representative from Cherokee in 1911; Mayor of Murphey 1921-1922. Served as 2nd Lieutenant in National Guard 1880-1881. Mason. Odd Fellow. Presbyterian; elder for twenty-one years; moderator Asheville Presbytery; Commissioner to General Assembly; Superintendent of Sunday school for twenty-one years. Married, in 1888, to Miss Dixie King. Address: Murphy, N. C.

SANFORD LAFAYETTE DOUB.

S. L. Doub, Republican, Representative from Yadkin County, was born at East Bend, in 1860. Son of Henry Cannon and Jennie (Dowlin) Doub. Attended East Bend High School, 1885-1886. Farmer. County Treasurer, Yadkin County, 1896-1900; Member of Board of County Commissioners of Yadkin County, 1912-1918; Chairman four years. Methodist steward since 1890. Married Ella Davis, in 1912. Address: East Bend, N. C.

RUFUS A. DOUGHTON.

Rufus A. Doughton, Democrat, Representative from Alleghany County, was born in that county, January 10, 1857. Son of J. Horton and Rebecca (Jones) Doughton. Educated at Independence (Va.) High School, 1876-1877; University of North Carolina. Studied law at University of North Carolina, 1890. Lawyer, farmer and banker. President of Bank of Sparta. Representative in the General Assembly, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917 and 1919-1921. Lieutenant Governor, 1893-1897. Speaker of the House, 1891. Member of the Highway Commission but will resign that place on entering upon his duties as member of Legislature. Mason. Methodist. Married January 3, 1883, Miss Sue B. Parks. Address: Sparta, N. C.

W. H. DUCKWORTH.

W. H. Duckworth, Democrat, Representative from Transylvania County. Address: Brevard, N. C.

JAMES L. DUNTON.

J. L. Dunton, Democrat, Representative from Currituck County, was born in the county in 1863. Son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Hampton) Dunton. Received his education in the public schools. Farmer. Baptist. Married Miss Lina P. Newman in 1890. Address: Waterlily, N. C.

SAMUEL JAMES ERVIN, JR.

S. J. Ervin Jr., Democrat, Representative from Burke County, was born at Morganton, in 1896. Son of Samuel James and Laura (Powe) Ervin. Attended Morganton Graded Schools 1903-1913; Naval Academy Preparatory School, Annapolis Md., February-April, 1913; University of North Carolina 1913-1917; Summer Law School, 1919; A. B. degree in 1917; Harvard University Law School, 1919-

1921; LL. B. degree 1922. Lawyer. Member Kiwanis Club; secretary-treasurer 1922. Served as 2nd Lieutenant with American Expeditionary Forces; wounded several times; cited for "conspicuous gallantry in action." Member American Legion; post Historian 1919-1922; department historian 1920-1921. Mason. Odd Fellow; K. of P. K. of K. Phi Delta Phi. Sigma Upsilon. Presbyterian. Author of "A Pre-Revolutionary History of Rowan County," a James Sprunt Publication. University of North Carolina. Address: Morganton, N. C.

REUBEN OSCAR EVERETT.

Reuben Oscar Everett, Democrat, Representative from Durham County, was born in October, 1879. Son of Justus and Elizabeth (Purvis) Everett. Graduate of the University of North Carolina. Lawyer. Episcopalian. Address: Durham, N. C.

WILLIAM NASH EVERETT.¹

WESLEY LUTHER FERRELL.

W. L. Ferrell, Democrat, Representative from Forsyth County, was born at Durham, N. C., in 1895. Son of William L., and Mary S. (Walker) Ferrell. Attended Winston High School, 1908-1912; Trinity College, 1912-1916, A. B. Degree. Trinity College Law School 1916-1920. Attorney. Member Rotary Club, Twin City Club, Forsyth Country Club, N. C. Bar Association, Forsyth County Bar Association, American Legion. Served as First Lieutenant, M. T. C., from 1917 to 1919. Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity. B. P. O. E. Methodist; Sunday school teacher. Address: Winston-Salem, N. C.

RICHARD TILLMAN FOUNTAIN.

Richard Tillman Fountain, Democrat, Representative from Edgecombe County, was born in Edgecombe County, February 15th, 1885. Son of Almon L. and Louisa (Eagles) Fountain. Was educated in

¹Resigned Jan. 16, 1923 to become Secretary of State and Law.

the public Schools of Edgecombe County and the Tarboro Male Academy; University of North Carolina, 1905-1907. Lawyer. Member and Vice-President of the North Carolina Bar Association, also member the American Bar Association. Member Legislature, Sessions 1919-1921. Judge of the Municipal Court of the City of Rocky Mount, 1911-1918. Trustee Rocky Mount Graded Schools 1917-1921, Secretary from 1918-1921. Knights of Pythias. Presbyterian. Married Miss Susan Rankin of Gastonia, October 3rd, 1918. Address: Rocky Mount, N. C.

HARLEY BLACK GASTON.

Harley B. Gaston, Democrat, Representative from Gaston County, was born in that county, November 20th, 1891. He is the son of S. J. and Cora (Black) Gaston. He received his preparatory education in the Lowell Public Schools and the Belmont High School; A. B. Trinity College, Class of 1914. Was a High School Principal for three years; studied law at the University of North Carolina; He served as a Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Regular Army Division 1917-1919. Wounded. Member of American Legion; Member of North Carolina Bar Association; Mason, Knights of Pythias, and Methodist. Superintendent of Belmont Main Street Sunday School since 1920. Representative from Gaston County in both the regular and the extra session of the General Assembly during 1921. Attorney at Law, Belmont, N. C.

EDWARD HERBERT GIBSON.

E. H. Gibson, Democrat, Representative from Scotland County, was born in that county, in 1880. Son of Nelson W., and Catherine (Easterling) Gibson. Attended private school of Professor F. P. Wyche, Gibson, N. C., and private school of C. D. Koonce, Gibson, N. C., until 1898; Trinity College a year and a half; University Law School 1902-1903. Lawyer. Member North Carolina Bar Association, Scotland County Chamber of Commerce. Trial Justice of the Criminal Court for Scotland County 1913-1918. Served as Chairman of Scotland County Local Board under the Selective Service Law, 1918; Y. M. C. A. Secretary with American Expeditionary Forces in France 1918-1919. Mason. Methodist. Married Miss Edith Moore Gibson in 1906. Address: Laurinburg, N. C.

CHARLES ALFRED GOSNEY.

Charles Alfred Gosney, Democrat, Representative from Wake County, was born in Pittsylvania County, Va., in 1889. Son of James H. and Ida (Dodson) Gosney. Lawyer. Served with Headquarters 60th Infantry Brigade during the World War. Served as Representative from Wake County in the General Assembly of 1921. Married, 1920, to Miss Janie Fetner. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

ALEXANDER HAWKINS GRAHAM.

Alexander Hawkins Graham, Democrat, Representative from Orange County, was born at Hillsboro, N. C., August, 1890. Son of John W. and Maggie F. (Bailey) Graham. Received his preparatory education in the Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Va., 1906-1908; A.B., University of North Carolina, 1912; attended University of North Carolina Summer School 1912-1913, and Harvard Law School, 1913-1914. Attorney at law. Member of the North Carolina Bar Association. Commissioned Second Lieutenant at Fort Oglethorpe in 1917; promoted to First Lieutenant and then to Captain, serving overseas with the 81st Division. Episcopalian. Married Miss Kathleen Long in August, 1917. Address: Hillsboro, N. C.

HORACE V. GRANT.

Horace V. Grant, Democrat, Representative from Onslow County, was born at Sneads Ferry in 1873. Son of Daniel Lindsey and Carolyn (Piner) Grant. Educated in the Public schools of his locality. Farmer and stock raiser. Member of the Co-operative Marketing Association. Justice of the Peace, 1900-1910; member of General Assembly of North Carolina, 1915, 1917. Member of North Carolina Home Guards. Mason. Trustee of Sneads Ferry Methodist Church. Married Miss Pearl Mattacks, in 1897. Address: Sneads Ferry, N. C.

CHARLES HOWARD GRADY.

C. H. Grady, Democrat, Representative from Dare County, was born at Kenly, N. C., in 1899. Son of J. C., and Ella (Outlaw) Grady. Received his preparatory education in Kenly High School,

and Donaldson Military School. Attended University of Virginia, University of North Carolina, and Wake Forest College. Attorney. Presbyterian. Married Miss Ella Glenmore Koonce. Address: Manteo, N. C.

FRANKLIN DAVIS GRIST.

F. D. Grist, Democrat, Representative from Caldwell County, was born at Lenoir, in 1891. Son of John Taylor, and Mary Nancy (Davis) Grist. Received his education in the Lenoir public schools. Printer. Served as private in the World War in France and in the Army of Occupation; wounded in action. Methodist. Married in 1919 to Miss Jessie Deal. Address: Lenoir, N. C.

F. C. GWALTNEY.

F. C. Gwaltney, Republican, Representative from Alexander County, was born in 1858. Received his education in the public schools and at Cedar Run Academy. Farmer. Justice of the Peace, 1892-1904; United States Deputy Marshal, 1900-1903. Married Miss Alice O. Daniel in 1884. Address: Taylorsville, N. C. R. F. D. No. 3, Box 57.

THOMAS LENOIR GWYN.

T. L. Gwyn, Democrat, Representative from Haywood County, was born at Springdale, N. C., in 1882. Son of James, and Amelia (Foster) Gwyn. Attended Bingham School, Asheville, 1898-1899; University of North Carolina, Ph.B. in 1903. Farmer and stock raiser; also lumber dealer. Member Civitan Club, Canton, N. C. President Western North Carolina Good Roads Association; Chairman Legislative Committee North Carolina Good Roads Association; President Haywood Supply Company (wholesale grocers); President North Carolina Shorthorn Breeders Association; Vice-President First National Bank, Waynesville; Vice-President State Fair, 1921-1922; Vice-President State Association County Commissioners, 1921. Member County Board of Education, Haywood County, 1918-1922. Mason. Zeta Psi Fraternity. Episcopalian. Married Miss Hilda Way in 1919. Address. Springdale, N. C.

C. E. HAMILTON.

C. E. Hamilton, Democrat, Representative from Forsyth County.
Address: Winston-Salem, N. C.

CHARLES MILLER HAUSER.

Charles Miller Hauser, Democrat, Representative from Stokes County, was born at Clemmons, N. C., in 1868. Son of Philip, and Margaret (Pledger) Hauser. Received his education at Reeds Academy, 1892-1893. Farmer. Chairman of Farmers Co-operative Association of Stokes County; director of Bank of Stokes County, since 1911. Justice of Peace in Forsyth County, 1900-1917. Justice of Peace in Stokes since 1921. J. O. U. A. M. Methodist; steward 1900-1922. Married Miss Minnie Lee Foster in 1893. Address: Germantown, N. C.

MELVER HACKSON HENDRICKS.

M. J. Hendricks, Democrat, Representative from Davie County, was born in that county in 1867. Son of Francis Monroe, and Martha Ann (Reedman) Hendricks. Attended Courtney Academy, Yadkin County; and Cana Academy, Davie County, from 1885-1888. Farmer. Farm Demonstration Agent for Davie County 1910-1913. Road Supervisor for Farmington Township, 1915-1916. Lecturer in Farmers Institutes, 1916-1918. Mason. Baptist; deacon and treasurer for past twenty years; Sunday School Superintendent for fifteen years. Married Miss Emma Grace Eaton in 1889. Address: Cana, N. C.

LEVI HILL.

Levi Hill, Democrat, Representative from Greene County, was born in Lenoir County in 1868. Son of Robert P. and Elizabeth (Hinson) Hill. Attended public and private schools, 1889; Collegiate Institute at Institute, N. C., 1890. Taught in public schools about twelve years. Farmer. Justice of the Peace. Woolman of the World. Baptist; Clerk for ten years. Married Miss Edith C. Herring in 1899. Address: Snow Hill, N. C., Route No. 4.

FRANK B. HOOKER.

Frank B. Hooker, Democrat, Representative from Pamlico County, was born at Bayboro, N. C., in 1854. Son of Henry H., and Hannah (Twiford) Hooker. Received his education in the public schools and Bush Grove Academy. Retired from business. President of Oriental Chamber of Commerce. Mayor of Oriental 1912; County Commissioner of Beaufort County, 1884-1888; Represented Beaufort County in General Assembly 1895, 1903, 1907, 1909; Assistant Clerk in the enrolling office 1901; Clerk to House Judiciary Committee, 1905; Journal Clerk in engrossing office of the House, 1911, 1913, 1915; Represented Pamlico in 1817; Assistant in engrossing office of House, 1919, 1921. Mason; Master of Pamlico Lodge. Methodist; steward since 1900; recording steward at present. Married in 1876 to Miss Emma J. Rives; in 1912, to Mrs. Laura Dixon. Address: Oriental, N. C.

GEORGE WESLEY HOOKS.

George Wesley Hooks, Democrat, Representative from Columbus County, was born at Cerro Gordo, in 1884. Son of James Pinkney and Mary Jane (Martin) Hooks. Received his education in the public schools of his county. Farmer and journalist. Odd Fellow. Mason. Baptist; clerk, 1908-1912; Sunday School Superintendent 1907-1919; teacher 1907-1922. Author of several papers and poems. Address: Whiteville, N. C.

WINSTON MONTGOMERY JACKSON.

W. M. Jackson, Republican, Representative from Surry County, was born in that county in 1876. Son of Job, and Winnie E. (Nichols) Jackson. Attended Siloan Academy, 1897-1898; took law course at Wake Forest College. Taught in public schools of Surry County for five years. Lawyer. Married Miss Magdaline Riggs, in 1908. Address: Dobson, N. C.

THEO M. JENKINS.

Theo. M. Jenkins, Republican, Representative from Graham County, was born in Buncombe County, in 1887. Son of C. L., and Sue L. (Redmond) Jenkins. Attended Fair View Collegiate Institute, 1905; University of North Carolina (Summer School) 1908; Wake Forest Law School, 1916. Lawyer. Member North Carolina Bar Association. Mayor of Robbinsville, 1922; County Attorney for Graham County, 1917-1920, 1922; United States Government Appeal Agent, Attorney to Local Board, Graham County, 1917-1919. Mason. Baptist. Married Miss Winnie V. Mauney, 1915. Address: Robbinsville, N. C.

DAVID BONYAN JOHNSON.

D. B. Johnson, Democrat, Representative from Bladen County, was born at Cedar Creek, N. C. Son of T. J., and Minnie Johnson. Attended White Oak School, 1910-1914; Wake Forest College, 1917, 1918, 1920. LL.B. Lawyer. Mayor of Elizabethtown, 1921-1922. Served fifteen months as corporal in World War. Mason. Baptist; clerk of the Baptist Association Bladen County. Address: Elizabethtown, N. C.

JOHN W. KING.

John W. King, Democrat, Representative from Guilford County, was born at Danbury, N. C., in 1871. Son of Walter W. and Cornelia A. (McCandless) King. Attended public and private schools of Danbury; Oak Ridge Institute, 1887-1888. Graduated from Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1891. Farmer. Member Tri-State Tobacco Growers Coöperative Association; Central Carolina Warehousing Corporation; Greensboro Chamber of Commerce; Merchants and Manufacturers Club. Director of Tri-State Tobacco Growers Coöperative Association; President of Central Carolina Warehousing Corporation. Member Travelers Protective Association; United Commercial Travelers; Chairman of Legislative Commission, and Chairman of Good Roads Commission. Member of Christian Disciples Church; Chairman of Finance Committee. Married Miss Anna Louise Howard in 1909. Address: Greensboro, N. C.

LLOYD J. LAWRENCE.

Lloyd J. Lawrence, Democrat, Representative from Hertford County, was born at Murfreesboro, N. C., in 1871. Son of James N., and Mary Elizabeth (Pruden) Lawrence. Attended Murfreesboro High School, 1883-1888; Murfreesboro Military Academy, 1888-1890; University of North Carolina Law School, 1890-1892. Lawyer. Member State Bar Association; Commercial Law League of America. President of Citizens Bank, 1911-1919; President of First National Bank of Murfreesboro, 1919-1922; President United Telephone Company, 1904-1922; Editor Hertford Observer, 1922. Mayor of Murfreesboro, 1893-1901; Chairman Board of Education; Chairman Board of Elections; County Attorney; Representative in General Assembly of 1901; Supervisor 1st N. C. District, 1920 Census. Methodist; Sunday School Superintendent and steward. Married, in 1895, to Miss Eva Alberta Eldridge; in 1919 to Miss Olive B. Vinson. Address: Murfreesboro, N. C.

WILLIAM HEZEKIAH LEWIS.

W. H. Lewis, Democrat, Representative from Pender County, was born at Atkinson, N. C. Son of J. E. Lewis and Margaret J. (Bonner) Lewis. Farmer and Banker. Member Board of Trade of Atkinson, N. C. Mayor Atkinson six years; Notary Public eight years. Postmaster twenty years; County Commissioner four years. Mason; served eight years as secretary. Woodman of the World. Baptist; deacon for past six years. Married Miss Carrie L. Peterson in 1892. Address: Atkinson, N. C.

ED S. LOVEN.

Ed. S. Loven, Democrat, Representative from Avery County, was born in Burke County, in 1892. Son of Anderson and Mary Jane (Webb) Loven. Received his education in the public schools. Merchant. Sheriff of Avery County, 1911-1912. Mason. Presbyterian. Married Miss Myrtle L. Clay in 1895. Address: Lineville, N. C.

JAMES EDWARD McFARLAND.

J. E. McFarland, Democrat, Representative from Rutherford County, was born at Spartanburg, S. C., in 1861. Mason. Presbyterian. Member Board of Trade. Member Town Council, 1917-1918. Address: Forest City, N. C.

EVANDER McNAIR McIVER.

E. M. McIver Democrat, Representative from Lee County, was born at Jonesboro, N. C., in 1876. Son of A. A. and Flora (Bryan) McIver. Attended Jonesboro High School, 1884-1893; University of North Carolina, A.B. degree, 1904.; George Washington University Medical School, 1904-1907; University of North Carolina Medical Department, M.D., 1908. Physician. Member of County, State, Southern Medical and American Medical Societies. Captain of Medical Corps in the World War, 1917-1919. Mason. J. O. U. A. M. Presbyterian; deacon since 1910. Married, in 1920, to Miss Rachel Tucker. Address: Jonesboro, N. C.

DANIEL PRATHER McKINNON.

D. P. McKinnon, Democrat, Representative from Robeson County, was born in Rowland, N. C., in 1896. Son of Graham and Allie (Bird) McKinnon. Attended Tennessee Military Institute, 1912-1916; University of North Carolina, 1916-1917; Washington and Lee University, 1919-1921. Lawyer. Phi Delta Phi. Served as Second Lieutenant in World War. Mason. K. of P. Phi Delta Theta. Presbyterian. Won Washington and Lee Medal in oratory in 1920. Address: Rowland, N. C.

VAN BUREN MARTIN.

Van Buren Martin, Democrat, Representative from Washington County, was born in Northampton County. Son of J. V. and Ida (Stancell) Martin. Received his preparatory education at Conway

High School and Whitsett Institute. B.L. of Wake Forest College, 1904. Attorney at law. Mayor of Plymouth, N. C., 1919-1920. Superintendent of Public School, Washington County, 1909-1910. Prosecuting Attorney for Washington County, 1910-1919. Member of State Senate from Second Senatorial District, 1909 and 1911. Member of State Legislature 1921 and 1923, from Washington County. A. F. & A. M., Knights of Pythias, Royal Arch Mason. Baptist. Married, in 1907, to Miss Estell Johnston. Address: Plymouth, N. C.

WILLIAM ROBERT MATTHEWS.

William Robert Matthews, Democrat, Representative from Mecklenburg County, was born in Rockingham County, November 30th, 1857. Son of Dr. J. T. and Ruth F. (Price) Matthews. Attended Oak Ridge Institute, 1878-1879. Real estate and insurance. Mayor of Madison, 1889. Alderman City of Charlotte, 1911-1912. School Commissioner City of Charlotte, 1915-1916. Chairman Road Trustee, Charlotte Township, 1917-1918. W. O. W.; Jr. O. U. A. M. Representative in the General Assembly of 1917-1919-1921; extra session, 1920-1921. Organized the Sons and Daughters of American Liberty, 1919; headquarters, Charlotte, N. C.; at present Chief Commander of the order. President, Oaklawn Cemetery, Charlotte, N. C. Married Miss Sallie E. Melton, Chester, S. C., May 23rd, 1888. Address: Charlotte, N. C.

JESSE FEARRINGTON MILLIKEN.

J. F. Milliken, Democrat, Representative from Union County, was born in Chatham County in 1888. Son of John R., and Annie (Fearrington) Milliken. Attended Pittsboro Academy from 1896-1903; Law School of the University of North Carolina 1909-1910. Attorney at Law. Served as private, Battalion Sergeant Major and 2nd Lieutenant in World War. Sigma Nu Fraternity. Mason. Member American Legion; First Commander Lee County Post. Address: Monroe, N. C.

CLAYTON MOORE.

Clayton Moore, Democrat, Representative from Martin County, was born at Williamston in 1888. Son of James E. and Jane (Sykes) Moore. Attended Williamston High School; Oak Ridge Institute; A. and M. College; V. P. I., and University of North Carolina Law School. Attorney. Member State Bar Association; Representative from Martin County in General Assembly of 1921. City and County Attorney. Mason. B. P. O. E. Episcopalian; member of vestry. Married Miss Jennie Swanner in 1914. Address: Williamston, N. C.

CLARENCE W. MORGAN.

C. W. Morgan, Republican, Representative from Polk County, was born near Tryon, N. C., in 1879. Son of Henry C. and Sophia (Hill) Morgan. Attended Polk County Country schools. Took business course, in 1898, from Bowling Green Business College & Normal Institute, Ky. Hardware Merchant. Member Tryon Board of Trade, Methodist. Married Miss Alma Morris in 1903. Address: Tryon, N. C.

IRA CLEVELAND MOSER.

I. C. Moser, Democrat, Representative from Randolph County, was born at Rock Creek, N. C., in 1886. Son of Thaddeus Lucian, and Barbara Catherine (Garrett) Moser. Attended Oak Ridge Institute, and Friendship Academy. Graduated from the University of North Carolina, with degree of A.B., in 1911. University of North Carolina Law School in 1915. Lawyer. Member United Lutheran Church of America. Married, in 1915 to Miss Lou Ola Tuttle. Address: Asheboro, N. C.

WALTER MURPHY.

Walter Murphy, Democrat, Representative from Rowan County, was born in Salisbury, N. C., October, 1872. Son of Andrew and Helen (Long) Murphy. Educated at the University of North Carolina. Attended University Law School, 1892-1894. Lawyer.

Trustee of the University since 1903; executive committee of same. General Secretary of the Alumni of the University of North Carolina. Trustee of the North Carolina Sanatorium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis, 1907-1914. Member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, 1898, 1913. City Attorney for Salisbury, 1903-1908; member of the General Assembly, 1897, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1913, 1915 and 1921. Speaker of the House of Representatives at the extra session, 1914; of the regular session, 1917. Reading Clerk of State Senate, 1899. Elector-at-large for North Carolina, 1908. B. P. O. E., F. O. E.; Red Men; K. of P.; Mason; Sigma Nu (college) Fraternity. President of the General Alumni Association of the University of North Carolina.—President Salisbury Kiwanis Club, A. A. O. N. M. S. Oasis Temple. Episcopalian. Married Miss Maud Harvey, 1903. Address: Salisbury, N. C.

WILLIAM WEAVER NEAL.

William W. Neal, Democrat, Representative from McDowell County since 1919. Address: Marion, N. C.

JACOB WILEY NELSON.

J. W. Nelson, Democrat, Representative from Madison County, was born at Marshall, N. C., in 1863. Son of John Burton and Margarine (Garrison) Nelson. Received his education in the free schools from 1870-1876. Retired merchant. Mason. Member Missionary Baptist Church; deacon 1907-1921. Address: Marshall, N. C.

HARRY L. NETTLES.

Harry L. Nettles, Democrat, Representative from Buncombe County, was born at Biltmore, N. C., in 1885. Son of W. M. and Eliza (Joyner) Nettles. Attended public schools, Christ School, and Asheville Business College, 1906. Farmer. Representative in the General Assembly of 1915. K. of P. J. O. U. A. M. Modern Woodmen of America. D. O. K. K. Married Miss Margaret Bibson in 1908. Address: Biltmore, N. C.

J. H. NEWBERRY.

J. H. Newberry, Democrat, Representative from Duplin County. Address: Warsaw, N. C.

Q. K. NIMOCKS, SR.

Q. K. Nimocks, Sr., Democrat, Representative from Cumberland County. Address: Fayetteville, N. C.

CHARLES NORRIS.

Charles Norris, Democrat, Representative from Camden County, was born in that county in 1867. Son of Thomas and Elizabeth (West) Norris. Received his education in the public schools of his county. Merchant. Chairman County Board of Camden County Commissioners; Justice of the Peace for fourteen years. Mason. Odd Fellow. Modern Woodmen of America. Methodist; steward for twenty years. Married, first, Miss Sallie Guaranton; second, Miss Almeda Sawyer. Address: South Mills, N. C.

LUTHER A. NOWELL.

Luther A. Nowell, Democrat, Representative from Bertie County, was born at Colerain, N. C., in 1871. Son of Alpheus and Virginia (Britton) Nowell. Attended Davis Military School 1887-1888; Globe Academy 1889; Wake Forest College, 1890-1893; was graduated from the University of Maryland in 1895. Physician and Banker. Member N. C. Medical Society; Seaboard Medical Society of North Carolina and Virginia. President Bank of Colerain since its organization. Commissioner Bertie County 1908-1914; Member Board of Education of Bertie County for two years. Odd Fellow. W. O. W. Married Miss Cleo Britton in 1905. Address: Colerain, N. C.

T. E. OWENS.

T. E. Owens, Republican, Representative from Sampson County, was born near Roseboro, N. C. Son of Edmund B. and Mary (Spearman) Owens. Received his education in the public schools of Samp-

son County. Farmer, Lumberman, and Banker. Member of Legislatures of 1901, 1903, 1907, and 1921. Presidential Elector in 1904. Elected Treasurer of Sampson County 1908-1916. Mason. Methodist. Married Miss Elizabeth Underwood in 1895. Founded, and edited for eight years the *News Dispatch* of Clinton. Address: Roseboro, N. C.

EDWARD S. PARKER, JR.

Edward S. Parker, Jr., Democrat, Representative from Alamance County, was born at Graham, N. C. Son of Edward S., and Ellen Caroline (Northam) Parker. Received his education in the local public schools, and at Oak Ridge Institute. Took law course at the University of North Carolina in 1893. Attorney. Member of N. C. Bar Association. Chairman Executive Committee of N. C. Bar Association in 1922. Mayor of Graham several terms. Chairman Board Trustees Graham Graded School 1901-1918. K. of P. Mason. Presbyterian. Married Miss Mary E. Mebane in 1897. Address: Graham, N. C.

ROBERT HUNT PARKER.

R. H. Parker, Democrat, Representative from Halifax County. Born at Enfield, in 1892. Son of R. B. and Victoria C. (Hunt) Parker. Bachelor of Arts at the University of Virginia in 1912; Bachelor of Laws University of Virginia in 1915. Lawyer. Member of the American Legion. Served as Lieutenant with the American Expeditionary Forces in the World War. Kappa Sigma. Episcopalian. Address: Enfield, N. C.

WILLIAM BASCOM PASS.

W. B. Pass, Democrat, Representative from Clay County, was born at Hayesville, N. C., in 1856. Son of Richard S., and Elizabeth N. Pass. Received his education at the Hayesville High School. Wholesale drug broker. Married Miss Mary D. Davidson in 1880. Address: Hayesville, N. C.

MARTIN A. PATTERSON.

Martin A. Patterson, Democrat, Representative from Hoke County, was born in Cumberland County in 1870. Son of Duncan J. and Margaret (Leslie) Patterson. Received his education in the public schools of Cumberland County, and at Thompson School at Siler City, N. C. Farmer. Presbyterian; ruling elder since 1892. Married Miss Martha Jane Monroe in 1900. Address: Raeford, N. C.

RUFUS MORGAN PERSON.

Rufus Morgan Person, Democrat, Representative from Mecklenburg County, was born in Franklin County in 1871. He is a son of Joseph Arrington Person and Alice (Morgan) Person. Attended Horner's School, Oxford, N. C., 1886-1887. Manufacturer and farmer. Member of the Farm Bureau and Cotton Growers' Association. Postmaster at Kittrell, N. C., under Cleveland. Mayor of Kittrell, 1892-1893. Mason, Shriner, W. O. W., Jr. O. U. A. M. Episcopalian. Married in 1895 to Miss Jessie Allen. Address: Charlotte, N. C. R. F. D. No. 8.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS PETERSON.

C. A. Peterson, Republican, Representative from Mitchell County, was born at Relief, N. C., in 1882. Son of Solomon, and Julia (Edwards) Peterson. Attended Bawmon Academy, Bakersville, N. C., 1900; Dwight Institute, Erwin, Tenn., 1901; Tennessee Medical College, 1903-1906; N. C. Medical College, degree of M.D., 1907; Post graduate course at New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital; Tulane University. Physician and Surgeon, Member N. C. State Medical Society; Southern Medical Association; American Medical Association. President Bank of Spruce Pine, N. C., 1916-1922; President Board of Trade Spruce Pine, 1920; Secretary United States Pension Board since 1916. Freemason, K. of P. Married Miss Nora McCall in 1908. Address: Spruce Pine, N. C.

EDGAR WALKER PHARR.

Edgar Walker Pharr, Democrat, Representative from Mecklenburg County, was born near Charlotte, March 4, 1899. Son of

Walter S. and Jennie E. (Walker) Pharr. Attended rural public school until 1905; Charlotte University School, 1905-1906; A.B., Erskine College, Due West, S. C., 1909. Studied law at the University of North Carolina. Lawyer. Member County, State, and American Bar Associations. Knights of Pythias; Mason; Shriner; D. O. K. K. Chairman, War Savings Committee for Mecklenburg County, 1918. Representative in the General Assembly, 1917, 1919, special session 1920-1921 regular and special. Associate Reformed Presbyterian. Married in 1914 to Alta Ruth Knox, Atlanta, Ga. Address: Charlotte, N. C.

LEWIS JULIEN POISSON.

L. J. Poisson, Democrat, Representative from New Hanover County, was born at Wilmington, N. C., in 1887. Son of L. J., and Manie (Allen) Poisson. Attended Woodbury Forest School, Cape Fear Academy, North Carolina A. and M. College, and the Law School of the University of North Carolina. Lawyer. Special Assistant United States Attorney General 1914-1916. Episcopalian. Married Miss Gethyn Rugeley in 1920. Address: Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM DOSSEY PRUDEN.

W. D. Pruden, Democrat, Representative from Chowan County, was born in that county in 1894. Son of W. D. and Annie (Wood) Pruden. Attended Warrenton High School 1910-1911; Edenton public schools prior to this date; University of North Carolina, A.B. degree, in 1915; Harvard Law School 1915-1917. Lawyer. Served as 2nd Lieutenant with the American Expeditionary Forces 1917-1919. Episcopalian. Address: Edenton, N. C.

AUGUSTUS L. QUICKEL.

Augustus L. Quickel, Democrat, Representative from Lincoln County, was born in that county August, 1874. Son of John C. and Josephine (Crouse) Quickel. Attended Piedmont Seminary; B.L., University of North Carolina, 1895; University of North Carolina

Law School 1896-1897. Lawyer. Member State Bar Association. Represented his county in General Assembly, 1903-1911 and 1921; Clerk to Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, 1914-1919. Lutheran. Address: Lincoln, N. C.

THOMAS WHITSETT RANKIN.

T. W. Rankin, Democrat, Representative from Rockingham County, was born in that county, in 1888. Son of Thomas Franklin, and Mary (Wade) Rankin. Received his education in the public school. Engaged in the life insurance business. Mason. Presbyterian. Married in 1916 to Miss Louise Anderson. Address: Reidsville, N. C.

J. FRANK RAY.

J. Frank Ray, Democrat, Representative from Macon County, was born in that county in 1858. Son of John, and Nancy (Sumner) Ray. Lawyer. Address: Franklin, N. C.

REUBEN REYNOLDS.

Reuben Reynolds, Democrat, Representative from Montgomery County, was born in that county in 1867. Son of Joseph and Mary Ann (Hurley) Reynolds. Received his education at Ellerbe Springs, N. C. Farmer and Lumberman. Engrossing Clerk for the House in 1897. Mayor of Star, 1917-1918. Mason. Methodist; steward for twenty years; superintendent of Sunday school for three years. Married Miss Hettie Smith in 1902; married Miss Masie Petree in 1919. Address: Star, N. C.

JAMES WILEY RIDEOUTTE.

J. W. Rideoutte, Democrat, Representative from Rowan County, was born at Raleigh, N. C., in 1878. Son of James Thompson and Nancy Elizabeth (Johnson) Rideoutte. Attended public school at New Bern, N. C. 1884-1887; Columbia, S. C., High School 1887.

1893. Machinist with Southern Railway Company. Member International Association of Machinists; Foreman Southern Railway 1910; General Foreman, 1911. Member of Salisbury Board of Alderman 1914-1915, 1916-1917; Member of Company D., 1st South Carolina Volunteers 1895-1897. W. O. W. Moose. Episcopalian Married Miss Agnes D. Crawford in 1899. Address: Salisbury, N. C.

JOHN W. ROBBINS.

John W. Robbins, Democrat, Representative from Nash County, was born in that county in 1867. Son of John D. and Emelyne (Weaver) Robbins. Received his education in public schools 1887-1890. Farmer. Odd Fellow. K. of P. Baptist; deacon since 1908. Married Miss Mittie Hales in 1891. Address: Sharpsburg, N. C.

CARROLL PICKENS ROGERS.

Carroll Pickens Rogers, Democrat, Representative from Henderson County, was born at Johnson, S. C., in 1880. Son of Rev. William A. and Annie Maria (Anderson). Attended the Graded Schools at Marion, S. C., 1886-1890; Charleston, S. C., 1890-1892; Spartanburg, S. C., 1892-1894; Wofford Fitting School, 1894-1895; Furman University, 1897-1898. Was graduated at Wofford College in 1900, with A.B. degree. Kappa Alpha Fraternity. Manufacturer. Member National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers. Member Chamber of Commerce, Hendersonville, N. C. Justice of Peace, 1910-1922. Member Henderson County Executive Committee, 1912-1922. Delegate to State Convention, 1922. Served as 2nd Lieutenant of North Carolina Reserve Militia, 1917-1918. Mason. K. of P. W. O. W. Red Men. Methodist; treasurer; Chairman of Board of Stewards; Chairman Board of Trustees. Married Miss Susan Mildred Erskine in 1911. Address: East Flat Rock, N. C.

GEORGE ROMULUS ROSS.

George Romulus Ross, Democrat, Representative from Moore County, was born in Randolph County, May 22, 1888. Son of

Romulus Rudolphus and Rebecca Ellen (McCulloch) Ross. Received his preparatory education from the Asheboro High School. Was graduated from the North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College, Raleigh, N. C., in 1911. Farmer and Manager of Jackson Packing Company. Mason, Woodman of the World, Jr. O. U. A. M. Methodist Protestant. Married Miss Margaret Charlotte Goley, February, 1914. Address: Jackson Springs, N. C.

W. M. SAUNDERS.

W. M. Saunders, Democrat, Representative from Johnston County. Address: Smithfield, N. C.

HIRAM SYLVANUS SELLERS.

H. S. Sellers, Democrat, Representative from Gaston County. was born in that county in 1858. Son of Abraham and Easter Sellers. Received his education in the public schools and at Rutherford College. Deputy Sheriff, 1888-1895; Coroner, 1912-1918; Justice of the Peace for last six years. K. of P. Mason. D. O. K. K. Methodist. Married Mrs. Laura Evans in 1882; Mrs. D. A. Beatty in 1914. Address: Kings Mountain, N. C.

JOHN BASCOM SHERRILL.

J. B. Sherrill, Democrat, Representative from Cabarrus County. was born in Iredell County, February 23, 1864, and is a son of the late Rev. M. V. Sherrill. His mother was Miss Martha J. Douglas. He was educated under Prof. W. H. Brooks, of Olin, N. C. Newspaper man. Secretary and treasurer of the North Carolina Press Association for 32 consecutive years, from 1888-1920. He was elected President in 1921, and re-elected to that office in 1922. Postmaster of Concord under Cleveland's second administration. Trustee of Trinity College. Member from Cabarrus County in the Lower House of the North Carolina General Assembly. Married Miss Anna Montgomery.

RICHARD W. SIMPSON.

R. W. Simpson, Democrat, Representative from Gates County, was born in Perquimans County, in 1858. Son of Willam C. and Sarah A. (Riddick) Simpson. Received his education at Belvidere Academy. Farmer. Chairman Board of Education for six years; member Legislature of 1905, 1907 extra session 1908. Justice of the Peace for thirty-two years. Deputy Sheriff for four years. Missionary Baptist; clerk for twenty years; deacon; trustee. Married Miss Mary E. Hunter in 1884. Address: Trotville, N. C.

ROBERT WILLIAMS SMITH.

Robert Williams Smith, Democrat, Representative from Pitt County, was born near Greenville, November 2, 1869. Son of Theophilus and Elizabeth (May) Smith. Educated at the Oxford Orphanage, 1878-1880, and in the public schools of Pitt County. Merchant and farmer. Director Winterville Oil Mill, President Planters Tobacco Warehouse Company, President Ayden Chamber of Commerce. Mayor of Ayden 1916 and 1918. Thirty-second Scottish Rite Mason; I. O. O. F. Several terms Master of Ayden Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Noble Grand of I. O. O. F. Several years. Christian Church; deacon for last twenty years. July 8, 1896, married Miss Cora E. Hart. Address: Ayden, N. C.

CHARLES ALEXANDER SNIPES.

Charles Alexander Snipes, Democrat Representative from Chatham County was born at Chapel Hill in 1872. Son of William F. and Bettie (Ellis) Snipes. Attended Thompson School, Siler City, 1889-1901. Farmer. Justice of the Peace 1916-1918. Mason. Methodist; Superintendent of Sunday School, 1910-1921; steward since 1908; Chairman of Board of Stewards since 1912. Married Miss Daisy D. Hackney in 1895. Address: Bynum, N. C.

THOMAS I. SUTTON.

Thomas I. Sutton, Democrat, Representative from Wayne County, was born in Sampson County, in 1865. Son of Oats, and Susanna

(Murphy) Sutton. Attended Woodland Academy, 1885 and Nahunta Academy, 1886-1887. Farmer. Justice of the Peace, 1908-1913. Missionary Baptist; clerk, 1896-1904; deacon since 1904. Married Miss Sarah E. Jinnett in 1891. Address: Goldsboro, N. C.

EUGENE TAYLOR.

Eugene Taylor, Democrat, Representative from Buncombe County, was born in that county in 1896. Son of James B. and Zora E. (Wells) Taylor. Attended Asheville High School, 1911-1914. Law School of Wake Forest College, degree of LL.B. in 1917. Lawyer. Member County and State Bar Associations. Served as 2nd Lieutenant in World War. Member American Legion. W.O.W. Address: Asheville, N. C.

ROBERT BELLAMY TAYLOR.

Robert Bellamy Taylor, Democrat, Representative from Vance County, was born in Townsville, December, 1893. Son of Edward Osborne and Allene Grist (Hargrove) Taylor. Attended Horner's Military School, 1911-1914. Farmer and lumber dealer. Three years in military school. Served as sergeant on Mexican Border, 1916-1817. Commissioned 1st Lieutenant at First Officers Training Camp. One year's service overseas, 1918-1919. Episcopalian. Address: Townsville, N. C.

WALTER LEE TAYLOR.

Walter Lee Taylor, Democrat, Representative from Caswell County, was born at Semora, N. C., in 1875. Son of William Hoppe, and Mary E. (Hamlett) Taylor. Attended private schools, 1883-1892; Elon College, 1892-1893, 1896. Farmer. Mason. Member Christian Church; deacon. Married Miss Mary John Yarborough in 1916. Address: Semora, N. C.

DOC JONES THURSTON.

D. J. Thurston, Democrat, Representative from Johnston County, was born near Clayton, N. C., in 1873. Son of W. J. Y., and Zilphia (Gulley) Thurston. Attended public and private schools

in his country. Took summer law course at Wake Forest College. Farmer. Missionary Baptist. Married Miss Jessie Jenkins in 1903. Address: Clayton, N. C.

HOWARD DAVIS TOWNSEND.

Howard Davis Townsend, Democrat, Representative from Davidson County, was born in Cabarrus County, in 1892. Son of Pinkney P. and Ida Dorcas (Porter) Townsend. Received his education in the public schools. Cotton manufacturer. Member of Lexington Chamber of Commerce; Board of Directors and Vice-President of Davidson Fair Association, 1921-1922. Justice of the Peace, 1918-1922; Notary Public, 1918-1922; Home Guards, 1918-1919. K. of P. B. P. O. E. Mason. Presbyterian. President Erlanger Baraca Class and First Vice-President North Carolina Baraca Association. Married Miss Esther Huffsticker, in 1917. Address: Erlanger, N. C.

N. A. TOWNSEND.

N. A. Townsend, Democrat, Representative from Harnett County. Son of Jackson and Sarah M. (Oliver) Townsend. Was born in Robeson County May 1, 1882. A.B. University of North Carolina 1905. Studied law at University of North Carolina 1905-1906. Lawyer. Admitted to bar February 1906. Married 1909, to Miss Myrtle Agnes Wade. Mayor of the Town of Dunn 1911-1912. Attorney Town of Dunn 1917-1921. Member of the House of Representatives 1921. Address: Dunn, N. C.

ZEBULON VANCE TURLINGTON.

Z. V. Turlington, Democrat, Representative from Iredell County, was born in Johnston County, in 1877. Son of Eli and Sarah (Woodall) Turlington. Attended Turlington Institute, Smithfield, N. C. 1893-1896; University of North Carolina Law School 1898-1899. Lawyer. Member Rotary Club. Member of House of Representatives in 1905, 1907, 1909, and 1911. Presbyterian. Married Miss Mary Howard Rankin, in 1902. Address: Mooresville, N. C.

WALTER ROBERT VAUGHAN.

W. R. Vaughan, Democrat, Representative from Warren County, was born in Granville County, in 1871. Son of Robert Starke and Mary Eliza (Clarke) Vaughan. Attended private schools in Henderson, N. C., 1876-1884 and Henderson Academy 1884-1888. Teacher and Railroad Agent. Mayor of Vaughan 1895-1899; Chairolan County Convention of Warren 1901; Chairman Township Executive Committee for a number of years; Member Board of Education Warren County two years; Member and Secretary County Highway Commission one year; Chairman School Board for about ten years; Justice of the Peace. Member of Safety First Committee of S. A. L. in 1917. Appointed by the Governor member of Soldiers Advisory Committee during World War. Mason. Order of Railroad Telegraphers. Methodist; Superintendent of Sunday School for last twenty-five years. Married Miss Valeria James Floyd in 1896. Address Vaughan, N. C.

JAMES EDWARD LEE WADE.

J. E. L. Wade, Democrat, Representative from New Hanover County, was born at Monroe, N. C., in 1889. Son of Edward Timothy, and Virginia Colwell (Whitfield) Wade. Attended public schools and Cape Fear Academy. Transportation, A. C. L. Railway. Member of Advisory Committee to Board of Education in New Hanover County 1920-1921; Member City Council 1920-1921. Mason. Member of Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Served as Local Chairman and Vice-Chairman of A. C. L. Board of Adjustment. J. O. U. A. M. Red Men. Odd Fellow. Modern Woodmen of America. Exponent member of Business Men's Class. Married Miss Alberta Thurman Dickerson. Address: Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES WILLIAM WALKER.

James William Walker, Democratic, Representative from Rockingham County, was born in that County, January 22nd, 1882. Son of Robert T. and Mary M. (Montgomery) Walker. Attended private and public schools 1870-1880; Stevens Creek High School, Virginia 1881; Normal Summer School at Chapel Hill, 1887, and College

Institutes for teachers for eight or ten years. Taught in public schools for six or eight years. Contractor and builder over twenty-five years. Vice-President and director of Burton Clarence Walker Co., Furniture and Undertaking, Mercantile business, of Reidsville, N. C. Representative in the General Assembly 1921. Odd Fellow; filled all chairs up to and including Noble Grand and twice representative to the State Grand Lodge. Methodist, Steward for last seventeen years. Married 1883, to Miss Mary Annie Martin. Married second time December 1920 to Miss Mary S. Gibbs. Address: Reidsville, N. C.

LINDSAY CARTER WARREN.

Lindsay Carter Warren, Democrat, Representative from Beaufort County, was born at Washington, N. C., in 1889. Son of Charles F. and Elizabeth Mutter (Blount) Warren. Received his preparatory education at Bingham School, at Asheville, 1903-1906. Attended University of North Carolina 1906-1908; Law School of the University of North Carolina 1911-1912. Lawyer. Chairman Democratic Executive Committee of Beaufort County since 1912; County Attorney of Beaufort County since 1912; State Senator 1917, and 1919. President *pro tempore* State Senate in 1919; Member Code Commission 1919; Chairman Legal Advisory Board and Government Appeal Agent for Beaufort County during World War; Chairman Democratic State Platform Committee, 1920; Chairman Legislative Commission for Workmens Compensation Act, 1920; Trustee University of North Carolina; Director First National Bank of Washington; Director, The Trust Company of Washington. Member Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity. B. P. O. E. Member Kiwanis club; president. Episcopalian. Married Miss Emily D. Harris, in 1916. Address: Washington, N. C.

WILLIAM ALGERNON WARREN.

W. A. Warren, Democrat, Representative from Person County, was born in Caswell County in 1852. Son of F. L. and Mary A. (Wells) Warren. Attended Hughes Academy. County Commissioner 1899-1900; Member Board of Education 1901-1902; Representative in

General Assembly of 1903, and 1911. Primitive Baptist. Married Miss Hulda A. Hester in 1882. Address: Hurdle Mill, N. C. Route, No. 2.

JOHN S. WATKINS.

John S. Watkins, Democrat, Representative from Granville County, was born in that county in 1879. Son of John A. and Margaret (Reid) Watkins. Attended Scottsburg Normal College, 1898-1899. Farmers' Secretary and Treasurer of Granville County Branch of Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, 1918 to present date. Mason. W. W. Baptist; chairman of Board of Deacons; Sunday School Superintendent. Married Miss Belle Norwood in 1905. Address: Virna, Va., Route, No. 2.

MARVIN BRODGON WATKINS.

Marvin Brodgon Watkins, Democrat, Representative from Brunswick County, was born at Ellenboro, N. C., in 1889. Son of Daniel A. and S. (Brodgon) Watkins. Attended Salemburg High School, 1907. Farmer and Merchant. Served four years in U. S. Naval Reserve; on duty three months in 1918. Member of the American Legion. Methodist; Sunday School Superintendent and steward. Married Miss Mattie J. Thompson, in 1911. Address: Town Creek, N. C.

THOMAS CALVIN WHITAKER.

Thomas Calvin Whitaker, Democrat, Representative from Jones County, born at Cypress Creek, January 25th, 1855. Son of Thomas and Sarah Eliza (Koonce) Whitaker. Educated in neighborhood schools, 1863-1874, and Rutherford College, 1875. Farmer. Five years secretary to Hon. C. R. Thomas, M. C., 1899-1911; twice Director of A. & N. C. R. R., 1899-1901; four years State Pl. & N. C. R. R., Kitchen Administration, 1909-1913. Eighteen years a member, twelve years secretary, Democratic Executive Committee, third North Carolina District, 1894-1912. Eighteen years on Democratic County Executive Committee, Jones

County, 1892-1910. Methodist; Superintendent Sunday School of Wilson, N. C. 1894-1920. Married, December, 1880, Miss Elizabeth Murray. Address: Trenton, N. C.

THOMAS EARLY WHITAKER.

Thomas Early Whitaker, Democrat, Representative from Guilford County, was born in Granville County in 1866. Son of David W. and Carrie A. (Freeman) Whitaker. Attended Oak Ridge Institute, 1883-1886; Judge R. P. Dick's Law School at Greensboro, N. C., 1896. President of Oak Ridge Institute; Farmer and Lawyer. Represented Guilford County in General Assembly 14, 1903, 1921. J. O. U. A. M. Modern Woodmen of America. Methodist. Married Miss Ida L. Ogburn in 1891. Address: Oak Ridge, N. C.

RICHARD PATRICK WILLIAMS

R. P. Williams, Democrat, Representative from New Bern County, was born at New Bern, N. C., in 1853. Son of Thos. and Sarah Ann (Ellis) Williams. Received his education in public schools of New Bern and High Point. Farmer and Stock Dealer. Alderman of New Bern, 1886-1888; Mayor of New Bern, 1888. Represented his county in the General Assembly of 1893 and 1895. Justice of the Peace and County Commissioner, 1897-1899; Mayor, 1899. At present, Commissioner Seventh Township Craven County. Methodist. Married Miss Pauline Telfair Carrington. Address: New Bern, N. C.

C. G. WRIGHT.

C. G. Wright, Democrat, Representative from Orange County. Capitalist. Educated at the University of North Carolina, class of 1886. Representative in the General Assembly of 1919. Trustee of the University of North Carolina since 1919. Address: Greensboro, N. C.

